

ROYAL
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE



FAÇADE

Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue.

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Royal Empire Society
in

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

EDITED BY THE SECRETARY

VOLUME XXXVII

1905-1906

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PROCEEDINGS

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Fellows are particularly requested to notify to the Secretary all changes in their addresses, so that the Proceedings and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
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July 1906.

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

FOUNDED 1868.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.—(Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1s. (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Royal Colonial Institute.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms; a Library containing over 62,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Colonies and India; and a Newspaper Room in which the principal Journals, Magazines, and Reviews—Home, Colonial, and Indian—are regularly received and filed. Books may be borrowed—subject to the Library Regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute.

The Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings are forwarded to all Fellows whose addresses are known.

Fellows are entitled to be present at the Ordinary Meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at the Annual Conversation, and to introduce a lady. The Institute is open on weekdays from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., except during August and September, when it is closed at 6 P.M.

The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.

FORM OF CANDIDATE'S CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

Name

Title or Profession }

Residence

a British subject, being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

Dated this day of 19

F.R.C.I., from personal knowledge.

F.R.C.I.

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The Description and Residence of Candidates must be clearly stated.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1905-1906.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 14, 1905, when a Paper on "The Anglo-Australian Position from an Australian Point of View" was read by Mr. W. J. Sowden.

The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 139 Fellows had been elected, viz. 96 Resident, 103 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.M.G., Frederick A. Anson, M.A., Robert Ballantyne, Rev. Henry E. Beech, M.A., Ernest Clark, Wm. J. T. Clarke, Edward Guy de Mattos, Major E. H. M. Elliot, Henry Vaughan Ellis, Reginald F. Lyne Freeman, David Sydney Graves, R. N. Grenfell, Frederick J. Horn, Richard Jebb, Hon. John G. Jenkins (Agent-General for South Australia), Henry Douglas King, R.N.R., Max Landau, Hastings Likely, Joseph Maby, Frederick A. McKenzie, William McKerrow, J. M. MacMartin, Donald Macmaster (K.C. of Canada), Wm. Stepney Rawson, M.A., M.I.E.E., George Roger, J. E. Scantlebury, Frank Schilling, James W. Sidey, Lindsay Clive Smith, Harold C. Stewart, Sydney de Courcy Thompson, F.Z.S., George A. Touch, Frederick N. Tucker, Frederic J. Walden-Stevens, A.M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E.E., Fabian Ware, Frederick White.

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Coubrough, M.L.C. (Fiji), C. K. Dain (Uganda), Jacobus P. De Villiers (Cape Colony), James A. Douglas, M.A. (Southern Nigeria), James Henry Doyle (New South Wales), Sir Charles J. Dudgeon (Shanghai), Abraham A. Durning (Cape Colony), Ernest Edwards (New Zealand), Henry R. Ellis, M.B. (Lagos), Norman R. Fisher, B.Sc., M.E. (New Zealand), W. Robert de B. Foran (British East Africa), Percy J. Francis (Cape Colony), Charles Friedlander (Cape Colony), John Garlick, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Thomas B. Gilchrist, M.D. (Transvaal), Henry E. Goldsmith, F.R.M.S. (Hong Kong), Wm. Lawson Grant, M.A. (Canada), Frank J. H. Green (Transvaal), George Greenshields (Falkland Islands), Robert T. Haines (Victoria), Robert W. G. Hamilton (Rhodesia), George A. Harrison (Rhodesia), Clement P. Hartley (Transvaal), Reginald M. Heron (Southern Nigeria), Robert C. Horton (New Zealand), E. A. Johnson Pasha (Egypt), Major Adolph B. Joske (Fiji), Ernest A. Keesing (New Zealand), Pestonjee D. Khan (Ceylon), Capt. Charles E. H. Laughlin (Uganda), Henry William Laws (Northern Nigeria), Percy B. Lawson (Southern Nigeria), Emanuel Lazarus (Transvaal), Major E. H. M. Leggett, R.E., D.S.O., (Transvaal), Christoffel Leibbrandt (Cape Colony), Leonard Lovegrove (British North Borneo), Thomas J. Mackay (Cape Colony), E. J. Eardley Mare (Rhodesia), C. A. Massiah (Lagos), Edward Mawby (Transvaal), Thomas D. Maxwell (Southern Nigeria), Lorenzo Naudé (Transvaal), Frank A. Nixon (Transvaal), Ernest Oppenheimer (Cape Colony), Allan C. Parsons, M.R.C.S. (Southern Nigeria), Francis T. Peacock (Canada), Robert C. Petherbridge (Federated Malay States), Henry D. Phillips (British Honduras), Captain Frederick C. Poole, R.A., D.S.O. (Northern Nigeria), Frank W. Priaulx (Cape Colony), James E. Purcell, A.M.Inst.C.E. (Lagos), Wilhelm J. Reeders (Transvaal), Jacobus P. Retief (Cape Colony), H. M. Ridge (New South Wales), Philip A. Rivas (Cape Colony), Herbert Roberts (Transvaal), R. W. Robins (Cape Colony), Frank W. Rolt (British Columbia), Albert V. Rosettenstein, J.P. (Transvaal), J. W. H. Russouw (Cape Colony), Robert Sach (Gold Coast Colony), E. B. Sargant (Basutoland), Octavius R. Sheffield (India), Henry A. Smallwood (Cyprus), W. Gordon Sprigg, J.P. (Transvaal), William Stayt (Transvaal), Percy E. Stirton (New South Wales), William F. Stephens (Sudan), Frederick W. Stokes (Transvaal), Wm. Hugh Tanner, P.A.S.I. (British East Africa), Hedley W. Thorpe (Uganda), John B. Treusch, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Fanning Island), Hon. Daniel T. Tudor, M.E.C. (Grenada), A. M. Dalway Turnbull (British Central Africa), Edwin K. Wallen (Russia), Wm. Lawes Ware (South Australia), Reginald J. N. Whiteman, M.B., C.M. (New South Wales), Wm. L. Whittaker (Natal), Frederick C. M. Wienand (Cape Colony), Hon. C. A. Sapara Williams, M.L.C. (Lagos), John E. Wolfhagen, M.B., C.M. (Tasmania), Macgregor Woodburn (Transvaal), C. Woods (Transvaal), R. Yorke Worthington (Natal).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my privilege as Chairman to open another Session of this Institute. I think I may say of all past sessions that they have been successful almost beyond expectation. We have never had a session which has not produced many interesting papers and much valuable discussion, and I may confidently claim that our meetings are helpful in diffusing throughout this old country a more intimate knowledge of the Daughter

States of which we are so proud. In fact, I may say of the Institute, that it is really one of the links of the noble Empire to which it is our great privilege to belong. The Paper of this evening is by Mr. Sowden, a name known to all dwellers in Australia as foremost in the profession of journalism. I do not think any intelligent Australian omits as a duty to read the *South Australian Register*. When I was serving as Governor in Victoria and desired to obtain the advantage of suggestion and criticism, I was a constant reader of this journal. The press of Australia is admirably conducted. All the time I was privileged to serve in Australia no question ever arose, whether of local or of general political interest, with which the press of Australia was not fully able to deal. The Australian journalists were fully informed as to the facts, and perfectly able to criticise and to suggest. They could do all that the Press ought to do in the formation of a sound public opinion. Before sitting down I should refer to an incident that must necessarily excite the warmest enthusiasm on the part of the Fellows of this Institute. I refer to the journey to India which is now in its first stage, and in which, as we all know, the Prince and Princess of Wales will admirably fulfil the duties of the exalted position they occupy. The descriptions we have read of the magnificent reception accorded to them are a happy augury, and I am expressing what you all feel when I say we confidently believe that the journey of their Royal Highnesses through the length and breadth of India will be marked at every stage by the utmost tact on their part. Speeches such as the Prince of Wales—who, as you know, is President of this Institute—never fails to deliver on important occasions will be of far-reaching influence from an Imperial point of view.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. W. J. Sowden to read his Paper on

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN POSITION FROM AN AUSTRALIAN POINT OF VIEW.

BEFORE applying myself more particularly to the subject of my address this evening, I may be permitted to express my sense of peculiar gratification on account of the fact that so eminent an authority on Anglo-Australian and other national affairs as Lord Brassey has honoured the Royal Colonial Institute and myself by occupying the chair on this occasion. Australians are specially indebted to his Lordship not only, and not chiefly, because he performed with distinguished ability Viceregal duties in the State of

Victoria, but mainly owing to his constant expression of broad Imperial views, and to his strong and consistent insistence during many years upon a rational policy concerning the relations between the Mother Country and Australia, especially in matters of defence. If I might coin an additional title for his Lordship, it would be that of "A Great Pan-Britannicer." In "The Naval Annual" he was, I believe, the first prominent Englishman to encourage the statesmanlike idea that contributions of trained men from the Commonwealth to His Majesty's Navy would, in the interests of the Empire, be more valuable than any mere monetary subscription. Long was that doctrine in securing official recognition, and even yet it is not enjoying a full practical application; but at least a beginning has been made, and, now that the thin end of the wedge has been inserted, the ultimate desideratum is clearly in sight.

Another source of satisfactory reflection to me is that, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience of the Royal Colonial Institute, I am speaking to the most representative non-official body of Colonial influence which now is, or ever has been, in existence. As an Australian native, and one who has, however unworthily, enjoyed the quite unique privilege of having for five years held the position of Chief President of the Australian Natives' Association in South Australia, I wish at the outset to acknowledge with due gratitude the good work which the Royal Colonial Institute has accomplished and is accomplishing on behalf of the people of the Commonwealth.

PERSONAL.

And now permit me to introduce myself to this typical British-Colonial audience more intimately than would be justified if only my individual personality were concerned. I am to-night charged with the duty of expressing certainly only my own sentiments—opinions for which no one but myself is responsible—but, in order that you may judge whether they are likely to coincide with those of the Australian National Party generally, I should explain that, besides being for five years the South Australian head of the great organisation named—a non-partisan Society, which throughout the Commonwealth numbers its branches by the hundreds and its members by tens of thousands—I was one of the delegates to the Australian Natives' Interstate Federal Convention, which, after having been originated in Adelaide, met in Melbourne in the year 1890, and by the propagandist work then authorised succeeded in precipitating federation from the clouds in which it had been suspended, and in

removing from the federal path the lions that, according to an eminent statesman of the day, were hopelessly obstructing the advance towards union. Subsequently the speaker of to-night was one of the founders and the first Chairman of the Executive Committee in South Australia of the Federation League, which was an offshoot of the Australian Natives' Association, and over which Sir Josiah Symon, the brilliant barrister who until recently was Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, presided with so much zeal and power. And in the retrospect, now that the battle is finished and done with, I do not regret—nor do many other Australian natives regret—that the efforts of the Association and of the League were successfully consummated in the establishment of an alliance which welded together the six Australian States. We concede that the experiment has not run so agreeably as some of its proposers had expected. We admit that we had credited the mass of Australian legislators with more self-sacrificing patriotism and a smaller desire for personal advantage at the people's expense than some of them have exhibited; we remember, however, that human nature is but human nature, wherever it may be displayed, and that if we were to judge some of the leading statesmen even in England by the charges they occasionally bring against each other we should have to conclude that it is expedient for their hostesses to count the spoons. After all, history has only repeated itself in the Commonwealth, and the Australian record is probably better than that of the United States or the Dominion of Canada. In other than personal matters federation has not, since its inauguration, produced the enormously substantial consequences which its optimistic advocates promised to the people in the Commonwealth. Those who forget that the growth of the best things, from the English oak downward, is proverbially slow, and that it is a mistake to be for ever pulling up the tree to see how its roots are progressing, also ignore the fact that in the ante-federation days the various independent States of Australia were developing conditions of mutual hostility which, if not checked, could scarcely fail eventually to have serious results. Federation should be measured not alone by the standard of what it has done actively, but by the criterion of what it has prevented, with its freeing of the States from fiscal fetters, with its organising of a system of national defence, and with its facilitating and cheapening communication by post and telegraph. Gradually these facts will be impressed upon the minds of the Australian people, who, grieved and bitterly disappointed by unworthy displays

on the part of a self-seeking minority in the Commonwealth Parliament, might to-day vote in a large majority for the revocation of the Union. And so I believe that five or ten years hence the Australian federal compact will, by the consent of Australians, be made practically irrevocable. To that end will be given the aid of the Australian Natives' Association, which, having been practically the creator of the Federation, will be also its preserver, and will see it through.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIVES' ASSOCIATION.

The purposes of the "A.N.A."—as the Australian Natives' Association is termed from New Guinea to Hobart and from Kimberley to Wilson's Promontory—have been greatly misunderstood and misrepresented. It has been regarded even as an institution formed mainly to safeguard the interests of the black aborigines of Australia; and on one occasion during my presidency I received from a philanthropic lady in England a letter, in which she said that she had heard with interest and admiration of our work, and would be happy to send to us every year at least one dozen blue blankets and several pounds of tobacco for the benefit of our poor black members. Supposing that such an offer had been made to the Primrose League, or the Liberal Association, or the corresponding Radical body? Well, it would have been not more appropriate than it was when addressed to the Australian Natives' Association, which is a patriotic union of native-born Australians—not necessarily black, not one of them more ebony-hued than I am—established to promote and advance an Australian national policy under the Crown of Great Britain. I emphasise this fact because the Association has been sadly slandered by writers in London magazines and newspapers. Some years ago, for instance, a very well-known English man of letters, after a prolonged visit to Australia, in which he saw many things through the wrong end of the opera-glasses, pronounced in an exceedingly influential magazine the amazing dictum that the A.N.A. hated the Mother Country and was essentially a separatist body. "Only let a crisis arise in the affairs of the parent land," said he in effect, "and Australia, led by the A.N.A., will rise against her and go on its own course towards independent nationhood." Now, that pronouncement was nonsense—pure and unadulterated nonsense. But when the A.N.A. sought to vindicate its position in the magazine in which its loyalty had been so outrageously impugned, it was denied a hearing. The editor of the journal explained that his official duty was not affected by the

Australian point of view. He professed to state only the English opinion. He seemed to believe that there could be no other opinion. In other words, his journalistic Court was a tribunal for complainants only. For years, therefore, the A.N.A. had to remain in England under the monstrous stigma of being a disloyal organisation. But an hour of triumph came at last. With the passage of time the national crisis which had been predicted by the veracious chronicler arose, and what happened in Australia? Did the members of the Association take advantage of the difficulty to embarrass the Motherland? For answer to that question one need only refer to the annals of the war in South Africa. Hardly had that contest begun when the A.N.A. formed special military companies to aid in the defence of the Empire; and before the end of the conflict many Australian natives had, alongside brethren from the United Kingdom, trodden on the veldt the path of glory that so often led to the grave. Aye, sir, and a President of the A.N.A., associated with other patriotic native-born and other Australians, organised a public movement which, with the help of one of the great Australian newspapers, resulted in a larger subscription, in proportion to the population, in aid of the widows and orphans of fallen soldiers than was raised in any other part of the British dominions, England not excepted. Many thousands of pounds were sent out of that fund to the Mansion House in London. I have shown, however, that if the A.N.A. be disloyal, it has a somewhat original method of displaying its lack of fealty to the Monarch and the institutions which His Majesty represents. No wonder that, in these circumstances, the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth—the present Marquis of Linlithgow—displayed his trust in the A.N.A. by frequently attending and addressing its gatherings, and by advising his Australian-born son to become, what he remains to-day, one of its most enthusiastic members. Australians have noted with pleasure the proposal to send a commission of journalists and others from England to Australia to inquire into certain public matters affecting that great island continent. These investigators should be able to do much good work; and if they wish to discover the unknown quantity x , they ought to attempt to unmask the disloyalty which has been said by London *littérateurs*, when they have taken a holiday from fiction-writing, to lurk beneath the fair-seeming surface of the A.N.A.

LOYALTY.

I should not enlarge upon this preposterous representation if it had not in the past demonstrably prejudiced Australians socially in England and some of the Australian loan operations on the London Money Market; and now that the matter is under consideration I must, though greatly daring, express the candid opinion that, at any rate in the outward manifestation of loyalty, the average Australian surpasses the average denizen of the British Isles. In many schools of Australia the children, while lacking in that respect for the men who have passed away which is engendered by ancient landmarks in older lands—for we have no ivy-clad ruins and crumbling castles—regularly and reverently salute the flag—not an Australian flag merely, but the grand old Union Jack—and when the National Anthem is sung in any part of the Commonwealth, every mother's son among the audience, indoor or outdoor, wet or shine, hot or cold, doffs his hat, and remains thus uncovered until the last strains of the patriotic song have died away. In London, on the contrary, I have frequently seen in similar circumstances a widely contrasting demonstration. Loyalty may not depend upon whether a few inches of felt, more or less, are upon one's head, or removed slightly from it; but those who show possibly an excess of respect for the Throne ought not to be chidden by others who manifest relatively a defect in that direction, especially when regard is paid to the fact that some of the Imperial titles which have been conferred upon Australians in the past have been a burlesque of honourable attainment and a travesty of real distinctions. In the light of such misunderstandings as have often prevailed regarding the Australian attitude towards old-world questions, one should hardly be surprised to observe that an Australian writer recently styled himself "An Outlander in England." He had evidently been imbued with the prevalent notion that men of affairs in England patronise Australians, much as the State Governments of the Commonwealth were—or believed they were—patronised by the War Office when their early voluntary and genuine offers to send at their own expense mounted soldiers to help the Motherland in South Africa were half-scornfully met with the request that—not the horsemen who ultimately helped so materially to win the campaign, but—infantry should be despatched practically to please the Colonies, whose feelings might otherwise be hurt. The *Daily Chronicle* has felicitously expressed

the view that no Australian ought ever to feel like an Outlander in England; and personally, as a son of English parents whose progenitors fought in the old country's battles on land and sea, and as a loyal subject of the King who can claim to be an Englishman in fact as well as at heart, I welcome the graceful compliment inferentially paid to Australian Britons when sojourning in the world's metropolis. In this dear old London, in which I surely must have dwelt in some earlier incarnation, because it seems so homelike and so familiar, kindness and courtesy have encompassed me, and have caused me to feel that the British Dominion, with its world-wide ramifications, is but a city of many mansions—that England is one room, and Australia is as truly another; that there is no essential difference between the English Briton who dwells under a dull grey sky and the Australian Briton who lives under a bright blue firmament—that the one is as good as the other, and no better; that a man does not love his mother the less because he loves his wife, even though he considers that where broad family interests are not at stake each should be mistress in her own sphere; and that the traditions and the achievements of Great Britain are the common heritage of Britons everywhere. (I have carefully avoided styling the Colonies “Greater Britain” because I do not deem that term to be appropriate.) Still, consistently, doubtless, with the best of goodwill, and with the fact that in the Commonwealth nearly every little child, even unto the third and the fourth generations, speaks of England as “home,” a great deal of misconception obscures the outlook upon things Australian in this country. While, I repeat, I have been a subject of overwhelming personal kindness, I say as unhesitatingly that Australia is unpopular in the United Kingdom. A cloud rests upon the old-world estimation of it. I cannot recall having heard a single unaffectedly genuine expression of confidence in the future of Australia or of sympathy with its aspirations. The tone adopted by commentators has been almost uniformly slighting or pitying, if not actually unfriendly; and some of the worst offenders in this respect have been folk who went to Australia with nothing, who speedily made fortunes there, and who returned to England to spend them, leaving others to wrestle with the political and social and industrial problems which are being surely, if slowly and somewhat painfully, solved in the Land of the Southern Cross. To these gentlemen in their pessimistic thoughtlessness I earnestly appeal not to condemn the bridge which has carried them safely over their earlier difficulties—not to kick away the ladder on which they have risen to

success. We may reasonably object to the cry "Australia for the Australians!" but we ought to unanimously endorse the sentiment, "Australians for Australia!"

THE OBJECT TO-NIGHT.

If my conception of the purpose of the meeting to-night is correct, I am expected (1) to avoid the discussion of party political questions, alike Imperial and Australian; and (2) to provoke free and frank discussion, which may tend to the explanation and removal of occasions of difference between the Old Country and the New. I shall, accordingly, say next to nothing about a certain scheme which we have been told was desired in the Colonies, though one rarely hears it seriously debated there, and never as a party matter. On that head it will be sufficient at present to add that certain leading Australian statesmen of one cast of mind remark that they are not persuaded of the need for roping together free-limbed pedestrians to help them to walk in the street. Crises alone, say they, can justify exigent measures; and first produce your exigency, or show that it is impending, and then prove that your means to your end will really tend to that goal. And, above all, abandon the suggestion originally promulgated, with almost fatal results, that one condition to the success of the scheme of preferential trade is the stopping of Australian manufactures at the stage which they have now attained. Australians, as the inhabitants of a young and progressive country, will never be content with such a stipulation. In this view Free-traders and Protectionists alike heartily unite—though, in contrast to the opponents of the proposed preferential tariff, some patriotic leaders of public thought warmly champion the project, and contend that crisis has already provoked it. The ultimate issue of the controversy, however, nobody at this stage dare attempt to forecast.

SOCIALISM.

Dealing with more positive themes, I should, speaking straightforwardly and inviting the most unsparing criticism, which shall be taken in the best spirit possible, first mention the subject of Socialism, which, during my short stay in England, I have heard again and again urged as a strong reason why all things Australian should be looked at askance, why Australian securities must be disregarded or actually condemned, and why Australia should be neglected alike by capitalists and by manual workers. Personally, as an avowed anti-Socialist from conviction, I deprecate

many of the projects which are ventilated in the Federal Parliament, and I deplore such crass stupidity as that displayed in connection with the Six Hatters incident. If the extreme Socialists could have their way there might be some reason for disquiet, but I have not the slightest shadow of a shade of fear that many of their airy schemes will crystallise into anything solid. Critics at a distance are apt to overlook the fact that under the Federal Constitution the residual authority is vested not in the Federal body, but in the separate States. These alone can authorise Federal action in various important matters of social and industrial and other legislation; and such an authorisation is not, and is never likely to be, given by them. Much legislation of the kind indicated is proposed in the Commonwealth Parliament; but even there little is done, and, regarding that little, there are already apparent signs of reaction, due to practical experience and the application of that saving common-sense which has usually characterised Britons everywhere before and since the days of Wellington. One recalls at this point a story told recently of a famous Scottish minister who was summoned to the deathbed of a parishioner. Before the divine could open his lips to utter words of solace the dying sufferer eagerly exclaimed:—

“I’m no’ a Raadical noo, sir!”

“I don’t understand your meaning, John,” the minister replied.

“Weel, ye see, sir,” he rejoined, “some years ago I used to meet wi’ Duncan Robertson and Peter Maclaren and Tammas Mc’Gregor and a lot mair o’ ma auld cronies at the Rob Roy public-hoose to consider aboot the deveesion o’ the lands o’ the neebor lords and lairds. We begood wi’ ma Lord Moray and soon settled him; then we took Lady Willoughby and disposed o’ her; and then we cam’ to Mr. Buchanan-Hamilton’s bonnie bit of property and divided it to the satisfaaction o’ a’ pairties. But ma friends and cronies wadna stop there; they cam’ a little nearer hame—to this very villach itsel’—and begood to divide ma ain little croft, that I and my forbears hae been sae lang prood o’. I couldna’ stand that. I’m no’ a Raadical noo, sir.”

I remember having heard a noted agitator in Australia strongly advocating the imposition of a progressive land tax, with the purpose of “bursting up” large estates. He had just retired from farming, and he owned a block of land worth £3,000. Knowing this, one of his audience inquired, “At what point should the progressive tax begin?” “Well,” he said, “I think about £3,005 would be a fair start!” One is reminded also of Mesty, the highly original negro character in Marryat’s “Midshipman Easy,” who

was a preacher of equality when he boiled the kettle for the midshipmen, but whose latest pronouncement, after promotion, was: "Damn equality—now that I'm Major-Domo!" For obvious reasons connected with the homestead blocks system and other considerations, land nationalisation theories and similar sublimely impracticable notions have no chance of permanent acceptance in Australia; and no honest man in a state of sanity talks of actually confiscating land values, any more than he thinks of repudiating loans. Moreover, even assuming that effect were given to the most uncompromising proposals in the way of land taxation in Australia, the general burdens of the landed proprietor would not be comparable with those already borne in many parts of the Old Country. And, when so much is heard here in deprecation of Australian Socialism, is it not pertinent to remind the objectors that more socialistic undertakings are actually being conducted by the London County Council than have ever been proposed in the Commonwealth Parliament? Of course, there may be more excuse for such experiments where they affect people who, as in a large city, have a closer community of interest than where they unequally apply to diverse classes, such as artisans in the congested towns and primary producers in the lonely and isolated back-blocks; but this consideration only modifies, without destroying the significance of the comparison. Before dismissing this topic it may be well to define State Socialism as it is understood in Australia. Quite mistaken are those who imagine that it has anything in common with what is usually connoted by Continental Socialism, or that it is based on disloyalty or grounded in anarchism. It is, in practice, simply an attempt to reserve to the State what are termed monopolies in public utilities, though this definition may be considered somewhat elastic. The principle is defensible where it interposes State authority between the individual and monopolies which under private direction would probably be exercised inimically to his interests and to the public weal. It is indefensible where it tends to diminish that individualism, with its wholesome competitions and free scope, which has been as the very life-breath of British enterprise throughout the world. This fact has, indeed, already been recognised in Australia, where every illegitimate experiment in State Socialism has broken down, or is breaking down, of its own weight, and where there is accumulating evidence that a State monopoly may become the worst and the most dangerous of all. In this recognition you see provided a security-ensuring safety-valve. It is a remarkably suggestive fact, too, that Australia is never at any other time so certain to be

free from extremist proposals of legislation as when the most blatant Socialists are in office as Ministers of the Crown. Many of these men, however wrong-headed according to our ideas, are honest and patriotic, if others are only political adventurers and general humbugs; but as they grow in years the really influential Socialists decline in faith in the efficacy of machine-made morality, compulsory brotherly love, and artificial new heavens. They then fancy that, after all, men must be left to work out their own salvation. When they attain Cabinet rank they feel and show a sense of official responsibility which would do no discredit to the most rigid of Conservatives. And when so much is heard in derogation of the Australian Natives' Association, I cannot forbear uttering the reminder that the most dangerous of the Socialist extremists—like the snails, the sparrows, the rabbits, and the foxes, that are worse foes to the primary producers than even a drought is—were exportations into Australia from older lands, on this side of the ocean. Similarly, the chief and noisiest opponents of immigration are men who went to Australia from this quarter of the globe by the aid of free or assisted passages, and now wish to keep a good thing to themselves. Emphatically, I have no fear that State Socialism will ever become a real menace in the Commonwealth. Already it is, in its extravagant forms, a declining force. The common sense of Australians is killing it.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.

Since I have been in England I have heard repeated *ad nauseam* the statement that Australia has been mean and unworthy in its contributions to the defence of the nation. I do not by any means accept that conclusion; but I shall not labour the argument, as the facts have been clearly stated in this room and elsewhere by Senator Matheson, of Western Australia, and other gentlemen who have carefully studied the subject. One may, however, reiterate a few salient points, the most impressive of which is that, though the Imperial Government did not, in the judgment of Australia, give full practical effect to its covenant—particularly with reference to the training of men for the Navy—under the agreement arranged at the Imperial Colonial Conference in 1887, the arrangement then made was extended, and has since been amplified in the interests of the Home authorities. The Australian contribution to the cost of the Auxiliary Squadron has been increased from £126,000 to £200,000 per annum, and the people of the Commonwealth have consented to virtually unlimited control over the expenditure being exercised

by the Home authorities, and also to the sphere of action of the ships being no longer circumscribed. So they may be thousands of miles distant from Australia in time of crisis. Our naval critics should remember, too, that at any important time we have in actual fact no voice whatever—not the slightest vestige of influence, or a jot or tittle of representation—in the spending of the money contributed to the Navy; and as Mr. Balfour recently reminded a deputation from Poplar, this is a serious consideration. When, further, we hear that we Australians are “sponging” and “loafing”—for these opprobrious terms have been directed against us—upon the old Mother Country for the defence of our shores, such an accusation is bound to extort an indignant disclaimer. We are not doing anything of the kind. Though the possibility of a successful invasion of Australia is said by authorities to be only the remotest contingency, on account of the distance of the Commonwealth from the bases of aggressive foreign nations, we realise that the Navy must always be the first line of defence in a country girt by the sea and surrounded by shipping, as Australia is. The expenditure upon the King’s ships is, however, only a small proportion of the Commonwealth’s contributions towards the total cost of defence. During the current year, for instance, it is to expend £800,000 in addition to the subsidy to the Auxiliary Squadron, or altogether £1,000,000 sterling; and this is independent of the large amounts spent by thousands of private citizens upon Defence Rifle Clubs, mounted and otherwise. Is it not self-evident, further, that if Australia were partly or wholly occupied by a foreign Power, Great Britain would have to pay for its ships and other defences in Australian waters infinitely more than it pays now? This aspect of the question was recognised early in the last century, even before the greater part of Australia was populated at all, in the establishment by the Imperial Government of long-since abandoned fortifications near to Port Darwin, for the purpose of keeping open and safe the trade routes between China and the South Seas. One may appositely inquire, too, why such an outcry should be raised against Australia with reference to the alleged smallness of its naval contributions, when for many years South Africa and Canada paid nothing whatever on these accounts into the common fund of the Empire. Yet those countries are flanked, to an extent unknown in Australia, by the territories of foreign, and possibly hostile, Powers, whose presence constitutes a problem of peculiar difficulty. There would, moreover, be practically no such trouble now in proximity to

Australian coasts if the prescient action of Australia many years ago in annexing the unsecured portions of New Guinea had not been vetoed by the Imperial Government, with the consequence that another foreign complication was introduced; and if our constant and importunate representations regarding the New Hebrides and adjacent islands had not been in large measure ignored by the Home authorities. If Australians can be convinced—not by a policy of scornful nagging and hectoring, but by legitimate argument—that their contributions to the Navy are inadequate, they will not hesitate to increase the grant, as they do not believe in the decidedly un-English device of getting something for nothing. But in the process of convincing them you should remember that Australia is perfectly self-contained; that, if it is important to her to have her produce conveyed to purchasers across the seas, the conveyance of that produce is even more important to those purchasers, who own the ships which carry the Australian goods to the Old Country and the Old Country's goods to Australia—ships which are manned not by Australians or other Britons, but largely by foreigners—and that the English money-lender holds upon Australia and Australians a heavy mortgage, represented by seven or eight millions sterling annually, in interest on State debts, besides probably as much more on private account. Will somebody tell us, since so much has been heard on the other side, what the Old Country really spends upon the people of the Commonwealth, and so demonstrate whether there is any sufficient ground for the constant and vexatious complaints of niggardliness which are directed against us, mostly by people unacquainted with the facts? You should remember that, quite irrespective of the million and more that Australia is spending annually upon defence, it is fighting the battle of Empire in other directions. Civilisation may go forward on a powder-cart, but it has other vehicles too. The stalwart men and women who are subduing the wilderness in the back-blocks, amid displays of patient bravery excelling many which have been rewarded with the Victoria Cross, are making homes for thousands of brother-Britons on this side of the Southern Ocean, and those who at the outposts expand the Empire as verily defend it as those who keep watch and ward over that which has already been attained. For the day is fast coming in which Australians, having overcome the fears of oversea immigration, which were doubtless partly due to the action of the Imperial Government in having originally made a convict pest-house of their land, will acknowledge and give effect to certain great principles of well-considered govern-

ment :—1. That the best way in which to increase the white population in the Commonwealth generally is by augmenting the coloured population in the tropics—say north of the Tropic of Capricorn—especially by the introduction of British subjects who would fight on our side if an emergency should arise. 2. That the most feasible means of ensuring profitable employment for white workers is to add to the number of white people willing and able to work, for, in a young and productive country, population makes prosperity. 3. That in the warmer zones of the earth even the British race needs a regular and well-sustained stream of colder-country blood to keep it vigorous, if not to prevent the torrid sun from eventually turning the people black; for ethnologists tell us now that skin colour is almost entirely a matter of climate.

FINANCE.

To those who are acquainted with the real circumstances of the case it is amazing to witness the violent attacks so frequently made upon the solvency of the Australian States; and the low relative position of our bonds and other securities in the London market is positively humiliating, and equally surprising. What is the reason for these inscrutable things? Has Australian productiveness shown the least sign of decadence? Have we ever repudiated, or threatened to repudiate, our obligations, or any part of them? Have we at any time even sought a concession to the extent of a moment's time, or a farthing's abatement, in payment of principal or interest, or asked for any lenity or favour whatever? Assuredly not. Then what is the cause of the slighting treatment that we have experienced from our creditors, who foolishly discredit their own securities? These questions have already been propounded by, among others, Mr. Coghlan, the Agent-General for New South Wales, who may now fairly be acclaimed as one of the leading statisticians of the world. By the logic of facts and figures which cannot be gainsaid by any clear-headed investigator, Mr. Coghlan has proved that the existing scare affecting Australian Government securities is entirely unjustified. Thoughtful Australians, armed with a knowledge of our political conditions, may say to the English investor: "We do not care how little you lend to the Colonies—the less the better; it pays to keep Governments poor, and when we actually need money we can borrow it locally, on better terms for the borrower than those exacted in London." These representations are true; and it is reasonable to conclude that a steadying influence upon the loan markets everywhere for

Australian stocks will be exercised through the determination of the Federal Parliament to construct all Commonwealth public undertakings by the aid of revenue moneys, and not loan moneys. A continuance of distrust on the London market would, however, be deplorable for many reasons. It must, for instance, have a disturbing effect upon some of the bondholders who are not versed in the moods of the markets, and it may make them doubt sometimes whether they do in reality hold what is in their possession—a gilt-edged security as certain in its value as a Bank of England note or a golden sovereign. Then, though the local price of Government stocks in the Colonies may be higher than that ruling in London, and though to some extent the money handled may in some way or other be derived from the same quarters, it is not desirable that in a young country funds which ought to be invested in private enterprises should be locked up in the State Treasuries. It is a pity, too, that in this land the trustees and other representatives of comparatively poor lenders should, through an absurd fear of the stability of Australian securities, invest available money in less lucrative and more uncertain directions. Additionally, there is a consideration which ought to weigh duly with those who talk so earnestly about the excellencies of Pan-Britannic union—the prospect of Australians, repulsed from the London market, securing better treatment in New York. I will not enlarge upon this many-sided subject, but content myself with adding that the alternative mentioned, which would inevitably lead to a partial diversion of Australian business from England to America—for trade often follows the money-lender—has been and is being seriously discussed in Australian Parliaments.

A CONTRAST.

On the general issue, reflective Australians will admit that in some past years their Governments have borrowed too lavishly, partly because money was literally thrown at them by Old World financiers, who at one time gladly paid more than par for Australian Three per Cents.; but such a charge cannot be fairly sustained in any reference to the last few years. You complain in London that the public debt of Australia is large, and so it is in one sense. Figures which I have before me show that the funded national obligations represent about 220 millions sterling, and that is certainly no trifling amount. But the magnitude or otherwise of a debt depends upon the foundation upon which it stands, and also upon what is behind it; and no other country in the world is so substantial in

this respect as Australia. Not a penny of the 220 millions has been blown into the air in powder smoke, but the overwhelming bulk of it—£130,000,000—has been judiciously invested in such works of public utility as 15,000 miles of State railways, besides telegraph and telephone lines and other monopolies, which in most other lands are under private control. The railways earn every year between 10 and 11 millions sterling, or something like 3 per cent. on the capital handled; and the indirect gains derived from the lines—the cheapening of the cost of transit and the increase in the revenue from land tax and leasehold rents and purchase price—are at least as considerable in a national financial aspect as the difference between the incoming and the outgoing of the railways. Of the £220,000,000 which have been borrowed, £120,000,000 have long been earning full interest, and two millions more are covered by accumulated sinking funds, in circumstances with which Mr. Walter James, K.C., Agent-General for Western Australia, dealt lately in an admirably succinct little pamphlet. What really is a debt of £220,000,000 to 4,000,000 people who are honour-loving, hard-working, practical minded, and zealous, and who live as strenuous a life as any other Britons under the sun? To them it represents only £55 a head, when the individual wealth of the people is more than £300 per unit of the whole population. Australians have just bravely and buoyantly emerged from a drought which cost them 130 millions sterling, just as, in a manner for which history offers no parallel, they had overcome since the black year of 1893 the effects of a great financial cataclysm which was a blessing in disguise.

AUSTRALIAN ACHIEVEMENTS.

It is true that in Australia (as it was during many years longer in Canada, if it is not also now) the population is so scanty that if all the men, women and children in the Commonwealth were distributed at equal distances through the country, no individual would, on the average, be able to see any other; but it is equally true that in the past years the working proportion of that infinitesimal number of Australian people has produced £450,000,000 worth of gold, while its yearly yield of wheat is between 70 and 80 million bushels, besides 400,000,000 lbs. (or £17,000,000 worth) of wool and £24,000,000 worth of minerals. Every day Australia's indebtedness is being liquidated, not only by the energetic and always hopeful inhabitants of the land, but by their

65,000,000 sheep and 8,000,000 cattle, 1,500,000 horses and many smaller stock, constituting a large asset in the aggregate. So much has been said in derogation of Australia that, though, as Shakespeare has suggested, comparisons may be malodorous, the Federal Treasurer (Sir John Forrest, one of the really constructive native-born statesmen of the Commonwealth) was perfectly justified in appending to his latest Budget speech certain calculations which brought the Australian position into bright relief. He showed, *inter alia*, that in many lines which he quoted the achievements of the Commonwealth (where the producer is able to work all the year round) are superior to those of Canada, which, for example, does not produce much more than one-fortieth of the quantity of wool grown in Australia, and has only about one-thirtieth of the sheep and two-thirds of the Commonwealth's quota of cattle; while concerning South Africa, Sir John remarked that its figures were utterly insignificant. His concluding observations are so striking that they may well be cited in full:—

Let us glance round and note Australia's position in the world. Let us see what her people have done and are doing. They have raised £611,000,000 worth of mineral wealth from the earth since 1852, including £24,000,000 during 1904. Last year they raised £16,000,000 worth of gold; and the production has doubled during the past eight years. In 1904 they had 12,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, and the area is increasing. In that year they exported £5,280,000 worth of wheat—the highest on record. During the same period they exported £2,500,000 worth of butter—the highest on record—and they exported £17,000,000 worth of wool. In 1904 their external trade was valued at £94,500,000, the highest on record, and I am proud to say that 74 per cent. of that trade was done with the British people. They had on June 30, 1905, £96,000,000 in the banks upon deposit, and £21,500,000 in coin and bullion in the banks and £35,000,000 in the savings banks. In that year their shipping aggregated 29,000,000 tons, the highest on record. They had an external trade greater than that of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, or Japan. They had a gold production equal to that of British South Africa, and a wool production eight times as large as British South Africa's and forty times as great as that of Canada. Their live stock numbered four times as many as that of British South Africa and six times as many as Canada's; their external trade was equal to that of Canada, and £11,000,000 greater than British South Africa's. Of the £611,000,000 worth of mineral wealth raised from the earth since 1852, the gross total gold yield was £447,000,000, which was eleven times as great as that of Canada, the grand result in the production from primary producing industries, including manufactures, being equal in value to £120,000,000 a year. It

is a record of which Australia may be proud. When, therefore, we hear Australia decried and misrepresented for political or other purposes, we may turn our thoughts with pride and satisfaction to this record of what has been and is being done by a small number of British people, totalling only 4,000,000.

In view of such facts I inquire again why the London Stock Exchange quotations should reveal such remarkable disparities as they do show. If Australia owes £220,000,000 upon a territory of 3,000,000 square miles, the London County Council's indebtedness, affecting an area which would be lost beyond discovery in the smallest Australian State, owes, according to one authority, an aggregate of £71,000,000, or considerably more than twice as much as the total bonded indebtedness of the State of South Australia, with its rich expanse of nearly 1,000,000 square miles. Still, while British Consols, yielding to the investor $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., are quoted at £88, and London County Council stock, giving $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., stands at £94, Australian 3 per Cents., representing an income of $3\frac{1}{2}$, are only £85, against India's 3 per cent. actual at £95. The mystery thus indicated deepens when one sees Canadian 3 per cents. at £99 and Canadian and Indian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at £102 and £103 respectively, in contrast to Australia's £98. Even Liverpool Corporation $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stocks, yielding $3\frac{1}{4}$, stand in the list at £109, and Manchester 3 per cents., earning $3\frac{1}{2}$, at £95 $\frac{1}{2}$. Yet Australians have never done any financial kite-flying on the London market, or ever given the slightest occasion for uneasiness to the investor—facts which have been recognised in the passage of the law empowering trustees to invest in their stocks. There is also what may be termed a fine collateral security at the back of the bonded debt. The electors of Australia are in many respects the most lightly taxed people in the world, and their capacity to bear the burdens of taxation is at least as great as that of any other folk, for the proportion of an impost *per capita* is not a true criterion of judgment. The municipal taxes are particularly light. If any ordinary council in the Commonwealth attempted to impose 2s. 6d. in the £ of the assessment it would make an innovation which would startle many affected by it; but in a country much nearer to the Scilly Isles than Australia is we have read recently of as much as 12s. 6d. in the £ being levied, and of almost as high a rate being paid as a matter of course.

THE REAL AUSTRALIA.

And now, lest I should further tire your patience, I will bring to a close my endeavour—an earnest and an honest effort, however imperfect and inadequate—to present to your minds some facts which affect the country of my nativity—the country which holds all that I have of material substance in this world; the country my confidence in which remains unshaken, in spite of the mistakes of its Parliaments, and in spite also of the unmerited disparagement to which it has been subjected in England and elsewhere. Australians feel, and feel keenly, that in the talk of the marts and the clubs and the railway trains, as well as in some of the newspapers of this great metropolis, they have not been, and are not being, treated fairly. The mistakes of their legislators have been magnified. The brave and resolute spirit in which the people have encountered and conquered misfortune has been belittled or ignored. They have been pitied or condemned when they ought to have been encouraged and admired. They may be sensitive, but not to honest criticism—only to, chiefly, groundless denunciation, based upon incomplete knowledge or absolute misrepresentation. They do not apologise for their country. They have no need to do so. They contend that their achievements as loyal sons of the Empire, in the interests of the Empire, should inspire unstinted respect rather than grudging acknowledgment, if any recognition at all. They decline to ask for partial judgment or sentimental consideration. They prefer to point to the wonderful results which have been accomplished in converting the land that—born in obloquy and bred in contemptuous neglect—Great Britain made the dumping-ground for its worst convicts into one of the freest—if not absolutely the freest, as it is among the whitest in its criminal records—which are now known or ever had a place on the face of God's earth. Nobly and thoroughly have Australians overcome, in a moral sense, the stigma of the birth-stain which they inherited from their mother. Nor does the country which has led the way throughout His Majesty's dominions in land transfer and other legal besides economic reforms, as well as in educational improvements, fear comparison with any other land in social legislation designed to liberate the poor man—the average man—from the cramping shackles which in older domains convention and class privilege have long fastened upon him. Yet, however paradoxical it may appear to be on a casual glance, still consistently, Australians have striven, without being righteous overmuch, to encourage

and to insist, through the force of a high moral example, upon a purer social life than that which prevails in many other communities of much older establishment. In no pharisaical spirit may one remark suggestively that in Australia one never or rarely ever sees a respectable woman enter a public-house to partake of liquid refreshment, while the law prevents the assembling there of the professionally flighty daughter of Eve. The Commonwealth Parliament, too, has prohibited the importation at any of its ports and the sale at any of its places of merchandise of certain artificial articles and a class of pernicious literature against the use of which political and social economists have long contended, but which, nevertheless, are flaunted openly before the gaze of old and young alike in the streets of this great city, the very heart of Christendom, with its boasted standards of morality. Many years ago Anthony Trollope advised Australians not to "blow," and when it was vouchsafed that counsel might not have been wholly without warrant or significance. But the reasons and the occasions have changed. Australians are growing older and more self-dependent, and less anxious to "be taken notice of." They know that the facts of Australian history are greater than any exaltation which those facts may have engendered in the minds of the people who have helped to make that history. Thus, they need only refer the doubter or the caviller to statistical records to ensure their justification, when they say that, though if Australia were pagan the water god would still be their favourite deity, artesian wells discharging many millions of gallons every day have disclosed in so-called "desert" country resources whose existence was long entirely unsuspected; and when they contend that their soil ranks with the most productive in the world, and that fertilisers have lately increased its harvests by at least one-third. By similar means they can establish such strikingly important claims as that, on the gauge of the people's savings banks, Australians are the most provident men and women in the world, and this without any exception whatever. If the recently appointed and very able Agent-General for South Australia had not undertaken to address this Institute on the subject, one might further elaborate such suggestive facts as that they possess the largest of all wine cellars and stock stations, wheat farms and gardens, and that while such fruits are an expensive luxury of the rich in countries not so lavishly favoured by bountiful Nature with a sunny and salubrious climate, thousands of tons of the choicest grapes and peaches and figs and apricots rot on the ground every year, or are fed to the pigs, for

want of facile and profitable avenues of distribution. At the same time, and for the like reason, hundreds of thousands of gallons of the most wholesome wines remain as dead stock in the vaults of British-Australian vignerons, while Anglo-Britons on this side of the ocean consume foreign vintages at double the prices required for the Australian. In this very year large fortunes are being made on sheep and cattle stations rented from the State on exceedingly easy conditions, and even during the worst time of drought hundreds and thousands of farmers amassed competencies. Presently, by a system of locking, the river Murray with its tributaries—the Yang-tse-Kiang of Australia—will enormously augment the possibilities of internal navigation and irrigation; and then, political empiricism having meanwhile broken down of its own weight and Federal reconstruction having ceased to cause confusion, we may no longer hear of Australia being misrepresented as a hopeless desert, occupied by suspicious people, in whose honour fellow-subjects elsewhere dare not confidently rely, instead of being, what it really is, a continental gem set in a sapphire-hued and pearl-strewn ocean casket. Already we have disproved the accusation that our birds are songless, our flowers without fragrance, and our trees destitute of shade; and very soon we shall realise in its fulness the salient truth and the inspiring aspiration contained in the lines of that fine old octogenarian political economist and *littérateur* of South Australia, Miss Catherine Helen Spence, who in the year 1895 read a Paper before this Institute on “Social and Intellectual Aspects of Australian Life,”¹ and who in herself is an impressive advertisement for the Commonwealth:—

When will some new Australian poet rise
 To all the height and glory of his theme,
 Nor on the sombre side for ever dream—
 Our bare, baked plains, our pitiless blue skies,
 'Neath which the haggard bushman strains his eyes
 To find some waterhole or hidden stream
 To save himself and flocks in want extreme?
 This is not all Australia! Let us prize
 Our grand inheritance. Had sunny Greece
 More light, more glow, more freedom, or more mirth?
 Ours are wide vistas, bathed in purest air—
 Youth's outdoor pleasures, age's indoor peace—
 Where could we find a fairer home on earth,
 Which we ourselves are free to make more fair?

¹ *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxvi., p. 30.

DISCUSSION.

MR. A. R. BUTTERWORTH: I do not know why I have been called upon to address you this evening, and especially at this early stage of the proceedings. I am not a politician; and I suspect that the reason may be that it is thought that I may possibly have something to say on the other side of the question that has been presented to us. I am sorry if by what I say I am about to throw anything in the nature of an apple of discord among this fair assembly; but I admit that, although I have listened with great interest and pleasure to the Paper which has just been read, I do think there is something to be said on the other side of the account. Mr. Sowden, for instance, asks why it is that Australian stocks are so seriously depreciated on the London Stock Exchange, and suggests that this is due to the extraordinary ignorance of persons in England respecting Australia, to "unmerited disparagement," and to their wonderful powers of imagination. I should have thought that if there was a body of persons not much given to romance and imagination it was the London Stock Exchange; and I cannot help thinking there must be some other cause for this depreciation. Although I am an Englishman, I am well acquainted with Australia, for I knew it for a period of 35 years, and some 17 years out of that period I lived there, chiefly in Tasmania and New South Wales. I am occasionally still asked, especially by gentlemen who have trust funds to invest, whether in my opinion Australian securities are absolutely sound, and whether I can see any reason for the position in which they stand on the money market. It may be a very unusual course to take, it may be very imprudent or very unwise, but when asked that question I endeavour to tell the truth. In reply to that question, I say that in my opinion the danger is the Australian working man—the Australian democracy—and the action of Australian Governments and the trend of Australian legislation. Now that may be very startling to many gentlemen connected with Australia. I do not wish in any sense to depreciate Australia. It is a very fine country; but it is sometimes well to think not only of persons who have gone out there to make their fortunes, but of the persons who have gone out there to lose fortunes, which was no uncommon occurrence for those who were there in 1893. I say, when I think of Australia, I cannot help remembering what its Legislatures have sometimes done, and I cannot help thinking when it is said, as has been said to-night, that it is "one of the freest, if not absolutely the freest"

country in the world, that it is not altogether quite so free a country as the lecturer has portrayed. What about freedom of contract? What about the freedom of men to work the number of hours they choose? What is the fate of a barber in Sydney who shaves a man at half-past eight on Friday night? He is liable to a heavy fine; he must not work out of the hours prescribed by Act of Parliament. Not only must he not employ any man to work beyond a certain hour, but he cannot do so himself. ("Quite right.") "Quite right," says a gentleman. Well, but what then becomes of freedom? Where is then the freedom for a man to work at such hours as he himself may choose? I may inform that gentleman that I am a humble member of the English Bar, and that if my time were limited in that way, and an inspector were able to come into my chambers at half-past eight in the evening, I should have to return many of my briefs. I understand the lecturer to say that there is no danger in the Federal Parliament of "socialistic" legislation, because the ultimate authority is vested in the several States. Of course, it is very difficult to define socialism. I am now speaking of legislation which appears to be in restraint of the liberty of the subject, and of freedom of contract. I understand he says there is no danger of Federal legislation of a restrictive character because the States themselves can control that. The State with which I am best acquainted is New South Wales, and what sign do I find that this form of socialism is declining? There was a piece of legislation passed there a few years ago called "The Conciliation and Arbitration Act." Now that is an Act which purports to compel employers when they have disputes with the workmen, and *vice versa* workmen having disputes with their employers, to refer the matter to a Court called an Arbitration Court, and the Court is to decide whether the master shall continue the work and at what wages. Those provisions may be workable, but the way in which that Act has been worked is that whenever the shearers or workmen of different kinds have had a dispute with their employers, the Government has enforced the Act against the employers, and whenever the Appeal has been on the part of the employers the Government of the day has not dared to enforce it. I never hear of this Conciliation Act without being reminded of Hood's poem in which he describes a butcher trying to drive a number of sheep into the slaughter-house. A benevolent old gentleman implores him not to be so rough. "Do try a little conciliation," he says. The butcher does not make any reply, but he takes hold of the sheep, one hand on the neck and one

hand on the back, and thrusts him up into the yard, and then he exclaims, "I think I have conciliated *him*." Now that is precisely the sort of conduct by which the various Governments of New South Wales have "conciliated" the employers of the Colony. Again, if you take up the Early Closing Acts of New South Wales, in which it is provided at what time a shop shall be closed, whether in town or country, when there is to be a half-holiday, exactly how the butchers and the bakers and the milkmen are to get half-holidays—if you read all that childish twaddle—I think you must come to the conclusion that the Australian Legislatures, some of them at any rate, are not only deficient in a sense of what constitutes freedom, but are greatly deficient in a sense of humour. The lecturer deplores the "crass stupidity" displayed in connection with the Six Hatters' Case. Now the Federal Government, I take it, were bound to enforce the law. The crass stupidity was not in anything that was done, but in the law; and the law is the same to this day, and any person who goes out to Australia under contract is not to land unless he gets an exemption from goodness knows whom. This may now be an unpopular topic. I know that Australia is making a great bid to increase its population. No wonder! The working men there seem to think that capital is only a milch cow; that they have to go on sucking the capital, and that it will never come to an end. The other day—on the 11th inst.—a telegram appeared in the *Times* saying that Mr. Deakin had introduced an amended Immigration Bill, and I noticed one of the provisoes to admitting into Australia persons under contract is this: "Provided that the employer be unable to obtain within the Commonwealth a worker equally skilled, and that his remuneration be the same as is current among workers of a similar class in Australia." ("Hear, hear.") That is exactly the point. That is exactly the kind of law which Sir Edmund Barton had to enforce in the Six Hatters' Case. Those hatters came to Sydney and the Government forbade them to land; they were under contract. They had agreed to come out for a fixed period at certain rates. The Premier of New South Wales telegraphed to the Prime Minister: "Hope you will release hatters without further delay. Matter arousing intense dissatisfaction here." The Prime Minister replied: "Men were prohibited immigrants within meaning of Act, and I have no option but to exclude, unless and until exempted by me for special skill required in Australia. . . . This matter must be dealt with according to law and impartially. The duty is a plain one, and I intend to perform it." On that very day came another urgent telegram from the Premier of New South

Wales saying: "Just received cable from Agent-General that action taken to prevent landing British workmen seriously affecting financial prospects of this State. Again strongly urge permission to land." Upon that Sir Edmund Barton came to a rapid legal conclusion, namely that these six hatters possessed special skill required in the Commonwealth, and he immediately telegraphed to Sydney that they might be permitted to land at once. The warning hand of the clock, and a sign from my friend, the Secretary, tells me that I have reached my time-limit, but if there were a sufficient force of police present to bar all egress at these doors, and to protect me from the indignation—the righteous indignation—of this audience, I could keep you here till midnight dilating on the humours of Australian legislation.

The Hon J. G. JENKINS (Agent-General for South Australia): I have been connected with Australian politics for a good many years and no doubt I could keep you as long interested by recitals of what has been done, what has been proposed, and what never has been done or proposed, as has the last speaker. He tells us he is a member of the legal profession. Such a confession was entirely unnecessary, because from his line of argument as we followed him from place to place, from one imaginary point to another, we could easily see he was following the practice of every able lawyer who has a weak case—that is, talking all round it. First allow me to express my gratification at seeing you, Sir, in the chair. As a politician during the time you were Governor of Victoria I watched your course with interest. I am also glad to see on the platform my old Governor, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, with whom I was in pleasant communication when I was minister in South Australia for some years. As far as the lecturer is concerned I may say that he is a friend of many years' standing, and as to the Australian press with which he is connected I think that press is one which any country in the world might well be proud of. The Australian newspaper gives you as much English news as many of the London newspapers. It is enabled to do that by the combination of all the leading papers of the States, so that we see sometimes there are benefits arising out of monopolies. As to Mr. Sowden's address, I am not going to say that I endorse every remark made in it. I have found it necessary sometimes to disagree with remarks made by Mr. Sowden when he used to write articles against the Government of which I was the leader. Of course at that time he was wrong. Neither am I an advocate for everything that has happened in Australia. But I would ask you to think if in England you do not

over-magnify things of little importance that happen in Australia. If anything happens to a public man there, do you not find it noised about in this country to a far greater extent than when anything happens to a public man in this country? If an ex-minister or M.P. does something out of the common is it not the fact that some energetic correspondent wires the news to the English press and it is commented upon to a far greater extent than when something extraordinary happens to an English member or ex-member? In the last few weeks we have seen in the papers a good deal about an ex-member of the British House of Commons. Do you suppose we in Australia judge the 670 members of the British House of Commons by an individual of that class? Certainly not. Why then apply any different rule to us? Mr. Butterworth referred just now to social legislation, and he ventured to quote Hood. I would remind him of another poem of Hood's in which he tells us of the unhappy sempstress who from morning to night had to "work, work, work." Is there not such a thing almost as white slavery in this world? There were people in this dear old England who not very long ago pleaded with the people against the long hours that women and children had to work. I am no advocate for extreme socialism, but I am an advocate of humanitarianism. I believe that every man, woman and child, every lawyer even, who works reasonable hours could do better work for himself, for his master or for his client, than those who go about their business overworked, with mind and body fagged.

MR. BUTTERWORTH: I think it right to interpose with one remark. I was speaking of restriction of labour not for women and children but for grown men.

MR. JENKINS: I am willing to take up the case with regard to grown men. I had met a good many grown men in Australia, America, and in England. It is necessary, I say, that men's working hours should be limited in some cases as well, though not to the extent some people advocate. What I do say is that, especially in a warm climate like that of Australia, you get better work out of men by not trying to work them too long. Then as to the pretty story about being stopped in the middle of a shave. I have been shaved and had my hair cut in Australia for over a quarter of a century, but I never experienced any difficulty in getting the operation done within proper hours. I daresay that in the first instance some of our laws are not as intelligible and clear to the lay mind as they might be. It becomes necessary therefore sometimes for an amended Act and in that way vast improvements have been

made in the laws, in nearly all the States, from the first conception of them. What I do want to say is this—that you must not be too severe in your judgment when you hear the words “Australian Socialism.” I was for some years Commissioner of Public Works in South Australia. We had a railway belonging to a private company and there were living in the town to which that railway went a number of rather strong Conservatives opposed to Government socialism and who, on more than one occasion, took me to task for arguing certain points against them. Now one of the most interesting deputations that ever waited upon me was a deputation of practically the whole Conservative element of that town to urge me to take the most socialistic step I could—that is to say, on behalf of the Government to purchase this private railway. After all, socialism becomes a subject that can be looked at from different standpoints. Our socialistic work in Australia, as far as general works are concerned, comprise our railways, waterworks, telephones, and telegraphs. To advocate nationalisation of this sort here would be extreme socialism, but we take it as a matter of course. I am as much opposed to some of the extreme ideas of the cast-iron Conservatives as I am to some of the ideas of the fire-eating Socialists. In Australia we are endeavouring to strike a medium course, in order to make it as free, powerful, and progressive a country as we can for the people who live there and those who choose to come with us. We feel the need for increased population and are advocating the removal of certain restrictions in Australian legislation in order to encourage good, industrious men and women from Great Britain to come out amongst us to increase our numbers and, at the same time, help us to share the burdens we have there, as well as to help themselves to become prosperous settlers.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., G.C.M.G.: Your Lordship has on many occasions given me a lead and I have great pleasure, in response to your call, in rising to say a few words if only to tell this audience how glad I am to be under your chairmanship and to meet my old friends from South Australia, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Sowden. I think perhaps Mr. Sowden is one of those who, coming from the sunny climes of Australia, is somewhat depressed by November fog and rain in London, and if he expatiates on his sufferings I do not think we should attribute these complaints to hostility to the British Empire. His Paper is in some respects a list of grievances. He says, for instance, that Australia is spoken of in a depreciatory tone. Now I think he is mistaken in that matter and that he makes too much of these grievances. As to the

price of securities, surely that is a matter which has no bearing whatever on the feeling with which we here regard our fellow-subjects in Australia. I used to visit some of my neighbours in Australia who had vineyards and urged them not to try to send the whole of their produce to one market but to distribute it over a wider area, and I daresay some of them are acting in that way. What I want especially to allude to, however, is something I do not find in the Paper, but which seems to bear directly on the relations between ourselves and the Australians. That is, the risk of some divergence of policy. Take Japan. It is policy to be on good terms with Japan. They are our allies, in many respects their ideas are ours, and we cannot but feel that they deserve our respect. But the tone of the speeches about the Japanese and the legislation against them in Australia are something very different. If they go to Japan, Australians claim the right that appertains to every British subject by treaty to go wherever they please. Now the day may come, when the Japanese may say, "We do not see why we should not accept your principles and make the same use of them ourselves." If that is so, we may find the Australians are adopting a policy of hostility which is directly contrary to our policy. I confess I think this is a matter which should not be smothered under the blanket of obscurity, but should be fully faced and considered. I do not want to find fault, but I want Australians to feel we have some voice in the matter as well as they; it may be a rift in the lute which may grow wider and wider and spoil the music. At any rate, the matter is one which I hope will receive attention.

Mr. WALTER JAMES, K.C. (Agent-General for Western Australia) : Though I do not endorse every observation or opinion contained in Mr. Sowden's Paper, I must, as a native of Australia, fully endorse everything Mr. Sowden says in praise of the Commonwealth. And I also endorse some of the complaints made by Mr. Sowden to which Sir Fowell Buxton takes exception, but which he immediately proceeds to copy. May I endorse the complaint that Mr. Sowden uttered in reference to the treatment of Australian subjects in this Old Country? Why should we not be perfectly candid in this matter? How often do you see words of commendation of Australia in your newspapers? How frequently do you see words of criticism and censure? Time after time, on turning to the cable news, you will find something reported from Australia that grates on the susceptibilities of the British people; but you rarely find any reference to matters which harmonise with your views and would therefore popularise us. We refer to the price of stocks

merely as manifestations of the misconceptions which prevail so largely throughout the Old Country, while at the same time we think we have special claims on your consideration. We ask your sympathy for one reason, because in Australia we stand near all the Eastern countries, nearer to them in point of danger and attack than any other part of the White Empire. It is a special danger to us. We are neighbours, whilst how many in this audience have seen one Chinaman, much less ten thousand Chinese? How many people realise by personal knowledge the teeming millions of Asiatics who are on the borderland almost of Australia—Australia which to-day stands as a white country? We want to keep it white if we possibly can, and we ask you in this connection to give us the benefit of the belief that we are actuated by a sincere desire to develop that country for our own race and colour and to regard our acts in that light. We hear references to questions of immigration; and I listened with great interest to the observations of Mr. Butterworth, who is a lawyer, because his remarks are typical. He said stocks were low for certain reasons, among which he specified the Early Closing Acts and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. As regards early closing, the first Act of that nature was passed in Western Australia. I drafted, introduced, and carried it through, and of course believe in it. So far as shop assistants are concerned the large majority affected by this legislation are women. The same principle is accepted in your Seats for Shop Assistants Act, passed some little while ago. If Mr. Butterworth will read up the speeches of Mr. John Bright he will find somewhat the same arguments used with reference to factory legislation which Mr. Butterworth uses now in reference to our Early Closing Acts. As to the Arbitration Act, that legislation is quite recent and the depreciation of stocks took place before that legislation came into existence and therefore cannot be due to it.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH: My contention is that it is due to the want of population, and that the decreased immigration, which has gone on certainly for thirty years, is largely due to Australian legislation.

Mr. JAMES: That can hardly be a good objection, though I think Mr. Butterworth gives expression to misconceptions in the minds of many people. When you refer to immigration do not forget that, up to 1891, our increase was satisfactory; but we had to face the Bank crisis of 1893, one result of which was a serious dislocation of unskilled labour and a cessation of inflated expenditures of private capital. It has taken the intervening years for that labour to settle down. Now, however, matters are mending, and in the course of the

last two years the movement in favour of immigration has grown and is increasing in strength. You will find declarations from the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Labour party, and from every State Premier in favour of immigration. There are many other indications that there is a revival of this movement, which has been delayed for the reasons I have stated. It is to be remembered that a country of four millions cannot absorb additional people very rapidly. We cannot do it and Canada cannot do it. It may surprise some of you to know that if you take the population between 1891 and 1901 we increased more than Canada, while if you take 1901-04 Canada increased only by 4,000 more than Australia, and that 4,000 does not represent the natural increase from the million and a half she has in excess of us. I do not say this by way of excuse, for I want to see a vigorous policy of immigration. Let me in conclusion assure you that in Australia we are, above all things, British. Outside this Old Country there is no part of the Empire, not South Africa or even Canada, to which you can point and say "That is a purely British country," whereas in Australia 95 per cent. of the population are of British birth or descent. If we make mistakes we may claim they spring from the racial shortcomings, and if we make a success it is just as much to the honour of the race from which we spring as it is to ourselves.

Dr. A. NAPIER LEDINGHAM: I cannot help thinking there is an apologetic tone in this excellent Paper we have just heard, which is quite unnecessary after the flourishing account of the condition of the Australian States. There is no doubt much ignorance and some misrepresentation exist here in the true position. This might be rectified to some extent by direct representation, by suitable men in Westminster. And conversely M.P.s on this side, aspiring to a leading position, should be expected to have some personal knowledge of the economic condition and aspirations of the States. Men like yourself (my Lord), Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, &c., have this experience and sympathy, which can be gained in no other way. Regarding immigration, we hear a great deal about Imperialism, United Empire, &c., but surely Imperialism is little more than a name, when we see one part of the Empire deluged with surplus labour and other areas clamouring for settlers: when, in the language of Froude, the fertile acres are simply "waiting for a hoe to be tickled into a harvest." There should be some system of Imperial and inter-colonial immigration, based on mutual obligation, and for mutual benefit. The Unemployed question here is yearly becoming graver, and the enormous sums collected,

if spent in doles, are only tinkering with the matter. There are thousands of capable and willing men here who would make excellent colonists, but they must be assisted, considering the distance of Australia and expense of getting there. We must face the facts and economic condition of the different units of the Empire, and try and devise some means of restoring the balance of population. There need be no question of "dumping" undesirables, with a suitable system under State control. The system should be Imperial not parochial, and the cost would not be grudged, I think, seeing the benefit to the Colonies and ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN (The Rt. Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B.): I now beg, on behalf of this meeting, to offer our grateful thanks to Mr. Sowden and to congratulate him warmly on his admirable statement. I disagreed with him only on one point. I am not able to follow him in all he told us with regard to the views that are entertained in the old land with regard to Australia. If you choose to make a microscopic survey, you may no doubt be able to discover, in this journal or that, some untimely paragraph which argues the writer is not so fully informed as he ought to be, but speaking as a "man in the street," in which capacity I now present myself, I do not hear anything at all of these ill remarks. As to the price of Australian stocks, I am sorry that the investors do not go for these securities with that amplitude of eagerness which marks their subscriptions for the issues of the London County Council. But of course here comes in "the man in the street." He knows London and believes in the rateable value of London, but he does not know so intimately the resources of Australia. The intrinsic value of those issues of the Australian Governments is undoubtedly as good as that of the London County Council. I should be glad to see prices rise from one point of view, although, as I should like when my ship comes home to purchase largely of those securities I am not so anxious perhaps to see prices go up immediately. Reference has been made to the contributions in aid of the Imperial Navy. Without going into the subject fully, I may say that when I was out in Australia I often talked with my valued friend, a most able authority on the subject and then Naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir Cyprian Bridge, and I found myself in full accord with the opinion that it was untimely to talk about any increase in the contribution to the maintenance of the Imperial naval force. I might refer to Earl Grey's two very interesting volumes on Colonial administration under the government of Earl Russell. I could quote passages in which he expresses the views of those great statesmen who were

responsible for that wise step, the concession of full self-government to Australia and to Canada. These men did not consider that there was any claim on the part of the Mother Country for large contributions towards the maintenance of the Imperial Navy. They knew full well that the responsibilities which we are glad and proud to undertake for the defence of the whole Empire do not really govern the amount of our Navy Estimates. Upon what does the amount of our Navy Estimates depend? Not on the fact that we had undertaken and are proud to undertake the defence of a particular Colony, but on the naval preparations of those Powers which we are bound to be prepared to meet in the event of any emergency. We look at what they are doing, at the ships they are laying down, and we are bound to build ships equal, according to Parliamentary standard, of those of any two Powers, with a handsome margin. The power of increasing or the ability to decrease our naval expenditure depends therefore on the policy of those Powers which we are bound to be prepared to meet. It is not therefore on the question of responsibility for Australia that the amount of our Navy Estimates depends. Mr. Sowden spoke in glowing terms of the loyalty of Australians. I remember travelling through Australia, long before I had the honour of being a governor, with the then Governor of South Australia, in order to open a new railway. We travelled sometimes into the night and whenever we stopped, whether the hour was twelve or one o'clock in the morning, there was certain to be gathered the children of the schools, ready to welcome the representative of His Majesty and to sing that grand old tune, the National Anthem. I may just mention further, that during the five years in which I was Governor of Victoria, I know nothing more impressive than when, at the time of the Golden Jubilee of the Queen, I was called upon to inspect some ten thousand lads who were receiving military instruction in the schools. Beside them were some three hundred veterans brought together for the occasion, every one wearing medals for past wars; and I cannot describe to you the enthusiasm of those ten thousand boys when the turn came for those veterans to march past. It spoke volumes and gave promise for generations to come that whenever the need arose for all Britons to stand shoulder to shoulder we should not look to Australians in vain.

MR. SOWDEN: I am not surprised that no one in this room should dare to speak against Australia in your Lordship's presence. (The Chairman: They dare not.) Your Lordship is too ardent a champion of Australia to permit such an unfair proceeding; but still Australia has many adverse critics. I thank the legal gentle-

man who immediately followed me, more especially for the humorous display that he gave to us. If I were a criminal, a bad criminal, I should like him to defend me; and the worse my case the better I should like to have his services, because his gift of imagination is equalled only by his facility for making strong statements on insufficient evidence. Is he aware, I wonder, that one part of the sumptuary legislation to which he objects is really founded on the legal practice of the State—that others have taken their cue from the lawyers? Does he know that you can buy law only within certain hours on certain days of the week? I fail in any case to trace any connection between Australian stocks being so low in London and the fact that a legal gentleman cannot be shaved in Sydney at half-past eight at night—a most unreasonable hour for such an operation. I am glad to learn from Sir Fowell Buxton, by inference, that the real reason for the depression of our stocks is the prevalence of a November fog, but it is rather strange that those fogs were not prevalent when the stocks were still lower. Regarding the Japanese, I may explain that I understood I should avoid debatable topics of a party-political character, and for that reason I did not allude to that and one or two other matters, or to the fact, for instance, that there is no more reason for objecting to certain parts of the Australian immigration rules than there is for complaining that, in certain circumstances, white men may be excluded by Imperial administration from entering South Africa. (“White men?”) Yes, British subjects; as is shown in the official *Caution to Emigrants*.

MR. JAMES: That is correct.

MR. SOWDEN: I will simply thank you for the kindness with which you have received this motion, and ask you to accord a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Chairman briefly responded and the proceedings terminated.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 28, 1905, when a Paper was read by Mr. T. J. Alldridge, I.S.O., on "Sierra Leone and its Undeveloped Products." Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN said he was afraid Sierra Leone belonged to a part of our dominions that was not as well known as it should be in this country. Mr. Alldridge had spent no fewer than thirty-four years in Sierra Leone: he had been a pioneer there, and was in fact responsible for most of the treaties in connection with it.

He called on Mr. Alldridge to read his Paper on

SIERRA LEONE AND ITS UNDEVELOPED PRODUCTS.

My subject—the Colony of Sierra Leone and its undeveloped products—is of considerable magnitude; but the half-hour at my disposal will only allow me to touch it in the most cursory manner.

Throughout this Paper, with Sierra Leone I include the Protectorate.

It is doubtful whether West African affairs (gold mines always excepted) appeal to the general public; so at the beginning of my remarks I pause a moment to ask why? The great and constant loss of life in the West Africa settlements has certainly given them a deadly reputation; this is perhaps the chief cause for their unpopularity. Another, I think, may be found in the fact that, to those unacquainted with the country itself, the products seem few and uninteresting, a mere ringing of the changes between palm oil and palm kernels. A number of evil-sounding terms are associated in the public mind with West Africa; for instance, the dismal swamp, the dank and gloomy forest, mosquitoes, the isolated life, and above all the deadly climate. It is only after many years of residence on the West Coast that the European who has managed to survive can take a real interest in the place; but when at length that interest sets in, it becomes very deeply rooted as his knowledge of the peoples gradually increases, and with that knowledge a certain amount of respect for them. I lay considerable stress upon respect for natives and their customs, because without it it is impossible to get on a proper footing with them. I can never forget the great kindness

shown to me, and the courteous ceremony with which I was received, during my numerous travels throughout the country, and which have greatly increased my personal interest in the Colony and its inhabitants.

Comparatively few officials, however, have the advantage—or, as most of them would probably put it, disadvantage—of remaining long enough in West Africa to develop so real and deep a personal interest in the place. I remember, when staying with a European in Sierra Leone, that one morning, happening to approach the calendar hanging on his sitting-room wall, I mechanically raised my hand and was about to tear off yesterday's leaf, when my friend, observing my movement, rushed up to me with: "My dear fellow, for God's sake stop! Let me do it! The only pleasure left me in this forsaken place is the pulling off every morning the leaf that tells me I am one day nearer getting away!" Quite recently, when talking with an official at Freetown, he mentioned that he had returned from leave a week ago, and that he had then only fifty-one weeks out of a total of fifty-two to put in before his next leave became due.

It is only when you have passed beyond the stage in which getting away from the Coast is the absorbing idea, that you can begin to give serious attention to West Africa, and see in it not a land to shun, but a country to develop.

I am quite prepared to admit that, say, thirty-four years ago, Sierra Leone was a most undesirable place of residence and extremely sickly. In those days the beautiful and comparatively healthy hinterland had hardly been explored at all, and was completely under the rule of the chiefs, with a rampant slave trade and incessant tribal wars.

All this has changed, and Government supervision now extends not only throughout the Colony, but in that hinterland that in 1896 was proclaimed a Protectorate. The conditions of life in Freetown have been entirely transformed within the past ten years by the great and costly public works undertaken by the Government, the most important of which is the railway.

The line, which was begun in 1896, is now finished; it runs from Freetown to Baiima in the Mando Country, a distance of 222 miles.

The making of this railroad through a primitive country was naturally most difficult and costly. I have met many men, whose judgment may be relied upon, who have expressed great admiration for the way in which this line has been constructed, particularly as regards the fine bridges over wide rivers. This railway is already changing the country. Broad tracts of land, in which the oil palm

flourishes luxuriantly, are for the first time brought into communication with the Freetown markets, and vast quantities of palm kernels which formerly perished are now turned to account, to the great benefit of the merchants and the natives. But, of course, although the railway can do so much good it will also do much harm, unless the carrying of spirits into the interior, and the consequent demoralising of the natives, be carefully watched by the authorities.

We must not forget that before this railway was made, spirits were not to be had in the remote hinterland, and were, in fact, practically unknown to these people; a great responsibility must therefore rest on those who introduce them.

The following interesting returns of the imports of gin and rum for the past five years will show the development of this trade:

		1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Gin	. . Gallons	123,397	133,659	123,951	113,882	114,373
Rum	. . Gallons	141,192	145,786	175,785	184,161	197,647
Total Gallons		264,589	279,445	299,736	298,043	312,020

For the Europeans very beautiful bungalows have been erected by the Government at Wilberforce, on a plateau of some 1,100 feet elevation, overlooking the North Atlantic. These are reached by a mountain railway from Freetown in about half an hour, thus opening up a line of charming and healthy suburbs. It is impossible to over-estimate the benefit to Europeans of a night passed in the pure cool atmosphere of the hills, instead of the low-lying malarious town. The Government has also just about completed a fine water-supply from the mountains, and is taking vigorous measures to enforce among the people its stringent sanitary laws under the new Public Health Ordinance which came into operation last July. But sanitation in the big towns upon the West Coast is the problem of problems. It has been indisputably demonstrated by the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine that the origin of malarial fever is attributable to the *Anopheles* Mosquito, and this theory is now universally accepted. It only remains for every resident to do his utmost to prevent the increase of the mosquito by the destruction of its larvæ, and by carrying out within his own compound the simple recommendations of the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. W. T. Prout, so ably given in his invaluable lectures on "Elementary Hygiene and Sanitation."¹

¹ Lectures on "Elementary Hygiene and Sanitation," by the Hon. W. T. Prout, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), Principal Medical Officer, Sierra Leone. Delivered at Wilberforce Hall, Freetown, May and June 1904.

There is also an excellent Nursing Home at Freetown, which provides sick Europeans with the best attention and every possible comfort.

The magnificent and punctual service of steamers of the Elder Dempster line, which call so frequently at Freetown, enables Europeans to get away for a change to the Canary Islands, or to Europe, without that tedious waiting and uncertainty which was formerly the case.

I hope I have shown satisfactorily that the conditions of European life in Freetown to-day are totally different from what they were when I first knew it, and so materially improved that the development of the Colony does not now present the difficulties of earlier times. Sierra Leone is indeed a country to develop. It is the land itself that requires development through agriculture and industries.

The educated natives are themselves awaking to the necessity for working the land. Only quite recently a wealthy native left by will a large sum of money, the interest of which was to be devoted to experimental farming, as a practical means of showing the people the advantage to be derived from working the land and from bringing up their children to take an interest in agriculture, instead of devoting their energies to petty trading, which is the principal occupation and ambition of the ordinary Sierra Leonean, who begins to trade as soon as he or she can toddle about the streets with a something to sell.

I will now devote a few minutes to the consideration of some of the products of the Sierra Leone Colony.

Nature has been so lavish in this Colony that to the natives starvation is impossible. As for the oil palm it is indigenous, requiring neither planting nor cultivation. The very smallest amount of work, and that only at certain times, enables the natives to live in what is to them luxury. They are only too contented until they come into contact with European importations, when all sorts of new desires spring up. To satisfy these, they must of course work a little, but only a little more. Apart from its benefits in developing the country it traverses, the railway enables the Sierra Leoneans to live to a greater extent than formerly in the suburban villages, where they cultivate ginger and arrowroot for exportation, and grow garden stuff that can now be easily transported to the Freetown markets, where it is eagerly bought up.

As will be seen from the following figures, a great increase has taken place in the ginger industry, which may, I think, be mainly

attributed to the cheap and rapid transport afforded to the Sierra Leone farmers by the railway.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Ginger Exports . Tons	498	622	776	878	885

The spur of necessity, which drives the inhabitants of the temperate zones to strenuous endeavour, never drives the native of the tropics until he has acquired artificial wants. It is the European market, and not the needs of the untaught native, that requires those productions that are now either totally lost or nearly so. The conservative attitude of the British West African trader needs no comment. The fact is he holds palm oil and palm kernels so near his mental eyes that he can see little else, and, as a rule, he appears to be quite satisfied with these staple articles, the importance of which no one, of course, denies. The returns of these two staple articles of export from the Colony for the five years undermentioned are sufficient to show the magnitude of the trade, apart from the enormous local consumption, for no native can do without palm oil in his food.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Palm Oil . Gallons	128,608	164,340	220,809	232,000	241,131
Palm Kernels . Tons	21,517	20,475	22,623	22,760	25,101

Now these returns were made before the railway had penetrated into the remoter parts of the oil-palm region. The next returns may therefore be expected to show a large increase. But from my long connection with the Sierra Leone Colony I am convinced that the time has now arrived when many hitherto neglected products may be cultivated and exported with considerable profit, not only to the native population, but to the European markets. It always seems to me that to allow two articles of commerce to absorb, as they practically do, entire attention, is very like putting all one's eggs into one basket, which cannot be considered sound policy. The price of palm oil some twenty years ago was over £40 a ton; it went down to about £18 a ton, and is now about £25 a ton. What would be the result if a cheaper substitute were put on the market?

Some of us may remember the once flourishing cochineal industry of the Canary Islands; but with the introduction of aniline dyes, the cochineal industry at Teneriffe and Grand Canary has ceased to exist, and had not the banana industry been taken up with great energy the people of those islands might have been reduced to a very distressful state.

A serious consideration of the subject must, I think, lead one

to see the necessity which really exists for supplementing palm kernels and palm oil by subsidiary products. Owing to the primitive method the natives have of expressing the palm oil, a good deal of oil is left in the fibrous refuse, and I have lately been informed that probably this refuse can be used as a fertiliser. Another fertiliser may in all probability be obtained from the palm nut shells, which at present are useless, but which if burnt would prove an excellent fertiliser, owing to the percentage of phosphoric acid they contain.

Rubber.—The one product that appeals most to the European public just now is rubber; it became known within the Colony about twenty-five years ago, and for some time a considerable quantity was exported; but since the delimitation of the country in 1892 by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission, the caravans from the interior have been prevented from entering, and the trade has mainly been diverted to the French port of Konakri, which is about seventy miles to the north of Freetown. There remains to us, however, a very large tract of country which appears to be suitable for the growing of the rubber tree. The demand for rubber is increasing day by day, and if it is intended that Sierra Leone shall participate to any appreciable extent in the production of an article for which the soil and the climate seem suited, it is evident that steps should be taken to cultivate the rubber tree, as is being done with such marked success in Ceylon and several other Colonies.

The one great difficulty which would militate against its cultivation is the lengthy time between the planting and the obtaining of results, which I am informed with regard to Pará tree rubber is several years; but, of course, although this is undoubtedly a most serious drawback, still there are other quick-growing crops which could be produced at the same time. The rubber hitherto exported has been obtained principally from the rubber vine, but the quantity from the vines depends upon the extent of forest. The supply has been greatly diminished in the ordinary course of forest clearing, and also by the destruction of the vines in obtaining the *latex*; therefore, as I have just remarked, if the Colony is to participate to any appreciable extent in supplying the European market, it now becomes essential that the rubber tree should be planted and its cultivation form an industry of the future.

Amongst the products which take over five years to mature may be mentioned kola nuts, cocoanuts, coffee, and cocoa.

The quick-growing crops with which the natives are familiar, but which in some instances have been abandoned or very much

restricted, are ground nuts, maize, ginger, tobacco, benni seed, guinea corn, rice, cassada, and cotton.

Piassava.—But before speaking of some of these crops specifically, I will refer to an indigenous bass fibre for which the demand in Europe has greatly increased, known to commerce as piassava. Probably the majority of persons are quite unaware what this is, how it is obtained, or whence it comes; yet there is no day when it may not be seen in use in the streets of London. One has only to look at the large brooms in the hands of the scavengers to see piassava, and to realise at once the importance of this fibre for commercial purposes. Piassava is the bass fibre of the lower or fleshy leaf-stalks of the bamboo palm. The preparation of piassava is of the simplest, and is most admirably adapted to the West African native on account of its simplicity, and also from the important fact that he has always used it as his strongest kind of cordage. With it he ties together the canes used in constructing his fishing-pots, his strong bush traps for deer and other small animals, and his great traps for catching the leopards which are so destructive and so much dreaded. In fact, to the native, piassava is indispensable; yet as an article of export little has been done in it, although the good prices realised for the small shipments made, together with the interest shown by His Excellency Governor Probyn for the development of this industry, have stimulated it, and it is capable of immense extension. The palms from which piassava is taken are to be found growing by the mile. At present Sherbro piassava is the best, and obtains the highest price of any from West Africa—£30 per ton.

Kola Nuts.—Returning to the heavier cultivated products, the kola tree ranks next in importance to the oil palm. The nut is eaten with enjoyment by every person throughout the entire Colony. Not only is it considered to be a great staver-off of hunger and a preventive against sleep, but the offering of kolas is an important custom at all country ceremonies, and is the usual complimentary greeting in daily life. Although such large quantities are locally consumed, still sufficient remain to make extensive shipments to the natives at the Gambia and at Senegal, as the following returns will show :

		1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Kola Nuts .	Cwts.	14,946	13,391	14,533	15,067	15,560
Value . . .		£79,218	£51,805	£60,351	£76,276	£80,742

Kola is a planted tree, and attains considerable size; the value of the nuts on one tree may vary from £1 to £6. The gathering of the nuts sets in motion the activities of the Sierra Leone woman

trader, who travels all over the country, collecting them in small quantities from the villages in which a few trees may be found. I have known the congregation of the churches at Sherbro during the kola season to be diminished by half, through the absence of these women traders, kola-buying. It is one of the native trades in which there is the keenest competition, and is peculiarly suited to these women folk, as the nuts require very delicate handling and constant overhauling and re-packing on account of an insect peculiar to the nut.

The exports to Europe are merely nominal—of the £76,000 value in 1903, under £200 went to Europe.

Ground Nuts.—Nothing can be simpler than the growing of ground nuts—you just scratch the surface of the earth and drop in two shelled nuts which have been previously soaked for a few hours; you repeat this all over the patch, and cover. They soon sprout, and the patch looks exactly like a clover field, delightfully green and most refreshing. They require no watering, as they are grown during the rains; and their own vine helps to kill other vegetation, so they practically need very little weeding. In about four months they are ready for digging. They grow in clusters, the one nut producing several, and are dug up like potatoes. The natives are very fond of them, and eat them either parched or boiled. I have grown them myself on the Government Compound in Sherbro on the river bank, in sandy soil permeated by the salt water, and obtained a most abundant crop.

Up to about twenty years ago the Colony produced for exportation a great quantity of ground nuts. I have seen in Freetown Harbour as many as eight ships at one time loading up ground nuts; but the trade dwindled away, and to this day has never been revived.

Why was this? The natives attributed it to the fact that the price paid by the merchants left them no profit. This was many years ago, yet during all that time our sister Colony, the Gambia, only some 460 miles to the north of Freetown, has continued this export on a very large scale; it is, in fact, their one article of export. Their returns for the last five years, as shown in the Blue Book, are as follows:

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Ground Nuts . Tons	35,805	25,749	31,612	45,476	43,436
Value . . .	£221,841	£172,405	£193,485	£275,394	£229,286

The whole of the Gambia is practically under ground-nut cultivation; so much so that the natives will not take up the

growing of cotton—although good cotton can be grown there—as at present it is not so profitable as the crops in ground nuts.

If this simple industry pays the Gambia people with an export duty of 3s. 4d. per ton, why cannot it be made to pay the Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate without a duty? It really does seem most remarkable that it has been allowed to drop.

Mr. William Freeman, B.Sc., F.L.S., of the Imperial Institute, in his interesting and instructive article upon the Cultivation of Ground Nuts in the West Indies, published in the "*West Indian Bulletin*," Vol. IV. No. 2 of 1903,¹ remarks that "the ground nut is very rich in oil, which is very similar in character to olive oil and cotton-seed oil; indeed, so good is this oil that it is a common substitute for, and very difficult to distinguish from, olive oil. Marseilles in 1900 imported no less than 104,542 tons of ground nuts, principally for the manufacture of soap and of the pure oil. The bulk of these nuts came from the British and French possessions on the West Coast of Africa, and a small proportion from India." Of this great quantity, Sierra Leone contributed less than 47 tons, while the Gambia exported 36,000 tons, value £222,000.

Rice.—Rice-growing is one of the principal native industries; but even this has undergone, among the people themselves, great changes. For some time past a very beautiful white rice has been grown. It is known as "American rice"—it was introduced by the missionaries from the United States. This rice requires a different method of cultivation from the native kinds, of which there are several. It is grown in wet land right down to the waterside. The great difference is that when this American rice is about twelve to fifteen inches high, it is transplanted in little clumps; and although this is a tedious operation, carried out by the women and children, yet it is well worth the trouble, because when this rice is ripening in the ear, it is not attacked by the birds, as the grain is too large and heavily set for the beak of the small rice birds.

Now in the fields of native rice, when the grain is forming, it becomes the food of these destructive creatures, and all over the fields may be seen primitive high wooden stages, on which sits a child with sling and stones, scaring off the birds.

If this important difference in a staple like rice can be successfully introduced, why cannot other products? This is an entire

¹ Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies. '*Ground Nuts in the West Indies*, by William G. Freeman, A.R.C.S., B.Sc., F.L.S. Issued in pamphlet form by the Commissioner of Agriculture. No. 25 of 1903.

innovation into the traditional modes of culture, yet it succeeds and is gaining in popularity.

The nutritive properties of African-grown rice cannot be over-estimated; but hitherto it has found no favour in the European market, chiefly on account of its brownish tint and insufficient cleaning, the reason assigned being that a pure white rice was required. This objection, however, seems to be removed with the American rice I have just described.

Now, although Sierra Leone is absolutely a rice country and can produce any quantity of it, yet not only is rice not exported to Europe, but much rice is imported *via* Liverpool. It appears to me that the rice trade is capable of any amount of development if European prejudice could be removed, as I hope it will be.

Under the auspices of the British Cotton Growing Association, experimental plantations were made in Sherbro; and large cotton farms have been established at Moyamba, in the Ronietta District, on the line of railway, about seventy miles from Freetown.

Great care was bestowed in making the plantations at Sherbro, under an American expert, an education to the natives. These plantations showed that it would be desirable to encourage the natives to cultivate their best grade of country cotton, known as *kwandi* in the Mendi language, which like all native cotton is a perennial, rather than to endeavour to introduce the American or Egyptian annual varieties. From time immemorial the native people have planted their own cotton, from which they have made their beautiful country cloths that used to form one of the currencies of the country in the old slave days, and does so, indeed, to some extent at present, although British money is much preferred and in most instances demanded.

In the Lower Sherbro it is usual to find in nearly every village a single stalk or two of cotton, which is planted for the specific purpose of supplying an ingredient in the preparation of a certain fetish medicine. So far as I know, there is nothing to prevent the natives taking up cotton-growing extensively, wherever transport is available and the price is sufficiently remunerative. Of course, if the price it fetches is not remunerative, it is quite likely it will cease to be cultivated; for even now cloths are being made on native looms from imported yarns.

Cocoanuts.—Not many years ago the cocconut was only known in this country as associated in the public mind with fairs and the popular game of "three shies a penny." It had then consequently a somewhat vulgar reputation; but for years past it has been

steadily rising in the social scale, and now, in some form or other, is used extensively in the most delicate confectionery. The demand for the various productions of the cocoanut has become enormous and must increase.

Every part of the cocoanut tree is of value.

From the outer husk is produced that fibrous article known as coir, from which are made door-mats, carriage-mats, rope and things of that kind. The shell is transformed into drinking-cups; the flesh of the nut is dried, and is then known commercially as copra. From this is expressed the cocoanut oil of commerce, which, after treatment, is used in soap, candles, and that kind of butter which goes by such fancy names as nucoline and cocoline. It is also largely used in the cheaper sorts of that popular confection known as chocolate creams; and after the oil is expressed from the copra, the refuse, which is known as poonac, is made into cake for cattle and poultry, and is used also as a fertiliser.

The flesh of the nut, without expressing the oil, may be desiccated or shredded or sliced, and used for confectionery, &c. We all know that there is practically an endless number of uses for cocoanut prepared in this way. I make no allusion to the uses which the natives have for the trunk and leaves of this palm, which are probably well known to most persons.

Now, how is the cocoanut palm treated in the Sierra Leone Colony? Well, it receives no serious attention whatever; it is only planted in the most casual way, it is dotted about here and there in the villages, valued only as a decorative tree for its luxuriant shade and for its fruit, which is simply eaten as a luxury and not as food. It is neither cultivated nor turned to commercial account in any way, except in the local market. Ten or twenty trees may be found in one village, and a couple in another, and occasionally a hundred or so may be seen growing around a town. Now I propose that the cocoanut should be extensively planted for export purposes to assist the demands of the European markets.

Its cultivation would probably pay as well in Sierra Leone as in other tropical countries. The fruit might be treated locally as is done in Ceylon and elsewhere, or it could merely remain as copra and be exported in that state. Of course, if it were to be desiccated or shredded or sliced, it would entail the employment of proper machinery; but why should the introduction of machinery with power—for the preparation of this and other products for the markets—be longer delayed?

The cocoanut palm takes about seven years before it bears in Sierra Leone; but when once it starts it is most prolific and goes on steadily for many years. I have counted 120 full-grown nuts under the fronds of one tree. The country can produce the finest cocoanuts, but they are practically neglected; and now that the uses of the cocoanut have so greatly increased, there is no sufficient reason why cocoanut growing in the Sierra Leone Colony should not be immediately taken up and become of great importance.

While these trees are maturing, there are crops of smaller produce that are already grown for native use, but that might easily be much increased were there an export market for them.

Of these I will mention maize, pulses, guinea corn, and, as an export, bananas.

Sugar cane is to be seen growing luxuriantly in small patches at a great many of the villages, and may be purchased as cane for eating, in the markets of Freetown and Bonthe. I do not know why the cultivation of the cane for sugar-making has been disregarded.

Indigo, too, is cultivated in small patches in the country for local use. The anatto shrub is also frequently met with, and produces the native brown dye.

Good tobacco, known as *tongone*, is grown throughout the Upper Mendi country; but with the introduction of the railway, and with it the much-preferred imported American leaf tobacco, no doubt this industry will soon diminish.

I cannot omit coffee, although I feel this is delicate ground. Coffee, if cultivated, grows splendidly, and is in every way a suitable article for native production. A few years ago, when prices ruled high, it was taken up with great zeal by some of the influential people of Sierra Leone, and much money was expended upon its culture. The price, however, gradually fell, until it became so low that it did not pay to pick the berries, and to-day these plantations are out of cultivation. It was a cruel object-lesson to the native people, and one, I am certain, that will militate against taking up other things. It is only within the last few days that an influential native mentioned this subject, and reminded me how the people had suffered and how long it would be before they got over it.

Although I have mentioned several products which I consider might be successfully grown, I am distinctly aware of the almost insuperable difficulties which have hitherto beset the introduction of any agricultural industry which will not show to the natives profitable results in a few months. But still I am not without

hope that the penetration of the railway so far into the country, causing as it does radical transformation in the old-time methods of overland carriage, will be the means of making natives in those parts contiguous to the railway as amenable to innovations in their primitive methods of tilling, and in growing new products, as in the new and rapid style of steam transport.

Mr. Scott Elliot reported¹ on the botany in the district traversed by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission in 1892, but I am not aware of any other botanist or any geologist having been through the remaining parts of the Colony. Some very fine woods are in use by the local carpenters and shipwrights in Sherbro and elsewhere.

I have never been able to agree with the cry about scarcity of labour. Mr. Fred. Shelford, in his interesting Paper given before this Institute in April of last year, upon the "Development of West Africa by Railways," stated that scarcity of labour on the Sierra Leone Railway only occurred when military operations took away the men as carriers for the troops, there having always been sufficient labour of a kind. The following figures speak for themselves :

	June 1902	January 1903	January 1904
Labourers employed . . .	4,685	3,281	3,571

And notwithstanding the employment of these large numbers of men, the people were not inconvenienced in regard to their ordinary work ; they were still able to crack by hand, between a couple of stones, the gigantic quantity of 100,404 tons of palm nuts to obtain the 25,101 tons of palm kernels which were exported from the Colony in 1904, after expressing enormous quantities of palm oil for local uses as well as 241,131 gallons exported. Besides this, they attended to the general farming and domestic work and to the paid labour of the mercantile community.

When one sees the numbers of children in every village living in idleness, brought up in the midst of superstitions and fetish of the worst kinds, without schools or teaching of any sort, it makes the thinking man consider what best can be done to set them to work and to turn their work to profitable account. There seems to be no other opening for them but agriculture and industries ; always supposing that they have markets and the means of getting to the markets.

The list of products capable of being cultivated for mercantile

¹ *Colonial Reports*.—Miscellaneous. No. 3, Sierra Leone. 1893. "Reports on Botany and Geology," by G. F. Scott Elliot, Esq., and Miss Catherine A. Raisin.

purposes might be much extended, but those enumerated will be sufficient to set the ball rolling for some time to come.

There is at Sierra Leone a Governmental Botanic and Agricultural Department.

Would it not be desirable for this Department to circulate information on these subjects by means of pamphlets written in the simplest style, and so bring home to the people the importance of making efforts to develop in the near future the products of their land?

In a letter which I received from a prominent native at Sherbro a fortnight ago, he says: "There is no doubt that there is great improvement amongst the people—they are eager to find new products, and are ready to receive advice."

Practically all the Sierra Leoneans are readers. Should they not be supplied with the instruction they are eager to receive, and which they in their turn could impart, through their itinerating traders, to the country people?

I cannot but consider that such information is of paramount importance. It is precisely what is required, and, I venture to suggest, might be of material assistance in helping to bring about the necessary reforms in native farming. Travelling agricultural instructors would also be of immense service.

The total acreage of land in the Colony, according to the Blue Book of 1903, was approximately estimated at 1,900,000, of which 1,800,000 acres are estimated as being uncultivated.

The last census, taken in 1901, was as follows: Colony—76,655; of this the population of Freetown was 34,463.

In the Protectorate the approximate acreage is stated at 16,830,000, with a population of about 1,000,000.

We must not lose sight of the fact that, so far as has been hitherto ascertained, the climate and surroundings will debar the white man from the pursuit of agriculture except as a supervisor. If the country is to be brought under extensive cultivation for the growing of the important products I have referred to, it can only be by the natives themselves; what the native requires is instruction and encouragement.

By the railway the Government has removed the greatest obstacle to progress—the transport difficulty. It has brought the natives of the country it traverses into direct touch with the capital of the Colony, and the people have been already greatly benefited. It seems only reasonable to hope that their traditional prejudices will be gradually overcome, as they realise the pecuniary gain that will

follow upon working on modern lines, and on producing those articles of commerce for which the European markets are clamouring. The railway has done much, but it leaves the transport difficulty untouched over a very wide area. Before the railway was made agriculture was commercially of little use; increased facilities for transport put a value upon individual labour and make the people content to remain on their farms, which it is hoped they will soon learn to cultivate on more profitable lines than has hitherto been possible. But if this is to be accomplished, instruction, it appears to me, is absolutely necessary.

As well as the productions for export, the demand at Freetown for fruit, vegetables, poultry, dried fish, and articles of daily consumption has become so large, while the supply remains still so limited, that the cost of living is now a very serious item for all classes. All these things can be produced in the country and the rivers: the difficulty is how to get them cheaply and easily to Freetown from parts unaffected by the railway. There is an immense market for small produce.

In conclusion, let me add that my best thanks are due to Professor Dunstan (Director of the Imperial Institute), Mr. W. G. Freeman, and to Mr. R. B. Heinekey for the very great assistance they have afforded me, as well as for the specimens of products they have so kindly lent to illustrate this Paper; and also to Mr. Frederick Shelford for his views of the Moa and Sehwa bridges, and of the station at Baiima, which gives one a good idea of the magnitude of the railway which is proving so important a factor in the development of the country.

*** *The Paper was illustrated by a number of original lime-light views.*

DISCUSSION.

The Right Rev. Bishop TAYLOR-SMITH, D.D., expressed the gratitude which the whole audience felt, not only for the excellent lecture, but for the very beautiful and unique views by which it was illustrated. It almost seemed to him that he was back again in the old diocese of Sierra Leone, where for ten and a half years he had had the privilege of being Canon-missioner part of the time, and afterwards Bishop. He could confirm Mr. Alldridge's view that Sierra Leone was indeed a country of great possibilities. In the days before the railway, when he travelled sometimes alone and occasionally with Sir Frederic Cardew, then Governor, he was struck with the great stretches of territory and the opportunities open to those

who could invest money, and so further the welfare of the country. In regard to the importation of ardent spirits, he felt sure those in authority had the interest of the natives so much at heart that they would do what they could to prevent that which could only ruin the future of the country, both as regarded industry and the well-being of the natives themselves.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., desired to emphasise one point to which the lecturer had called attention, namely, the work that was being done by the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine for the improvement of the health of the residents in these parts of the world. He happened to be a member of the Committee of the London School. It was most important to remember the value of the discoveries that had been made regarding the cause of much of the serious illness and destruction of life that had hitherto attended residence in these tropical climates. When he was young he remembered that Sierra Leone—with which many of his forbears were connected in commercial life—was often spoken of as “the White Man’s Grave.” We were now looking forward to the time when that evil reputation would to a large extent pass away, and when, from the improved conditions, the Colony would develop by leaps and bounds. The illustrations that had accompanied the lecture showed what a field there was for development, not only as regarded the country itself, but as regarded the conditions under which the natives lived. It was like a dream to think what our efforts in the future might accomplish.

Dr. W. A. MURRAY, who was one of the staff engaged upon the construction of the railway, stated that when he met Mr. Alldridge at Sherbro he was hard at work demonstrating to the natives the use of machinery for cleaning the rice, the “power” being supplied by convicts from the gaol. Mr. Alldridge was a man who acted as well as talked, and he had the interests of Sierra Leone truly at heart. The question of the education of the natives was undoubtedly of importance. In too many cases “education” was understood to mean reading, writing, and arithmetic; but what the natives wanted was education in agriculture and technics, and he believed the Government had made a start in that direction, having converted some of the bungalows used by the railway staff into the headquarters of a school of agriculture and other arts for the benefit of the natives. Under the present energetic Governor, too, the country north and south of the railway for some twenty or thirty miles was being opened up by the construction of good roads for wheel traffic, which would obviously tend to the development of the line.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.) said that what he had heard and seen reminded him of the West Indies, to which his experience of tropical countries was largely confined. If Sierra Leone could produce bananas equal to the magnificent specimen shown by Mr. Alldridge on the screen there should be a future for that industry in the Colony. He was also struck by the fine specimen of the cocoanut palm. He had had some experience of the industry, which was now rather looking up, and there was a good demand springing up in the United States for cocoanuts and cocoanut products. If what they had seen was a fair sample, Sierra Leone might do worse than cultivate this industry.

Votes of thanks were given to Mr. Alldridge and to the Chairman.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 12, 1905, when a Paper on "The Future of Western Canada" was read by Mr. E. B. Osborn.

The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 14 Fellows had been elected, viz. 7 Resident, 7 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :

William Henry Adams, Leonard Brassey, Wm. Carnegie Brown, M.D., Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir Lewis L. Michell, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Warwick, J. Bruce Williamson.

Non-Resident Fellows :

Percy M. Earle, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (British Guiana), Duncan McMillan, C.E. (Ceylon), Herbert W. Peebles (Northern Nigeria), William N. Philip, M.B., C.M. (Ceylon), Francis J. Stevenson (India), Alfred G. Turner (Gold Coast Colony), Henry Van Hein (Gold Coast Colony).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: It is almost unnecessary to introduce the reader of this Paper. Mr. Osborn has been in Canada for several years, and you will hear from him much that is of great interest and a good deal also that must be instructive to all of us—even those of us who have been in Canada and know a good deal about it.

Mr. E. B. Osborn then read his Paper on

THE FUTURE OF WESTERN CANADA.

I do not propose to deal at any length to-night with the innumerable opportunities for obtaining a competence of health with wealth which Western Canada offers to the British emigrant; nor shall I

describe to you the methods of grain-growing and stock-raising, which are the road to that competence in Canada's half of the North American prairie-region, or the work of miners and lumbermen in the great Pacific province of British Columbia. Everybody now knows that the able-bodied, able-minded emigrant can invest himself and the labour of his hands to better advantage in Western Canada than in any other country in the world. It is the only land I know of where a young man without a penny of capital, and without influential friends, can be certain that a very few years of honest and intelligent industry will make him a prosperous landowner. The gathering streams of immigration into Western Canada from Great Britain, from the United States, and from the continent of Europe are proofs that the whole world is aware of this fact. You must not think that these results are mainly the result of the work of the emigration officials in the employ of the Canadian Government. No doubt they perform a very useful function in spreading information and directing emigration into the vacant spaces where the new comer has the best chance of getting work, and so accumulating capital for a start on his own free farm of 160 acres ; or, if he already has the money in hand for taking up land at once, the best chance of making his farm self-supporting. But, as I know from innumerable conversations with emigrants crossing the Atlantic or journeying West in colonists' cars, the first impulse generally originates in a letter received from some relative or friend who is getting on well. If there is anybody present who is engaged in emigration work for the Canadian Government, I think he will agree with me when I say that Canada's best and most successful emigrant agent is the contented settler. It is the contented settler who is really getting for Canada the population to which, as the late Secretary of State for the Colonies once observed, "all else will be added."

THE OBJECT OF THE PAPER.

But it is not my primary object to trace the economic "Odyssey" of the emigrant from penury and dependence to prosperity and independence. Nor shall I indulge in digressions on the art and science of agriculture as practised in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta, or on the mechanism of the great industries—mining, lumbering, fishing—of British Columbia. Detailed and comprehensive information on all these subjects is to be found in a vast number of reports by highly qualified experts published by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and procurable for the asking.

I shall attempt to give you a survey of the whole country on broad lines, and from the standpoint of Imperial economics to deduce its future from its present, and so strengthen the faith of the British investor and of the British politician in the mighty destiny of this western wing of the Empire. In particular, I hope to show that Western Canada will in the near future be equal in wealth and political consequence to the whole assemblage of the Western States, whose development is perhaps the most striking episode in the economic history of the world during the nineteenth century. It has been justly said that the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, but the twentieth is Canada's. The truth of this prophecy is already apparent in the "spectacular development"—that is Lord Grey's phrase—of Canadian commerce. One of the chief factors in this growth is the Western wheat-crop, the profit on which for the past season will greatly exceed the sum of all the dividends paid this year by the Rand mines. To see the present and foresee the future of Western Canada in proper perspective it is necessary (1) to grasp the nature and extent of the country, (2) to find out whether its people are progressive and homogeneous, (3) to examine its natural advantages and compare them with those of similar and similarly situated countries, and (4) to trace the main lines of economic development in past years, and so prolong them through the present into the years to come.

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

In dealing with Western Canada as it is from the first of these four standpoints it is very necessary to remember that mere extent of territory is not the only fact to be considered. A country cannot become great in the full sense of the epithet if it has not the beauty which holds the souls of men, and is an element in every variety of local patriotism. Now Western Canada, throughout its length and breadth, is full of the most beautiful scenery. Indeed the graces and grandeurs of her West form one of Canada's greatest national assets—one which will never be overlooked by the modern economist, who no longer postulates the existence of an "economic man" *minus* all attributes save the faculty of acquiring and keeping wealth. Every element of the picturesque is unfolded in turn as you travel by the Canadian Pacific Railway from North Bay in Ontario—there the line enters the vestibule of the West—to Winnipeg, at the beginning of the high prairies, and thence to Calgary, after which the train climbs into the mountains, and so passes down to the verge

of the Pacific Ocean at Vancouver. I have made this journey several times, and on each occasion the pleasure in the passing imagery of nature has been more poignant. Some of the landscapes framed in the window of the car as the train skirts the northern shore of Lake Superior are entrancing beyond words both in form and colouring. Everywhere are haggard woodlands through which the fire has passed; here and there are tall cliffs of pillared red rock glowing like fire in the brightness of the sun, the low sun that makes the colour; on the left the vast fresh-water sea breaks in green-grey formless billows stealing out of a blue expanse, hardly distinguishable from the clear sky above. The painter who goes to the East that he may find more vivid harmonies than no English countryside displays would do well to spend an autumn in the Middle West of Canada—a country which, though it will never rival the Middle Western States in wealth, will some day be a populous country. Canada's new transcontinental railway will open up a stretch of territory capable of agricultural development: the "white coal" of natural water power abounds there, the forest wealth is inexhaustible, and the economic minerals exist there in plenty. Indeed the "Middle West" of Canada holds North America's reserve of iron ores. At Winnipeg the traveller enters the high prairies, and—if he has not been there before—will sometimes talk of the monotony of the unending plains. But that superficial judgment is soon reversed. On the second journey the fascination of the prairies begins to possess his soul. He sees that the land which he thought was hard and flat is soft and kind and moulded in slow, sweet, subtle curves; that the landscapes present the subtlest cadences of colouring. All summer the prairie wears a robe of green starred with wild roses and set with a multitude of lakes, ornaments of lapis lazuli. But when the fall comes this robe is exchanged for a garment of shimmering gold. In the folds of these garments, gathered close as for safety, are many small fair towns. It is strange how the prairie towns on the C.P.R. main line and on Manitoba's "gridiron" of branch railways radiating westward steal into view unexpectedly. The first you see of them is a row of elevators breaking the cipher of the horizon. Count them and you can guess at the population of the coming town—for those tall high-shouldered structures are the gods of the inner North-West. Nobody who has lived in the Manitoban sea of wheat ever grumbles at the monotony of the plains. The prairie fascinates him, and he is not really happy in a hilly country. But the great episode in the long journey—as far as from Land's

End to John o' Groat's House and back again—from Winnipeg to Vancouver is the ascent and descent of the mountains, the passage through the Switzerland of North America. The Rockies, properly so called, are the most unearthly of all earth's mountains. They are shards and splinters of the world's very foundations, fragments of the Devonian and Carboniferous strata thrust skyward at all possible angles. The processes by which these masses were uplifted are so apparent that the broken strata may be imagined to be still in motion, still straining towards a new pose of rest in unrest. It is a spectacle of petrified brute forces, frozen agonies of the inanimate. After the Rockies come the Selkirks, rising from forest-clad bases and lifting snow-crowned heads into a soft blue sky wet and warm with the tears of the Pacific. In all this section of geological uplift there are passages of surpassing beauty. At Laggan one stops to see the "lakes in the clouds"—a sequence of deep pellucid tarns set one above the other in mountain-scenes of a white and romantic beauty. Again, there is the view from the Châlet at Lake Louise, which certainly deserves the praise of the Princess of Wales, who declared that "she had seen nothing more beautiful on earth." You look over the translucent lake—of a colour between turquoise and emerald—through a rift broadening skyward, in hills clad with dark-green pine forests. In the foreground are a few tall sombre-green pines pointing heavenward like fixed forefingers of an elder faith. All the space of the interval is filled with a great white-and-green glacier under a sequence of peaks glittering in a sky of pallid blue. Across the snow and ice of those uttermost solitudes gossamer veils of grey mist are drawn and withdrawn. And all is so faithfully mirrored in the lake that you need not look up for a while at the brooding mountains, of which one at least has already killed its man. It is all so well composed (as an artist would say) and the colour scheme so well arranged that it is possible to understand the suspicion of the American tourist who suggested that the whole view was faked by the C.P.R. to attract visitors, and carefully taken down and rolled up at the end of every season.

But though the wonders of this journey across Western Canada are not exhausted, I must not indulge in further descriptions. If there were time I would tell you of the scenery along the Saskatchewan, and particularly of the spot where the north and south branches of that great river—the Danube of the West—meet hundreds of feet below the observer. I have twice seen the ice run out in spring from that point of vantage. Edmonton—the Quebec of the West

—and Prince Albert, on the north branch, are two of the most beautifully situated towns in the world. Certainly the pioneers—especially the men of the Hudson Bay Company—had an eye for the picturesque when it was a question of selecting a site for the habitation of men. Then there is the vast territory north of the Saskatchewan, which is not inferior, either in extent, or natural advantages, or in beauty, to that which lies to the south.

Here, then, is a country, more than a million square miles in extent, which has the attraction of beauty in all its many regions. This quality of the beautiful is a great factor in keeping the population which its other advantages attract. The settler in Western Canada, whatever the land of his birth, has a great pride in the beauty of his adopted country. This outspoken pride is, to my mind, a most significant characteristic of the Western Canadian. It is a proof that he has a higher standard of life as well as a higher standard of living than the average inhabitant of this country, or, for that matter, of France or Germany. And in this respect he is far superior to the American of the Western States who hunts the dollar—the flying dollar in these days of depression in the American West—so zealously that he has not time to enjoy even those pleasures which cost nothing.

THE WESTERN CANADIAN.

The population of Western Canada has been drawn from many sources—from the eastern provinces of Canada, from Great Britain, from the United States, and from almost every country of continental Europe. The man from Ontario—more often than not of Scottish ancestry—and the man from Scotland have been and are the most successful settlers. Englishman though I be, I must confess that the gift of adaptability—the first of the colonist's virtues—is possessed by these types in a greater degree than any others. The leadership of nearly every community in Western Canada is in the hands of Scotchmen, and the settlers of every other nationality—even the Americans who have had an experience of prairie farming—can learn something from them about the arts of agriculture, commerce, and the governance of men. It is impossible to exaggerate the debt we owe to the Scotch pioneers of farming in Manitoba. They stuck to the country through the long years when the success of what was an experiment in colonisation seemed very doubtful, and whatever they have won by waiting has been well earned. The American settler is the second-best type, though

he does not, as a rule, take the Scotchman's interest in fulfilling the duties of citizenship. The third place belongs to the English immigrant, who is somewhat lacking in the virtue of adaptability, and is often, I am sorry to say, unpopular because he is a chronic grumbler. But in one important respect the English emigrant serves his adopted country better than the American. The unit of settlement in a new country is a man and his wife, and the fact that the Englishwoman is superior in physique and stamina and industry to the American woman is generally admitted to be a sufficient compensation for the Englishman's comparative lack of adaptability. For these and other reasons the numerical increase in immigration from Great Britain is welcomed by all Canadians, more especially as the quality of this portion of the annual influx has steadily improved of late years. Western Canada now gets the pick of the annual exodus of population from the United Kingdom, except as regards the Irish emigrant. When one remembers that, and hunger is a Celtic complaint, it is difficult to explain why the Irishman should prefer existence as a navvy under the Stars and Stripes to life as an independent landowner under the Union Jack. Of course I am referring to the emigrant from the south and west of Ireland, not to the Ulster farmer or his son, who have been considerable factors in the agricultural development of the West. The latter are among the most successful prairie farmers, and the colour of their Orangeism deepens as they travel westward—as the Dominion Government knows only too well. Of the foreign-born elements—15·75 per cent. of the population in Manitoba, 30·83 per cent. in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 26 per cent. in British Columbia, where the Asiatic appears in force—the Scandinavian is certainly the best. Next to him must be placed the German, who more often than not has spent some years on the way in the American West. I am inclined to think that the Doukhobortsi, when the inevitable disintegration of their communal system is completed, will be useful settlers. Here I may point out that except in irrigated districts such as the south-west corner of Alberta, which is now effectively occupied by Mormon villages, the communal system is not suited to the conditions of life and labour which must obtain in a country where the unit of occupied land is so large as one-fourth of a square mile, and where successive units are sometimes separated by areas of bush, swamp, and unprofitable soil. But it is probable that the extensive territory occupied by Doukhobor settlers will always be troubled by sporadic outbreaks of fanaticism, and in that respect will resemble the famous

"burnt-over area" of New England, which has produced the Salem witch-finders, the founder of Mormonism, and a motley host of revivalists. Again, there is reason to fear that the population of the whole section of which Rosthern, the capital of the Mennonite (German) settlements, and Yorkton are the chief market towns, will always resemble that of the Quebec country-side in its comparative inability to assimilate that theory of the Empire which is accepted in other parts of the Dominion. On the other hand, it must be admitted that all the Scandinavian settlements are in line with Western opinion. The Mormon settler is equally willing to adapt himself to the customs of his new environment. Indeed, the Mormon Church officials now find great difficulty in collecting the tenth part of his produce; and the time will soon come, no doubt, when the little square tithing-house in its capacious "corale," or fenced enclosure, ceases to be a quaint feature of the Mormon villages along the diverted river which irrigates the southern corner of Alberta.

Here I should like to draw attention to the folly of attempting to establish "All-British" settlements in Western Canada. It is much better to scatter British emigrants through the country, so that they will have an opportunity of learning from their neighbours. And, to touch upon a much-discussed subject, the plan of establishing farm colonies of the unemployed in remote corners of the prairie region is not likely to be very successful. How, I should like to know, are these Colonies to be made self-supporting, and how are the members to be kept in them? By all means assist a *bona-fide* working man who cannot find work at home to emigrate to the Canadian West, where there is always a shortage of wage labour. But leave him free to go to the place where his labour will be most useful. As for the various plans of shipping out employables and hiving them in reformatory colonies, no observer of social conditions in a new country can possibly approve of them. The people of Western Canada will not, I am sure, tolerate the use of their country as a dumping-ground for the waste-products of English city life, though they will never ask for the exclusion of an emigrant who has fallen into hopeless poverty through misfortune.

It is astonishing how quickly Western Canada absorbs and assimilates the various types of foreign immigrants. The late Principal Grant—one of the greatest personalities Canada has produced—told me a little story which admirably illustrates this point. A little Swedish girl said to him in her native tongue, "I

am a Canadian, but I speak Swedish." More intractable emigrants soon suffer a prairie change into the Western Canadian type. It is not easy to define this type, though it can be recognised at a glance. Its three chief virtues are adaptability, joviality, hospitality. The typical Western Canadian will turn his hand to any kind of work. Unlike the British working man, he does not look upon himself as a mere cog in the mechanism of a single industry. He is a thoroughgoing optimist with a well-developed sense of humour. He is hospitable, not only to the passing stranger, but also to new ideas. For the rest he thinks more of the future than of the past. The West does not ask what a new-comer has been; it asks what he is, and what he will be for his adopted country.

Finally, the sentiment of comradeship permeates Western society. The hired labourer sits at the well-to-do farmer's table; an officer in the North-West Mounted Police does not regard his men as belonging to an inferior order of creation; the millionaire talks to his driver as man to man. There is more of the spirit of liberty, equality, and fraternity among the people of Western Canada than in any other democracy of the Old or New World. It follows that they have the capacity of co-operative effort in a greater degree than any other people; and since an almost passionate pride in their country and a firm faith in the future inspire them, they will certainly make the best use of its advantages. The psychological quality, or *ἦθος*—as the ancient Greeks, a great colonising race, called it—is the chief factor in the development of a new country, and no modern economist would think of ignoring it.

ADVANTAGES OF THE COUNTRY.

Before surveying the natural advantages of Western Canada as a field for the investment of man-power and money—the latter a crystallised form of man-power—something must be said of the alleged disadvantage of the Western winter. That the mercury occasionally falls low in the glass, and sometimes freezes, cannot be denied. But, except on the rare occasions when a blizzard is blowing, nobody in good health feels any discomfort so long as he is properly dressed. The sun shines gaily all the day, and the singular dryness of the air causes 20 degrees below zero to be felt less than 20 degrees above in a damp climate, such as that of England. Even on the coldest days in January or February—the months when "cold snaps" are to be expected—work can be done

out of doors without hardship. As the late N. F. Davin, the Western poet, puts it—

. . . the sluggard then,
With feet on stove and pipe in mouth, his blood
Bakes, while the man whose blood is pure and rich,
Flesh and muscle and nerve and heart in tune
With the pure spirit that bears up his life,
Revels in stimulating airs, and drinks
The cold pure ether, stirring high the heart
Like wine. Clad in thick furs, he drives or walks,
And, feeling exaltation, gathers power.

Rightly considered, the clean, clear, healthy Western winter with never a thaw is an advantage rather than a disadvantage. It takes men of iron and makes them men of steel; and it squeezes the air of moisture, precipitating it in the form of snow dust, which stays there until the spring—when the farmer wants it.

In appraising the natural advantages of the two sections of Western Canada—the trinity of prairie provinces and British Columbia—the best plan is to compare them with the corresponding sections of the American West in terms of certain dominant industries. Thus British Columbia, together with the Yukon territory, may be compared with the Pacific States as a mining country, and the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta with the inner Western States as a wheat-growing area. To begin with, let us compare the mining areas of Western Canada and the American West. The American and Canadian portions of the Cordillera region, a four-fold wave of geological uplift, are about equal in extent, and the geologist now knows that there is no geological reason for believing that the one is richer than the other. But the American half has been worked over by a very much larger population for a much longer period, and twenty times more capital has been invested in Californian mines alone than in British Columbian undertakings. But if the records of placer mining—the preliminary assay map of the province—be carefully studied, it is seen that British Columbia must be as rich in precious metals as California. Western Canada may not possess anything equal to the Comstock lode, the history of which is one of the three keys to the economic history of the American West. On the other hand the American West could never show anything to equal the Klondike mining camp. To-day the mining industry in British Columbia is in the same position as was agriculture at Red River thirty years ago. Given a larger population and the free inflow of

British capital and an adequate system of railways and roads, and the mining industry of British Columbia will go ahead by leaps and bounds. Indeed there are signs that the period of arrested development is already at an end. The mineral production of British Columbia has now increased to eighty-two dollars per head—considerably in excess of the corresponding index-figure for the Pacific States. The old-time place miners of the Pacific Slope have a saying to the effect that “the head of the rat is in Alaska and its tail in Alaska,” the body of the auriferous beast being in Canadian territory. In the course of the next twenty years the truth of this proverbial scrap of miner’s talk will be proved, and those who refused to listen to evil prophets will have their reward.

A point to be specially noticed here is the fact that British Columbia possesses the best coal on the Pacific. The product of the Nanaimo Collieries is exported in large quantities to the Pacific ports of the United States. The Vancouver Island coalfields are practically inexhaustible, and the possession of them gives British Columbia an enormous advantage over the Pacific States, where nothing exists to compare with them. The force of this advantage will become apparent so soon as the making of iron on a large scale and other industries spring up along the Pacific slope. The fact that Canada has great coalfields right on the sea-coast in British Columbia and in Nova Scotia, and will be able to establish a “Pittsburg-by-the-Sea” at either end of her territory, will help her in attaining the economic supremacy of the North American continent.

As with mining, so with lumbering the future belongs to British Columbia and not the Pacific States. The forest wealth of the province is barely touched at present, whereas California and the Pacific States are now being stripped of timber right up to the snow-line. In a few years the time will come when the American West will be absolutely dependent on the forests of British Columbia and of the two new prairie provinces for a chief necessity of modern civilisation. It is to be hoped that the Dominion and Provincial Governments will be more careful than they have been in the past to keep this vast reserve of national wealth from the ravages of fire which destroys millions of feet every year. An Indian or a prospector leaves his camp-fire burning, and a fire is kindled which wastes hundreds of square miles of forest, and the smoke is carried a thousand miles inland. One August when I lived on the Saskatchewan the atmosphere was hazy for a week with the smoke from a great fire far away to the north-west drifting along the upper

air currents. It added a glory of strange colour to the sunsets. I wonder how much those sunsets cost posterity.

I now come to the comparison of the three prairie provinces with the Western States as the seat of the agricultural industry. Here, as in the preceding comparison, the future is with Canada; the past belongs to the United States. But it is only within recent years that the true value of the Canadian North-West as a field of settlement has been recognised.

Nothing is more remarkable in the history of Western America than the retrocession of the supposed northern limit of settlement. Less than forty years ago Minneapolis (now the second greatest Scandinavian city in the world, with a total population about equal to that of Leeds) was a mere trading post, and the country to the north across the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, which is the boundary line between Western Canada and the Western States, was thought to be a Sahara of the snows, inhabited only by fur-bearing animals and Indian hunters. Twenty years later, when the success of wheat-growing in Manitoba and of ranching in Southern Alberta was assured, the northern limit of profitable cultivation was drawn again three degrees of latitude nearer the Pole, the Saskatchewan Valley being looked on as the beginning of a wilderness created for the sole benefit of the fur trader. To-day the whole valley of the Saskatchewan is known to be the best farming region in the West, and settlement is already trickling northward into the Peace River Valley, which lies along the fifty-sixth parallel. The question now is, Where shall the limiting line be drawn? Many Canadians believe that those who framed the North-West Autonomy Bill, and made the sixtieth parallel serve as the northern boundary of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, have perhaps found the right answer; for if the evidence of trees and plants, the only reliable witnesses, to the climatic conditions of an undeveloped country be preferred to travellers' tales, we are justified in believing that at least half of the quarter-million square miles of Athabasca is capable of supporting a population of farmers and ranchers. The fact that the greater length of the summer days compensates for the loss of two or three days at either end of the open season is well known to the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, some of whom have grown their own wheat and ground it into flour at the posts along the many waterways converging towards the Mackenzie River. The future of Western Athabasca seems assured, for there can be no doubt whatever that

it lies within the sphere of influence of the Chinook, or warm wind from the Pacific.

But is the whole territory above the forty-ninth parallel equal in grain-growing capacity to the whole of that which lies below? Not only is it as good, but the operation of certain natural factors renders it superior. There are three facts which make for this conclusion: (1) The northward drift of the agricultural population of the Western States; (2) the shrinking of the exportable surplus of American wheat and the increase of Western Canada's surplus; and (3) the very significant request of the Minneapolis millers to be allowed to import Canadian hard wheat and grind it in bond. All these three facts are in the nature of proofs that the superiority in quantity and quality of the grain product from an acre of average farm-land in Manitoba or Saskatchewan over that from an average acre in the Western States is slowly but surely transferring the wheat-growing industry of Western America across the international boundary line.

Let us investigate the causes of this remarkable exodus which the American Government would stop if they could do so. Why does the farmer of the Western States transfer himself and his capital to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta?

In the first place, he recognises that Manitoba and the North-West Territories have natural advantages over the land he leaves behind him. He knows that there is a tendency for the most profitable zone of the great wheat field of North America to shift towards the northern limit of cultivation—a limit which, if the experiments of Hudson Bay Company officials are regarded as conclusive, lies far up the Mackenzie River.

“A spikelet of wheat raised in the Middle West”—thus forty years of agricultural history have been summed up—“would formerly produce three perfect grains, but now it produced only two perfect and one imperfect grain. The production of only two perfect grains on a spikelet has ceased to be profitable. In Manitoba farmers have always been able to produce three perfect grains; in a very good season, such as that of 1902, four perfect grains have been produced. Further north, in the Prince Albert and Edmonton districts, there are almost invariably four perfect grains on a spikelet.” When it is remembered that wheat is as much a product of the sun as of the soil, and that all through the short midsummer's night of the Edmonton district it is possible to read, the explanation of this statement is not far to seek. Secondly, the American farmer knows that Western Canada has more rain and is

outside the cyclone belt. Thirdly, the influx of American settlers is partly a result of the displacement of population due to the enormous number of European immigrants who are now swamping the rural industries of the Eastern States. This is what is happening. The New England farmer has given up his land to a German or Scandinavian, who raises farm produce and vegetables for the city markets, and has himself migrated to Ohio. The Ohio farmer whose holding was purchased by the new arrival from New England has migrated to Minnesota, where land is cheaper than in Ohio, and the Minnesotan, having sold his homestead to the man from Ohio, has invested part of the purchase-money in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, where good cheap land can be bought on the instalment system, or a free homestead obtained from the Dominion Government on condition that it is effectively occupied. There is no longer any free land left in the Western States, and the planting of settlements on irrigated areas is not and cannot be a counterbalancing factor. Here I would point out that irrigation, where it is necessary in the south-west corner of Alberta, can be done much more cheaply in Western Canada than in the Western States. In Canada the Dominion Government or their assigns own both the land and the water rights; in the United States the individual States own the water rights, the land belonging to the Federal authority. A fourth and final reason is the general knowledge that Canadian institutions, political, legal and financial, are superior to those of the country he leaves behind. The political life of Western Canada is cleaner; Canadian justice is not bought and sold as in the Western States, where weight of money tells even in criminal cases; and there is no comparison between the American and the Canadian banking system. The Canadian Chartered Bank, with its far-flung network of branches, is the best financial mechanism ever devised for irrigating a new country with capital.

As regards the shrinking of the American exportable surplus of wheat, there are three main factors to be considered: (1) The debilitation of the wheat areas in the Western States; (2) the increase of population; and (3) the fact that maize—the pivotal American crop—is here and there taking territory and capital from wheat.

And as regards the superior quality of Canadian to American wheat, it is a fact that barely two per cent. of the product of the Western States is "No. 1 Hard"—an indispensable commodity in modern milling practice—whereas fifty per cent. of Western Canada's crop is of that standard, the highest in the world.

CONCLUSIONS.

I think the foregoing facts and reasoning prove conclusively that the kingdom of wheat is passing from the south to the north of Western America. It is in Great Britain's power to hasten the process, but to explain how and why would be to break the rules of the Institute, which very rightly forbid me to kindle the flames of political discussion. However, there can be no harm in warning the political economist not to be in too great a hurry to accept Professor Mavor's contention as to the limits of wheat production in Western Canada. His report to the Board of Trade is a treasury of statistics, and a series of very careful tests have not enabled me to detect any serious inaccuracy in his figures. But when he comes to deducing the future from the past and present he falls into the philosophic pessimism of the *à priori* economist, who relies upon documents rather than facts. He forgets that the production of wheat for export depends as much on the transportation facilities as on the population. Only Manitoba can be said to have a fairly adequate railway system; Saskatchewan and Alberta cannot be said to possess systems at all. Huge areas of the best farm lands in Manitoba (9·70 only of its acreage is at present cultivated) do not send a bushel of wheat to the market because it cannot be grown profitably, the nearest railway being too far away. Only one two-hundredth part (0·47 per cent. to be accurate) of Saskatchewan and Alberta (excluding Athabasca) is as yet ploughed up. Yet the proportion of good to bad land is as high as in Manitoba. The difference between 9·70 and 0·47 measures the difference between a half-developed and an undeveloped system of transport. The area of Manitoba is to that of Alberta and Saskatchewan together as a postage stamp is to an ordinary-sized letter. In those last two sentences alone can be found a sufficient confutation of Professor Mavor's conclusions. At present the single-line transcontinental road of the Canadian Pacific, with some help from the Canadian Northern, has to do all the work of shipping out. When the Canadian Northern is finished and the Grand Trunk Pacific built (in 1911) the area where wheat can be grown profitably will be vastly increased. Professor Mavor has not given sufficient force to these facts in his argument, nor has he duly weighed the natural and naturalised advantages of the West. Therefore we need not accept his suggestion that Western Canada cannot in time provide the Mother Country with all the wheat she requires. She will be able to do so

in twelve or fifteen years from to-day, and also to assert her right to the lion's share of the Pacific trade.

ECONOMIC MORAL.

And now to deduce from the foregoing survey a lesson or two—shall I call them economic morals?—for the British investor. There is also a lesson for the British politician who knows that politics and economics are but two aspects of the same science of affairs. But I must not put that lesson into words, though it is out of my power to prevent you reading it between the lines of this Paper. So I shall proceed to deal with the question of investments in the future of Western Canada. By comparison with the output of the Pacific States, the mineral production of British Columbia is small at present. But it is certain that it will continue to increase, that the rate of increase will be accelerated; while the Pacific States have already reached the climax of production, and must show a steady falling-off in the years to come. The centre of gravity of the Western mining industry is slowly but surely travelling towards the international boundary line, and must some day cross into Canadian territory. So with the industry of lumbering. Again, the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces is small at present in comparison with that of the Western States. It exceeded ten million quarters this year, and in quality was far superior to the American crop. But from six to eight times that quantity is produced by the United States. None the less, the centre of gravity of the Western wheat-growing industry is travelling towards the international boundary with a speed that is accelerated every year, and must cross it sooner or later. Mr. W. P. Snow, a famous American wheat expert, has warned his compatriots what is happening. Here are his very words:—

Western Canada inside of ten years will be the principal source of European wheat supplies, and will have the position occupied by the United States for a quarter of a century. The United States has practically run past its wheat-exporting days. The national wheat lands of the Republic are all taken, and the natural increase through improved culture will not keep pace with the increase of population. On this account Canada will have the market for her produce extending as rapidly as the production can be increased, and will meet with decreasing competition from the United States.

Though I cannot quite accept Mr. Snow's reasoning, the result is correct enough. Western Canada must get the wheat-growing

industry, for external markets both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and other wheat countries—the Argentine and the North-West Provinces of India, for example—cannot compete with her on equal terms, because they lie nearer to the Equator, and cannot grow so fine a commodity. Mr. Carnegie says that the nation which makes the cheapest ton of iron must win the industrial supremacy of the world. But two better economic epigrams occur to me. Wheat comes before iron in the list of man's necessities, and the land which can produce the cheapest and best bushel of wheat will certainly have a look in. Moreover, Great Britain can lend a pound of gold at the cheapest rate, and that is no slight advantage. It seems to me that Canada and Great Britain together can confute the Pittsburg ironmaster's philosophy in a very practical manner.

Now what the British investor—the man with the cheapest pound of gold—ought to remember is that the driving power of the great growing industries of the country is behind every sound commercial undertaking in Western Canada. The success of every such undertaking is guaranteed by its future. The lesson of the rise in value of Canadian Pacifics and Hudson Bays during the last ten years will be repeated in a hundred forms. Learn the lesson to-night: Look to Western Canada for sound investments, and so have a share in the profits of its spectacular development.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G.): We have listened to a paper which contains much good advice. Mr. Osborn has told us of the immense capabilities of Western Canada, not only for the growing of wheat, but of grain of every description, and of the great grassfields of the prairies. He has touched but lightly on the great water power of the Dominion, which must have a most important bearing on the industrial future of the country. It has been discovered, I believe, quite recently that in the great iron industry they can, in large measure, dispense with coal by using electrical power produced from the great rivers; and thus in the middle portions of Canada they will have a great advantage—an advantage far beyond anything that the United States or any other country has enjoyed in this respect in the past. Mr. Osborn has contrasted the justice dispensed in Canada with that of the United States. Speaking from intimate knowledge, I can say myself that justice as dispensed in the Western States of the United States is pure and good. That is

not saying anything against Canada or against the privileges we enjoy in Canada in that respect. Nothing could be higher, nothing superior to it. The United States are our neighbours; they are a most intelligent people, and have helped us a good deal with their capital. I wish we could have capital from Great Britain, and I trust that the people of this country, as they learn more of Canada, will invest their money in the Dominion to a larger extent than at present—when they see they can profitably do so for themselves as well as for the Dominion. The feeling of Canada for the Mother Country and the outlying portions of the Empire may be illustrated by one little incident. The West Indies had not been in a very flourishing condition for some time. A few years ago there was really no sugar sent into Canada from that quarter; but by giving a preference to the West Indies, Canada imported from there last year upwards, I believe, of 240,000 tons of sugar, out of a production of perhaps 300,000 tons in all. That is helping a friend indeed. I will now invite discussion.

Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart.: I have quite lately been to Canada, traversing its longitude from Quebec to Victoria, but I have not been able to traverse the country very much in latitude, and I know the new country of the N.-W. Provinces only by report. Still, so far as my means of observation and inquiry have gone, I believe what Mr. Osborn has told us about the wheat of those provinces is, if anything, rather short of the truth. What he has told us about the future supremacy of Canada as a wheat-producing country is exactly what an American economist told me two years ago at the meeting of the American Bar Association in Virginia. What he says about the comparative decrease of wheat growing in the Middle States I can confirm by my own small experience, because I happened two years ago to be in Iowa City, and I was told that of late years Iowa, which, as we know, is one of the great agricultural Middle States, has been giving up wheat growing and taking to maize—indeed, that in a few years Iowa would practically cease to be a wheat-producing district. Thus, as to agricultural development I think there is no doubt at all, and of course the more widely that is known here the better. With regard to investments, there are two or three things to be considered in the apparent slackness of the British investor. In the first place, the man who is not on the spot naturally does not know so well as the man who is. The American capitalist is on the spot, or comparatively so, and when he sees a good thing he wisely and properly goes for it. His capital is no worse than another man's. Nor is

the American immigrant worse than any other immigrant. Indeed, in some respects he is better, and, from all the information I could get, he and his children become perfectly good Canadians within a generation, just as in the Middle States Scandinavians, Germans and Bohemians are becoming good citizens of the United States. I do not think there need be the slightest fear of what some people have called the Americanisation of Canada ; though for my own part I cannot see very much difference between the Western Canadian and the Western citizen of the United States regarded as human beings ; and if anybody is under the delusion that the West of Canada is not American (though, of course, British American), he had better get rid of it. The West of Canada is not the least like a copy of England or Scotland, and it would be extremely foolish for the Western Canadians to make themselves a copy of us. The old-fashioned notion that colonists are a sort of English people of smaller growth who have to be petted and patronised is not altogether extinct. If anybody wants to break up the British Empire, the way to do it is by going about petting and patronising the colonists. As to British investment, we must remember that a considerable proportion is made by people who are not investing for themselves. Probably some of us have had the misfortune to be trustees, and we know that almost excessive caution is required. The prudent trustee cannot put money into the sort of investments which he might quite cheerfully go in for on his own account, and that is, of course, rather a drawback to what may be called, in a laudable sense, the speculative investment of British capital. I hope, however, there may be a considerable amount of free British capital which will find its way to Western Canada when its attractions are known. But, after all, it is not English people who can do very much to spread information about Canada. It must be done by Canadians themselves. It is only they who can prevent misunderstandings arising in consequence of the somewhat picturesque language which is used on the other side of the Atlantic in party contests being rashly imported here. The other day I met a friend in London who had been seriously alarmed by the talk of a Canadian visiting England, who had been giving him to understand there was no loyalty in Canada except in a small set of people in Toronto ; that the Western Provinces were in a state of scarcely veiled revolt against the British Empire, and that as for the French Canadians, they had long ago made all preparations to declare themselves an independent republic. Of course, Mr. Chairman, you know that is absolute nonsense. Dr. Parkin

knows it is nonsense ; and even I know enough of Canada to know that it is nonsense—or, let me say, a merely picturesque red colour on the maple leaf. All the same, that kind of talk, being repeated, is quite capable of being mischievous. I certainly have heard Canadians say things of each other which it was not at all discreet to say to a traveller. It is very important, I think, that Canadians who wish the importance of Canada to be appreciated should make up their minds that Canada really has common interests far exceeding any merely local and sectarian differences, and that Canadians ought to present a united front in the British Empire. Finally, I should like to say that while Mr. Osborn has told us a great deal about the material resources of British Columbia, he had not time to do full justice to its charms as a place of residence. If I had to settle on the other side of the Atlantic, I should think twice or thrice before going anywhere else than on the Pacific coast, and that whether one considers either the kindly climate or the inhabitants of the country.

Dr. G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G. : I came here with rather vague ideas about what we were to hear, and I had, perhaps, a kind of hope that in the lecturer we might find something of the wild Western type of man, giving us an idea of the restless energies and capabilities which are building up the North-West. Personally, I am a little bit disappointed at not hearing more criticism of the country. Lately, whenever I speak about Canada in England, I am inclined to speak from the critical, or at least the warning, point of view. Everybody is talking of Canada as the land of promise, pointing out to weaker brethren who cannot fight their way in this country that there is an open field in Canada. But Canada, in my judgment, is not a country to which to send weaker brethren. It is in some ways a hard country, a country which calls for backbone in the man who goes there ; though it is a glorious country for those who have the necessary backbone. I was speaking the other day at a great gathering in the North, where something had been said about Canada furnishing a field in which we could solve all our troublesome English social questions. People who try this are taking upon themselves a tremendous responsibility. When you send emigrants out from this country you are sowing the seed of future nations. Remember this, and then apply the principle that I noticed in an advertisement of Sutton, the great seed-merchants, the other day. They say : "All seeds tested before sent out." That is what we want you English people to do. I say that just as much from the higher side as the lower side of the social scale. I agree with

Sir Frederick Pollock that you are not going to produce merely a copy of England in the North-West. The country will have its own strong individuality. When Lord Strathcona wanted a regiment of the keenest riders and fighters, he appealed to the North-West for men who had been hardened by their past life in that country; and I am sure Sir Edward Hutton will agree that life in the West, with every shade of which he is acquainted, is as good a training and will go as far to make vigorous men as anything else. In regard to investments, it has often been noticed that the American usually goes with his capital and watches over it, while the Englishman is much more disposed to send his capital to be looked after by somebody else. Well, we don't want only hewers of wood and carriers of water as emigrants; we want financiers and men of thought, and for such there is no country which presents greater opportunity. Lord Strathcona would not have been one of the most honoured and successful men of all Canada had he remained in England and simply invested money out there. On the other hand, I always feel like saying to my Canadian friends, "If you want to get British capital, show that that capital can be properly invested and honestly handled, and the capital will come." The opportunities are great, and they are multiplying. We made a tremendous effort thirty years ago to build a transcontinental railway. Now the Government is going to spend sixty millions of dollars in subsidising another. But there is something finer even than that. My friends, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, are driving a line across the continent between these two, without any special help, but as a purely business enterprise. They are drawing capital from England on the ground that ever since they began to build railways every hundred miles has paid its interest out of working profits. In a country which will stand that there must be something which creates business and attracts capital and men. Of course you know the enormous possibilities of that country. It is going, I hope, to be developed more slowly than the United States. I hope myself that those same slower steps by which Canada has kept control of moral and intellectual and legal forces are going to prevail in the future, so that we shall try to get the best material we can and build upon sure foundations. The best asset of Canada is its climate. It squeezes out the black race, and therefore Canada has no problem of that sort. It squeezes out the less efficient races of Southern Europe. We are going to draw the Scandinavian, the German, and the Northern races, in addition to the British. The only criticism I would make on the excellent

Paper of Mr. Osborn is that he dwelt, perhaps, rather more on the investing and wheat-growing capabilities of the country than upon what I think is its great strength—the strength of a northern country—the climate and conditions which give vigour and earnestness to manhood. It is for these reasons, and reasons such as these, I believe Canada must necessarily become one of the great countries of the world.

Major-General Sir EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.M.G., C.B. : I did not intend to speak, but I feel rather drawn to do so by the remarks from Dr. Parkin, and also by the fact of Lord Strathcona being in the chair. I should like, in the first place, to take exception to a statement on the first page of the Paper, in which Mr. Osborn refers to Western Canada as the only land to which emigrants really can be profitably drawn. It has been my fortune to have served the Crown in all parts of the Empire, and, deep as is my regard for Canada and Canadians, I cannot allow that statement to pass unchallenged. I cannot, for instance, forget that Western Canada, with all its charms, has a winter extending over seven months. Recently I have come from a country within the British Empire and not unknown to the British public, though perhaps not altogether in the height of its popularity—I refer to Australia, where there is no winter and where, metaphorically, the grass grows all the year round. The lecturer has called his Paper “The Future of Western Canada,” but has not alluded to one particular fact in connection with the growth of Canada and the abnormal development of Western Canada particularly which appeals to me more than anything else. That is that Canada is the future highway between the East and the West. The two great arteries across the continent of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways will, before many years, form the great highways between the markets of Great Britain and Northern Europe and the great market of China, so recently opened by political developments. I may say that there are few places in Canada of importance which I have not visited in my military capacity, and I know the people in all portions of the Dominion. There are none who appeal to me as a soldier more strongly than the Western Canadians. In making his most patriotic and magnanimous offer to raise and equip a regiment of light cavalry, Lord Strathcona desired that it should be drawn from the North-West Territories, or Western Canada. In carrying out his wishes and in organising the two previously raised regiments of Canadian Horse, I had personal and ample opportunities of judging of their characteristics in the field. Not only were they self-reliant

and men of strong individuality, but they were imbued with intense patriotism and love of everything British. Much has been said about the want of discipline of our Colonial troops. I can only say from my own personal knowledge that there are no better and higher disciplined troops serving the King than those furnished by our oversea Colonies. There is this reservation : that troops of that high degree of individuality, self-reliance, intelligence and personality require very careful handling by men who know their profession and who have moral weight with those whom they lead. In other words, discipline must be allied to common-sense, and the discipline exacted must be that of common-sense, and not that of pipeclay and barrack square. I felt very deeply the kindness shown to me in Canada during the period of my command, and shall never forget the satisfaction and delight I experienced in commanding the Canadian troops in Canada and subsequently during the late campaign in South Africa.

Mr. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G. : I am very glad to have the opportunity of thanking Mr. Osborn for his interesting Paper. I look upon it as a very admirable word-picture of the great western country and of the strenuous people who are helping to fulfil what we believe is the destiny of that part of the Dominion. Some previous speakers have, I think, been a little hard on Mr. Osborn. We all know that the writer of a paper of this kind is limited as regards time. It is not possible to say everything we would like to say. There are sins of omission as well as commission in every paper, particularly of omission ; but I think, on the whole, we have had a very interesting paper, and that Canadians generally and the Institute also will appreciate it. Canadians have reason to be particularly grateful to gentlemen like Mr. Osborn who take the trouble to visit Canada and give their impressions to the people of this country. This is not his first public appearance as a friend of Canada. For some years he has been contributing articles to a London morning paper, and has written a book on the subject. It is owing to gentlemen like him that we owe, in a considerable measure, that increased knowledge of Canada which prevails at the present time. I had myself the advantage of visiting Canada again last winter, and was struck more than ever with the immensity and extent of the country, the greatness of its progress within the last few years, and the possibilities of its future. Particularly was I struck with the progress of the country. In the cities and towns, and even on the prairies, one could not but be impressed with the improvement in the homes of the people. Montreal and Toronto

are now cities which will compare favourably with the leading provincial towns of the United Kingdom. In fact, they are in advance of most of them. In Winnipeg you find the residential part of the city immensely improved, and quite on a par with the eastern towns. When in Canada ten, fifteen, and twenty years before, there was rather a primitive appearance about the homesteads on the prairies. But one notices now the immense improvement in the houses; and altogether the country gives one the impression of being more like an old settled province, and one sees evidences all around of the prosperity and wealth which are promising features of that part of the Dominion. I was also more than ever impressed with the immense area of land available for cultivation. We know that there are large numbers of people here who would be immensely improved by going there. I quite agree with Dr. Parkin as to the necessity of the careful selection of those who may be sent out; but I think we can look forward to the time when that North-West will be peopled with millions of people coming largely from the congested countries of the Old World. It is difficult to prophesy what is to be the growth of Canada and the position it is bound to take amongst the nations of the world in the future. Its development will certainly help to solve some of those great questions we are considering to-day, one of the most important of which is the question of our food supply in time of war, should we ever be faced with a contingency of that kind.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: In the early part of his interesting Paper Mr. Osborn draws a picture of the North-West Territory, an attractive piece of word-painting which, to me at least, is extremely charming. As regards emigration I have been, as many of you know, for many a long year an ardent emigrationist, and in years long gone by I was personally associated with the great founder of New Zealand, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, in planting a large number of the people who first formed the colonists in that country. Some 1,200 or 1,500 passed through my hands in connection with the plans of that eminent man. Therefore I have had some experience, dating from 1839 to 1851, in this particular matter. But though a strong emigrationist I have been one who all my life desired that the emigration should be selected emigration. It would never do to send merely wastrels and unsuitable people to Canada, New Zealand, or anywhere else. Now, in order to carry out these schemes large capital is required, and I have long been an advocate of State emigration under proper and stringent regulations. John Stuart Mill said one of the most profitable investments for an old

and wealthy country like England would be the spending a part of her national capital in colonisation. It has been very properly said that emigration must be in such a form as to allow each individual, according to his own inclinations, to do what he likes ; but in the aggregate, in order to relieve our surplus population efficiently, you do require a very large emigration, and, therefore, while giving facilities for each individual to follow his own bent, you do require a large and comprehensive scheme such as could be carried out by the State, which, in my opinion, is best able to supply the necessary funds for the purpose.

The Rev. Canon COOPER : It is about twenty-three years since, on my return from a long mission work in Australia, I was sent to Canada by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in order to make a tour of inspection of the North-West Territories, and I was to report what I considered the best way of helping to get our emigrants out to that country, and if possible arrange for a large Church settlement there. In connection with this work I travelled first all over Southern Manitoba and then, getting a proper Canadian outfit, I drove round the North-West and up to Prince Albert, and along the Saskatchewan to Edmonton. I was the first man from England who went that journey without a guide. I was so much struck by the appearance of the country that on my return I started a Society in England, and in less than five years was the means of sending out 500 well-selected emigrants to Canada. What I felt was that the country, so far as I could see, had the greatest possible opportunities for the emigrant—far more than Australia—and I say that after living in Australia seventeen years. Moreover, the class of people I came among were a better class of people, with more of that individuality, that sense of responsibility, that development of backbone which I am sorry to say a great many English men have not got at all. What I, as a practical man, would like to see, is some organisation for the better choosing of the emigrants. There is no doubt that Canada is well advertised, and I think quite rightly, because, after twenty years' work in connection with that country I believe that Canada is without exception the best of the British Colonies for Englishmen to emigrate to.

The CHAIRMAN : I now beg to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Osborn. We who come from "ayont the Tweed" are greatly gratified to hear so much of the Scotch. We are not an aggressive set, of course ; but some of us like to come South as far as the Thames, say, and even a little farther, and some of us even like to cross the Atlantic and the South Atlantic as well. We look round

us, and see what people are in those different places ; and when we have been with them for a little while we out of great kindness stop to take care of them. Mr. Osborn has told us how prudent and enterprising Scotchmen are in Canada. Indeed, there is a good sprinkling of Scotchmen there and descendants of Scotchmen ; and each and all of them, while they do not forget their Motherland, are Canadian to the core. Equally so with the somewhat despised Englishman. The Irishman is just as good a settler. It is the same with the whole people of Canada, no matter where they may come from. It will be so, I have no doubt, with the Doukhoborts and the Galicians as well. It is so now and will be in the future with those who are coming across from the western parts of the United States—these people have in the past been some of our most valuable aids in opening that great country of the North-West. No matter who they may be, they are all loyal, leal subjects of the Sovereign, and what they are now I believe they will ever continue to be.

MR. OSBORN : I should like to be able to gratify Dr. Parkin and to appear wild and woolly, but I am afraid I have not had time to acquire the necessary "properties." Sir Frederick Pollock said one thing which I do not understand, that is, that Western Canada was American. I do not know what that means. Western Canada is not English ; it is not Scotch ; it is not Irish ; it is not American. The question is what you mean by the term "British."

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK : I did not mean to say there is no difference between the North-West Provinces of Canada and the United States, because that is not so. What I did mean to convey to English people who have not been there is that the middle west of Canada, say from Toronto to Calgary, is no more like Europe than the neighbouring Western States of the Union. This does not apply to British Columbia.

MR. OSBORN : As a rule in Canada a Canadian is content to be described as a Canadian, leaving the term "American" to those who have the misfortune to live on the other side of the boundary line. The term "British," I find, is used in various senses—a frequent cause of loose thinking and speaking. What do you mean by "British" as applied to people of different racial origins ? You can only mean men loyal to certain institutions, the Crown, and to the spirit of those institutions derived from this country. The Chairman has kindly criticised the remark I made as regards the cleanliness of justice in the Western States of America. I do think, from personal observation, that in a great many matters the

Western States are in a deplorable condition. There is nothing of the sort in Western Canada. Municipal government is perfectly clean, and there is not a word to be said against it, and that is what I meant when I said that in the matter of legal institutions Western Canada was superior to the Western States.

The CHAIRMAN: I referred simply to what was said with regard to Courts of Justice in the United States. I believe that justice is dispensed there.

Mr. OSBORN: I would only add that, in my opinion, a great deal of money is lost in the West through people who go out with no knowledge of the conditions of the country, and who therefore spend their money ignorantly. Anyone who goes out with a small or even with a large capital ought, I think, to spend some time in gaining experience with some good farmer, and with that view I think he could not do better than place himself under some good Scottish farmer. I have now to propose a vote of thanks to our Chairman for presiding.

The vote of thanks to the Chairman was agreed to, and the proceedings terminated.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 16, 1906, when a Paper on "The Progress and Problems of the East Africa Protectorate" was read by Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 18 Fellows had been elected, viz., 5 Resident and 13 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Professor Hugh E. Egerton, Charles A. Hanson, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Reginald G. Sparrow, Richard Wm. Starkie.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

John Tenison Edwards (Sumatra), George Gardiner (Fiji), F. T. Heys (Transvaal), Clarence Jameson (Nova Scotia), Sigismund A. Koszelski (Cape Verd Islands), Captain Henry D. Larymore, R.A., C.M.G. (Northern Nigeria), Percy E. Lewin (Cape Colony), Alexander Macdonald (Queensland), Howell Pickwood (British East Africa), George D. Smith, C.M.G. (Uganda), Augustus G. Speke (Uganda), George W. Thomson (Malay Peninsula), J. Pulteney Toland, C.E. (Ceylon).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The names of Mr. F. H. Dangar, on behalf of the Council, and Mr. H. F. Billingham, on behalf of the Fellows, were submitted and approved as Auditors of the Accounts for the past year in accordance with Rule 48.

The CHAIRMAN : I will now ask Sir Charles Eliot to read his Paper. He is too well known to the members of the Institute and, I may say, to the country generally to need any introduction whatsoever.

Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., then read his Paper on

THE PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS OF THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

I COULD wish that I had found some other designation for the countries with which this Paper deals, for East Africa Protectorate is at once too wide and too narrow. It is too wide because it includes politically a large stretch of country lying to the north in the direction of Abyssinia which has little communication with the rest of the territory and differs from it both in physical features and in population. But it is too narrow because it excludes part of the Uganda Protectorate which, commercially and economically, is closely connected with the country lying along the Uganda Railway. That railway, as I need hardly remind the present audience, is not situated in the Uganda Protectorate, but runs from the sea to Lake Victoria through the East Africa Protectorate. Statistics, however, make it increasingly plain that for all economic purposes, for estimating the progress made in the past and reasonably to be expected in the future, it is misleading to think of these political divisions as representing sharply separated territories, and that the real unit is the country tapped by the railway, comprising the southern part of the East Africa Protectorate and in Uganda at least the kingdom of Uganda and the region immediately north of Lake Victoria called Usoga. It may be added that the railway shows signs of taking the trade of the German territory lying round the south end of Lake Victoria. It may indeed be called a river which carries to the sea the produce of all the countries which, commercially as well as hydrographically, drain into that great lake. In the case of German territory, the political boundary is naturally a matter of far greater importance than the divisions between British provinces, and in this Paper I propose to restrict myself to considering the progress made by our own possessions and the best means of assisting it, remembering that their trade with German East Africa and even with the Congo Free State is a factor of growing importance in their development.

I may begin by briefly sketching the chief features of our East African possessions and the chief claims which they have to our attention. They have been carved out in obedience to political, not geographical, considerations, and at the time when the division was made everyone had a very imperfect knowledge of the territories

which were being disposed of, with the result that the British sphere contains the ends and margins of several surrounding districts, while as far as physical features go it is somewhat unnaturally separated from the German sphere. But though it comprises many climates, good, bad and indifferent, the important point is that a considerable district has a temperate climate, and is suitable for European colonisation. This is a remarkable and unusual feature in an equatorial country, and is due to the fact that all down the eastern side of Africa volcanic action has raised the zone which lies a few hundred miles inland from the sea into plateaux attaining an altitude of from five to ten thousand feet. Elevation appears to be a more important factor than latitude in determining temperature, and it is a singular fact that the coldest section of the Uganda Railway, where the traveller will certainly require blankets and perhaps experience a slight frost, is within ten miles of the Equator.

It is difficult to give any estimate of the area suitable for European residence. As traversed by the railway the breadth of the belt is rather more than 300 miles, but our information as to the remoter districts is very fragmentary. It is, however, noticeable that most of those who have examined out-of-the-way parts of the Protectorate give favourable reports. Thus Col. G. E. Smith found on the German frontier eighty miles from Lake Victoria and more than 100 miles south of the railway an excellent climate with fine open grass country. Capt. Maud speaks well of some districts between Sugota and Baringo, and in the last number of the *Geographical Journal* Col. Broun, in describing a journey to the Lorian swamp across the Jombeni mountains, which lie to the north-east of Mount Kenya and more than 100 miles north of the railway, says that when these ranges are better known they will probably be found equal to the most fertile parts of the Protectorate, and very worthy the attention of planters. On the western side of Lake Victoria, that is in the Uganda Protectorate, the climate is on the whole not very favourable to Europeans, though the hills in some of the remoter districts (for instance, on the banks of the Southern Nile) are at least relatively cool and healthy.

The belt of high temperate country probably extends southwards through the German and Portuguese possessions right down to British South Africa, but in many parts, at any rate, of these territories the uplands are reported to be arid and sterile. It is, therefore, possible that physical features as well as the possession of a railway mark out the British equatorial possessions as furnish-

ing the best residence for Europeans and most promising starting point for the development of eastern tropical Africa.

An experience of some fifteen years has shown that European children can be reared in this country, and there are now about 1,500 Europeans living in it. I may add that Mombasa and most of the ports on the coast are far from unhealthy, considering that they are situated in the tropics, and as climates can compare favourably with Calcutta and Bombay. In the higher and cooler portions the temperature rarely exceeds 80° F. The average appears to be about 66° F. in the cool season and about 73° F. in the hot.

The products of the East Africa Protectorate are, like its climates, somewhat varied. I shall discuss some of them later in detail, and will here only say that the lower and hotter districts yield such tropical articles of commerce as copra, gum copal, india-rubber, ground nuts, and various fibres, besides being apparently suitable for growing cotton on a large scale. Much the same may be said of the country round Lake Victoria. Valuable minerals have not been found in paying quantities, but apart from this the general verdict on the high lands of the interior is that they are like South Africa but better. South Africa is said to be a brown country, but East Africa a green country. Experts are agreed that the land is excellent for stock, and it appears to be capable of growing many plants which require a temperate climate, including cereals. Coffee flourishes, and nearly all kinds of European vegetables are cultivated with exceptional success, also many kinds of European fruit. Timber is abundant and good.

Politically the value of these territories is considerable. The coast of the East Africa Protectorate offers a series of excellent ports, chief among which is Mombasa. The town is situated on an island, surrounded by extensive land-locked harbours, in which the largest fleets could be accommodated and supplied with practically unlimited quantities of vegetables and meat. Uganda is of great importance in connection with Egypt. If necessary it might be utilised as an alternative route to the southern Sudan, though no road has yet been constructed for the part of the journey where the Nile is unnavigable, and it is clear that the power which controls Uganda can control both the reservoirs and course of the Nile. Thus the possession of this country is a matter of no small moment to us in view of the projects which are now being discussed for regulating the upper waters of the river by means of various dams and reservoirs, analogous to the works already executed at Assikan.

We may also expect that in the future much of the development of tropical Africa will centre round Lake Victoria and the terminus of the Uganda Railway. If any connection is ever established by road, telegraph, or railway between the Cape and Cairo, it must pass through this district, and the more the commerce and general business of the district increase the more likely is the need of such connection to be felt, particularly if the business has any connection with South Africa. Again, though the great waterways of the Congo Free State lead to the Atlantic, communication with its eastern part is much more rapid and easy by means of the Uganda Railway, so that this route seems bound to attract a certain portion of the trade which would otherwise go westwards. Turning to the north, it can hardly be doubted that the kingdom of Abyssinia, which has already become a matter of international concern in European politics, is destined to become less isolated and more accessible. The southern frontier between this state and the East Africa Protectorate has not yet been adjusted, but it may very well be that the river Juba will some day form a southern outlet for Abyssinian produce, and that among other things cattle and hides will be exported from the frontier districts, where the tribes are pastoral and almost exclusively occupied in stock-raising. It is clear that for all such eventualities, whether we regard them from a philanthropic, political, economic, or financial point of view, it is of immense importance to have a district some distance inland in equatorial Africa, possessing a climate in which Europeans can thrive, and connected with the ocean by a railway. Such a district starts by possessing many of the conditions necessary for material prosperity, and must inevitably play a prominent part in the development of the adjoining lands as a centre from which European influence and civilisation will spread.

The progress made by these regions since we have had to do with them has, on the whole, been gratifying and encouraging. Until Stanley's travels in the seventies, practically nothing was known of them except the coast, which owed a somewhat nominal allegiance to the Arabic Sultanate of Zanzibar, itself originally part of the Sultanate of Maskat. It is a curious fact that Uganda, though distant 700 miles from the sea, attracted public interest and attention considerably earlier than the nearer, and, in some ways, more important territories lying between Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean. The original trade route to Uganda passed through what is now German territory, and avoided the more direct but more difficult road now followed by the Uganda Railway :

also, the country which the railway traverses is thinly populated whereas the population of Uganda was, for Africa, unusually numerous, intelligent, and receptive of European ideas. During the eighties, missionary enterprise met with extraordinary success, and many religious and philanthropic bodies in England showed an active sympathy and interest in the country. In 1890 the German and British spheres were delimited by an agreement, in virtue of which the British East Africa Company, which had hitherto been concerned chiefly with the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, occupied Uganda. The foundation of our East African Empire is largely due to the enterprise of this Company and of its chairman, Sir W. Mackinnon, but they soon found that the administration of Uganda was a heavier drain on their resources than they had anticipated, and became anxious to hand over their new acquisition to Government. The natural inclination not to abandon a country which had been placed more or less under British protection, although somewhat informally, was warmly supported by all who were interested in the suppression of the slave trade and in mission work, and, although one feels a natural scepticism on hearing that a large addition to the Empire was made for purely philanthropic reasons, there is no doubt that the decision of the Government to take the place of the East Africa Company, and retain Uganda, was largely due to the strong feeling in missionary circles against abandoning the work which had been begun. In 1894 the British Government declared a Protectorate over Uganda, and found themselves possessed of a dependency in Central Africa which was about three months distant from the nearest base, and of whose geography everyone was profoundly ignorant. It naturally became necessary to establish communication with the coast. The Company sold their rights over other intervening territories to the Government, and the establishment of British influence near the sea was precipitated by a revolt of the Arabs, known as the Mazrui rebellion, and occasioned by our interference with the slave trade. The result of this rebellion was very important, for after its suppression Mombasa and the coast territories ceased to be a native state like Zanzibar, as they had been previously, and except in name and legal status became a British Colony. About the same time, 1895, the Government decided on a still more important step—the building of the Uganda Railway. This celebrated undertaking has been the subject of much criticism, but at the present day may be said to have justified its construction. Without it the effective administration of Uganda

would hardly have been possible, and a comparison of the condition of German and British East Africa (which afford an excellent object lesson since they lie side by side, and the one has, whereas the other has not, railway connections with the central lakes) shows how beneficial is the general effect of the line on the economic condition of the country. The annual expenditure of the Germans is greater than ours, and their coast line is nearly twice as long, so that the facilities for foreign trade are greater; but now that the railway is in working order, the revenue of British East Africa exceeds that of the German possessions.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature about the Uganda Railway is that it was laid through an entirely unknown country, which was gradually opened up as it advanced, and it may almost be said that the East Africa Protectorate was called into existence mile by mile as the rails were laid. The first train reached Lake Victoria at the end of 1901, but the line was not really open for regular traffic until a year or eighteen months later, chiefly owing to the difficulty experienced in finding a firm bed for the rails in some of the marshy districts near Lake Victoria. In 1903 two steamers were put on the Lake to work in conjunction with the railway service. How great was the effect of all this on the material prosperity of the Protectorate may be seen from the following figures. For the year 1901-2 the value of the trade of the Protectorate was £539,000, for 1902-3 £591,000, for 1903-4 £597,000, and for 1904-5 £752,000. For the same series of four years the revenue collected within the Protectorate was respectively £78,000, £95,000, £108,000, and £154,000. Similarly the applications from Europeans for grants of land were very few up to 1903. In that year 117 were received, and in 1904 300. I may say that all the figures which I quote in this paper are derived either from blue books and the *Official Gazette* of the Protectorate, which publishes various monthly returns, or else from an interesting public speech made by the manager of the Uganda Railway at Nairobi last November, and reported in the local papers.

I hope that I have already made plain, though only in very vague and general outline, two facts about our East African possessions. First, that they are of considerable political importance for the development of tropical Africa, and in particular on account of their connection with the Nile and through the Nile with Egypt. Secondly, that they are beginning what appears to be a period of rapid growth. I will now proceed to examine more in detail their present state and prospects, treating first of all political

and social matters—by which I mean such subjects as the native question, colonisation by Europeans, and general administration—and keeping them separate as far as may prove convenient from purely financial and commercial questions such as the industries of the country and the openings which it affords for commercial enterprise.

A difference of taste, which is perhaps on the whole fortunate, leads Europeans and natives to prefer different classes of country. The hot and marshy districts such as the shores of Lake Victoria have generally a thick population of Africans, who do not suffer from the climate and find there in great abundance the foodstuffs which they require, while the highland plateaux which arouse the enthusiasm of Europeans are inhabited by a few hunting or pastoral nomads. The principal of these tribes, the Masai, have been recently removed into a reserve at some distance from the railway, and from Nairobi to Fort Ternan, a distance of about two hundred miles, there are hardly any inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the line except Europeans and such Indians and Africans as may have come in their train. The only districts in which a collision between natives and Europeans is to be apprehended are Kikuyu, the large stretch of fertile country extending from Nairobi to Mount Kenya and Nandi, a somewhat similar region above Lake Victoria. Both are thickly populated, so that land can be allotted to Europeans only with circumspection and a due regard for native rights, and both are largely covered with forests, which, though in many ways valuable, afford a shelter to evil-doers which renders crime easy and punishment difficult. But on the whole we have to congratulate ourselves on the friendly attitude of the natives. In most parts there is no national sentiment and no organised resistance whatever to British rule. What discontent there was in such districts as Unyoro seems to have vanished and given place to wholly different feelings. Almost all the natives of East Africa have suffered in the past from the attacks of slave-raiders or stronger hostile tribes, and few of them have developed anything like a government or an army. They are hence very willing to accept protection against their enemies, and in so doing are not conscious of any loss of dignity or independence. The Somalis have more national feeling than most tribes, combined with a dangerous restlessness and capacity for fanaticism; but though a troublesome people in their own country they have no appreciable influence south of the Tana River or in the parts of the Protectorate which are at present attracting the attention of Europeans. In Uganda, where the

natives show a considerable capacity for self-government, there does not seem to be any sign of revolt against British supervision or desire to revive the old native régime, which indeed was obviously an oppressive tyranny for the greater part of the population. The greatest danger and difficulty occur in dealing with wild natives who have no knowledge of the powers of the Europeans or the consequences of provoking them. It must be remembered that in the opinion of most Africans to kill a man involves no moral stigma, and is in most cases regarded as a glorious deed. To kill a white man is a remarkable performance, much like killing an Okapi in the eyes of a European sportsman. Tribes like the Kikuyu and Masai, who know how heavy is the penalty exacted for the murder of a European, hardly ever attempt such crimes, but it is still risky for white men to go among the remoter tribes who live at a distance from the railway. The golden rule, which is too often neglected for reasons of economy, is that the Government, in the practical form of stations garrisoned by detachments of police, ought to establish itself in a district before traders are encouraged to enter that district. It is especially undesirable to allow Indian traders to penetrate into the remoter provinces where we have made ourselves responsible for good order without having much practical control. They probably provoke the natives, and the natives certainly do not feel the same respect for them as for Europeans, and attack them more frequently.

I think we may, without undue national complacency, congratulate ourselves on getting on well with most African races, and better than other European powers. We have certainly asserted our influence inland in a far more practical manner than the Italians and Portuguese, who have made little effort to advance beyond the coast, and we seem on the whole to meet with fewer difficulties and less serious rebellions than the Germans. The Germans are great systematisers, whereas Africans have a very feeble sense of order and discipline, and at best yield only a personal obedience. It would seem that our flexible and easy-going methods are less irksome to them than the minute and rigorous regulations of our neighbours. To this may be added a special circumstance which is probably responsible for much of the trouble which Germans have had with natives, namely, their habit of putting stations and indeed large districts in the charge of non-commissioned officers. It would appear that while German officers compare favourably in education and general standing with the English officers occupying corresponding positions, the non-commissioned

officers are more inclined to violence and are less inclined to take a friendly interest in natives than Englishmen of the same class. The point in our own relations with natives which is most open to criticism is our fondness for little wars, generally called punitive expeditions. Some of these, no doubt, are inevitable, but it is certain that the majority of military officers go out to Africa in the hope of seeing active service, and that the younger and more energetic civilians are not averse to such experiences. The offence which provokes these reprisals is generally a murder or some other crime, and it is perhaps not always sufficiently considered whether a fine, which in many cases, at any rate, could be levied without military operations, would not be an adequate punishment.

To my mind the greatest desideratum for improving our native administration and establishing friendly relations with the tribes which are still remote and diffident, is a wider knowledge of native languages. As a rule our officers only know Swahili, the *lingua franca* of the Protectorate, which is more or less understood by many natives of the interior, just as many Europeans understand French. But the more important chiefs cannot as a rule speak any language but their own, though they are generally very ready to discuss any questions with anyone who can communicate with them. I doubt if during the recent Nandi troubles we had any officer in the Protectorate who could speak Nandi, yet I am convinced that in this and other cases much might have been done by discussion and negotiation. The great practical difficulty in inducing officers to acquire a knowledge of African languages is that as a rule each idiom is spoken over a very small area. An officer cannot expect to remain in such an area many years, and when he moves elsewhere the language he has acquired will be useless. Still, in view of the great advantages resulting from a knowledge of native languages, I think it would be worth while for the Government to offer considerable rewards and prizes for their acquisition.

The supply of labour available for Europeans who wish to engage native workmen is moderately satisfactory. The only district suitable for European residence which produces an adequate local supply of labour is Kikuyu—that is, the district near Nairobi. Going down towards the coast, in Ukamba, the supply is not plentiful, and on the other side of Nairobi in the Rift valley and on the Mau Escarpment no labour whatever is to be found, though it can be imported without much difficulty. As is well known, the Africans, though possessed of considerable physical strength, are

as a race very averse to work. There are degrees of laziness, but as a rule all natives of East Africa are disinclined to undertake any labour which is not necessitated by their immediate wants. Such motives as making money or improving their position affect them very slightly. They will plant what is required for their subsistence, and show considerable diligence in cultivation ; but a plentiful crop is often followed by a famine because the moment the natives have any surplus store they cease to sow or make any provision for the future. Similarly it is reported that those who can be induced to cultivate products for sale prefer foodstuffs to cotton because they can understand the value of the former, whereas they find it hard to realise the value of cotton, which requires so great a transformation before it can be recognised as useful. The most industrious tribes are those dwelling round Lake Victoria and in Uganda, where the heat does not seem to produce the enervating effect which might be expected. Somewhat inferior, but still comparatively hard-working, are the people of Kikuyu. The Swahilis or natives of the coast make excellent porters and domestic servants, but have little liking for cultivation or manual labour. The semi-nomadic races of the interior have a pronounced dislike for agriculture, although from time to time large sections of them have been compelled by circumstances to take to cultivation. They are, however, good herdsmen, and also have no objection to tending engines on the Uganda Railway, which they seem to regard as a kind of artificial cattle. It is perhaps too early to predict what effect contact with Europeans may have in developing the minds and increasing the industry of natives. In Uganda the results are most gratifying both as regards the spread of education and the assimilation of material civilisation. But this race is conspicuously superior to its neighbours, and the East Africa Protectorate cannot point to similar results even in places where missions have been established for more than fifty years. The most encouraging sign is the great increase of native labour on the Uganda Railway. The line was constructed by coolies imported from India, of whom there were at one time as many as 20,000 at work, and it was only after construction was complete that it was found possible to utilise African labour. But in the last three or four years this labour has been employed in increasing quantities, not only for such work as ballasting but also for making and mending machinery in the railway workshops. At present the railway employs only 1,200 Indians, but 3,000 Africans. These are all in the direct service of the line, but including those who

work for contractors probably about 6,000 Africans are employed, mostly from the Kikuyu and Ukamba districts. The quality of the labour is said to be satisfactory, and these statistics certainly encourage one to take a hopeful view of native labour questions. The natives pay a small tax, known as the hut tax, and amounting to two or three rupees for every hut according to the district, which cannot be considered an exorbitant sum for a family to pay. In 1902 this tax produced £15,000, in 1903 £20,000, in 1904 £37,000, and according to the last accessible figures will exceed £40,000 for 1905. The steady rise in this tax is to my mind one of the best proofs of the prosperity and tranquillity of the natives, for it is collected not only with a tender indulgence for the distressed but with a very prudent regard for the objections of the actively disaffected.

I cannot leave the subject of the natives of East Africa without alluding to the immense benefits which our rule has brought them in safety of life and property. I do not suppose there is any part of the world where so striking and beneficial a change in the general conditions of human life has occurred. Things change so quickly in Africa that most people have forgotten the horrors of the past. Yet it is only ten or fifteen years ago that slave traders raided the whole country and took about two-thirds of the children as slaves. In Uganda massacres and tortures were matters of usual occurrence, and most tribes were at war with their neighbours. Now the slave trade and massacres have been abolished so entirely that their recent existence seems incredible, and if cattle raiding and intertribal wars still continue, it is only on a very modest scale, and no conflicts between natives have been allowed to assume serious proportions for some years.

In East Africa, therefore, we have an irregularly distributed but seldom dense native population, which offers little obstacle to European settlement, is not likely to create serious political difficulties, and shows a moderate but increasing aptitude for the kind of labour which Europeans require. The greatest danger which I apprehend in the future is that as more stock is introduced the natives, who are great fanciers of cattle, will continually carry off the animals of Europeans, which will create bad feeling and provoke reprisals. It would appear that in the last year prosecutions for crimes of violence considerably increased, but this should probably be interpreted as meaning not so much an increase of crime as an increase of our relations with natives, including the extension of the judicial system.

What is at present most required, both for the more effective

administration of the country and the promotion of European colonisation, is an extension of our effective influence. As I have already mentioned, the Uganda Railway was constructed across an unknown region, and brought civilisation with it. It is hence not surprising that there are still large districts where the country, five miles or even one mile from the line, is an unexplored and pathless jungle. It is very natural that the beginnings of civilisation should confine themselves to the sides of the line, and many plausible arguments, including economy, have been adduced in favour of the Government confining its energies chiefly to the points which lie on the railway. Yet the stronger arguments are really on the other side. The railway does not pass through many of the most productive districts, and hence is likely to miss much of the traffic of East Africa and only receive the through traffic from Lake Victoria, unless roads which can feed it are opened. As a matter of fact the down traffic which the railway receives at present from Uganda and German possessions is about equal to that which it receives from the East Africa Protectorate. More than this, the country remains in an incredibly primitive state, which renders travelling impossible for all but wealthy men who can afford to organise caravans. In 1904 numerous intending settlers arrived, and, misled by the comparative civilisation of the coast, went up country to choose a home. They found, indeed, excellent land, but no roads, no shelter, no food, no means of transport, and often no inhabitants at all. Many of them went away in disgust. To the best of my belief there are still large areas of excellent healthy land, which are inaccessible except for those who can find out and cut their own roads, and take with them all the necessaries and comforts which they will require during a fortnight. A good beginning in the second stage of the development of the Protectorate—that is the opening of centres at some distance from the railway and communicating with it—has been made in the Kenya district. The Government station known as Fort Hall is about seventy miles from the railway, and communicates with it by a road practicable for caravans and baggage animals. At the end of 1904 the first thirty-six miles of this road had been properly bridged, and were open for wheeled traffic. Much more has, no doubt, been completed by now. Many Europeans are entering this district, and six rest-houses have been constructed. It is much to be wished that a branch line could be run through the Kenya province, from Nairobi to the mountain. It is not likely, however, that this extension will be constructed in the near future, and it seems probable that the first branch from

the Uganda Railway will be made southwards in the direction of the German frontier by a private syndicate who are anxious to work some deposits of soda, situated to the north of Kilima Njaro, and known as Lake Magadi. The opening of this branch will, of course, be excellent for the trade of the Protectorate, but it is unfortunate that it will pass through a barren and uninhabited country, where it is not likely to assist either the civilisation of the natives or European colonisation. Another branch has been talked of in connection with timber concessions on the Mau range, and would probably run northwards from the railway towards the Uasin Gishu plateau. Such a line would render accessible a large district of excellent country, both wooded and open, which can now be visited only with difficulty. In the matter of road-building the authorities of the Protectorate are generally confronted by the dilemma that it seems wasteful to make a road unless people want to go somewhere definite. On the other hand, if there is no road, no one can ever go anywhere at all. I think it is better to err on the side of liberality.

At present East Africa offers no opening to Europeans without any capital. In time, no doubt, there will be a demand for skilled white labour and overseers, but at present the industries of the country require of all who engage in them the possession of at least a few hundred pounds. It is the constant and well-founded complaint of the authorities that the best land is in the hands of people who cannot or will not turn it to the best advantage, either poor men who cannot develop what they own, or companies who are reluctant to undertake anything but large enterprises from which a considerable profit may be reasonably anticipated. But clearly men of moderate fortune are of all classes the most difficult to attract to a distant and semi-barbarous country, and it is hard to devise any system of land laws which will secure them in sufficient numbers and exclude undesirables. You are probably aware that the land laws of East Africa have been the subject of much dissatisfaction and complaint. It is not my intention to criticise the action of the Government in this matter, but there is one small practical point to which attention may be profitably directed. It is that certainly up to eighteen months ago, and probably up to now, there was not a single official in the Protectorate who had any experience of land questions, or of settling Europeans in non-European countries. Yet this process of European settlement is going on all over the British Empire, and it would be easy to find and utilise public servants who have experience of it in every

stage. But though the home authorities have often been asked to send out officers with such experience, they have never done so, and the civil service of the Protectorate is almost without exception manned by senior officers whose experience is confined to East Africa in the old days, or by young men fresh from England who have no experience at all. This is a point which it would be very easy to remedy. A Land Committee was appointed in October 1904, to inquire and report on matters relating to land, but to the best of my belief its report has not yet been published. The grievances of the European settlers which it is considering are many in form, but they nearly all spring from one cause, namely, the delay in making surveys and granting title-deeds. The country is imperfectly known, mostly unsurveyed, and the staff of surveyors is small. Hence it happens that Europeans arriving, ignorant of the country and only seeing that there is plenty of fine unoccupied land, are often told that for reasons which are not obvious to them they cannot have the plots which they desire, or else their claims may be entertained and perhaps permits of occupation subject to survey be granted, and it may then be found that the land is not really situated as supposed, or that prior European claims or native rights stand in the way. The amount expended in the last financial year on survey was about £4,000, but it has often been pointed out that if this sum were doubled it would not only be an advantage to the Protectorate, but would bring in a financial return exceeding the outlay. In 1904 there were 599 European immigrants and 800 applications for land. About 100,000 acres of land were actually taken up and registered by individuals, exclusive of large grants to syndicates. I have not got the corresponding figures for 1905. One evil which has had a prejudicial effect on the coast districts of the Protectorate is, I hope, in course of being abolished—I refer to the extritorial rights enjoyed by foreigners under treaties concluded with Zanzibar. British jurisdiction in Mombasa is legally and historically the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and does not include subjects of a foreign power, whether they are Europeans or Africans. Besides occasioning a certain number of international disputes, this system prevents the British authorities from levying any tax on foreigners, so that it is for instance impossible to form a municipality at Mombasa. This will no doubt be done as soon as all foreign powers renounce their extritorial rights, and the town ought to benefit materially under better organisation and better local government.

Recent statistics testify to the increase in the trade of the Protectorate. Taking the Customs returns published in the *Mombasa Gazette* from January to October, and calculating an average for the last two months of the year, we find that the imports for 1905 are about £640,000 as against £472,000 for 1904, and the exports £218,000 as against £161,000 for the previous year—that is to say, that both have increased by about a third. And as these figures are only for Mombasa, which is the most important but not the only port of the Protectorate, and as there are other indications that trade is increasing every month, it is probable that the total value of the trade of the Protectorate for 1905 will be rather over a million sterling as against about £750,000 for 1904. These figures do not include imports made on behalf of the Government. Also, the average monthly tonnage of the Uganda Railway has exactly doubled in the last three years, having been in 1903 800 tons up and 400 down, but in 1905 an average of 1,600 up and 800 down. In the last month for which returns are available there is a further increase, for the tonnage is 2,000 up and 1,000 down.

A more detailed examination of the returns shows that the increase of imports is evidently due to two causes. There is a large increase in the sale of cotton goods, which no doubt represents increased use of this material by natives, chiefly in Uganda; and a marked increase in such items as agricultural implements, ironware, and machinery, which is equally certainly due to the wants of European settlers. If we turn to the exports, we find that the increase is chiefly due to ivory, rubber, hides, ground-nuts, wax, and chillies, while such articles as fibre, cotton and wool have not contributed appreciably towards it. In other words, it is due to the simplest products of the country, which can be prepared with the least difficulty, and not to new industries or to industries which require much skill or capital. This is satisfactory in as far as it shows that the simple products of the country are being exported in increasing quantities and have a commercial value, but it is not satisfactory and requires explanation in as far as it indicates that new industries are not developing as rapidly as had been hoped.

One of the most important of these is cotton. The conditions are reported to be favourable for its growth on the coast and at low elevations. Good samples have been obtained and fetched prices in the London market varying from $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. A very heavy crop was obtained on the shores of Lake Victoria, but the

quality was reported as inferior. Still the cultivation of cotton has not yet passed out of the experimental stage, and for some reason is attended by all sorts of accidental difficulties. The cultivation does not appeal much to the natives of the districts which are best suited to the crop, and there has been some difficulty in obtaining the necessary labour. This labour might be found in two ways, if other considerations made it worth while to cultivate cotton on a large scale. One way would be to import coolie labour from India, as has already been done for the construction of the railway. Much of the country near the mouth of the Tana and in the Vanga district, which is unhealthy for Europeans and not thickly populated by Africans, seems suitable to such Indians as are accustomed to a climate like that of Madras. Another expedient would be to bring labour from Uganda to the coast. The population of Uganda is fairly thick and industrious, and with a keener desire to make money than most Africans. Though I have always objected to any scheme for sending the natives of Uganda to labour in South Africa and other distant regions, I do not think the same objection applies to employing them in countries similar to their own and only a few days' distant with the help of the railway. It may also be hoped that as the natives of East Africa have taken to mechanical work in the railway workshops, which was certainly beyond their apparent powers five years ago, so they may also take to the cultivation of cotton in time. Another class of difficulties which has retarded the success of cotton cultivation is that the dates of the wet and dry seasons and the time of the rivers rising were imperfectly known. This is a point on which it is worth insisting, for it cannot be doubted that in general physical knowledge of the country, its rainfall, temperature, geology, and such questions, we are considerably behind our German neighbours, although there is no reason why we should not attain to the same standard. If the difficulty of labour can be overcome, all the conditions necessary for growing good crops of cotton seem to be realised on the coast and the banks of the Tana.

Several fibre-producing plants, including the sansevieria, grow wild abundantly in various parts of the Protectorate, particularly in the jungle which lies between the coast and the highlands. Their presence there is specially important, because they give an economic value to a district which is otherwise little better than a desert, being covered with a thick thorny scrub and very sparsely populated. It is stated that several substantial firms have leased considerable areas for this industry, and it appears, from the customs statistics,

that from January to October last about £4,000 worth of machinery was imported. The exports statistics do not indicate any rise in the quantity of fibre, but perhaps it is unreasonable to look for that so early. I should say that the industry has every chance of success, for the material is abundant and the part to be played by native labour simple and easy.

Wool does not figure at all among the exports of 1905, but it is hoped it may do so in due course, to use an official phrase. It is clearly impossible to accelerate Nature's method of producing wool or the sheep that bear it, and probably no results will be visible until 1907, at the earliest. The excellence of the enormous pasture grounds in the uplands is attested by the unanimous opinion of experts, and large herds of cattle, sheep and goats are kept there. Two different methods are employed by European sheep-breeders. One is to cross native sheep, which have practically no wool, with imported wool-bearing rams. This is the system by which South Africa obtained its stock of woolled sheep, and it has the great advantage that the losses are not likely to be great, since the native sheep are acclimatised. But the process is slow, and I am told that the final product is not altogether satisfactory, as South African wool consistently fetches low prices in the market. The other method is to import whole flocks of woolled sheep, generally from Australia. This naturally requires considerable capital, and there is a risk that the imported sheep may succumb to some of the mysterious maladies which attack even native animals when they are transferred to new localities. It would appear that stock to the value of about £2,500 was imported in the first ten months of 1905, and I am told that a large syndicate contemplate ordering 5,000 sheep from Australia.

With regard to cereals, wheat of good quality has been grown, but no very satisfactory results on a large scale have been obtained. Barley shows good results, and maize, oats, beans, potatoes, and in fact all kinds of vegetables, are grown in great quantities and with signal success. In 1903 the Nairobi potatoes established a name in South Africa, and were in consequence grown so plentifully that they became almost a drug in the market, and the growers abandoned them for more lucrative crops. The result was a potato famine about six months ago, and prices rose to three or four times the original figure. The value of this crop was then realised, and I understand that the present position is more satisfactory.

The mention of this export trade to South Africa reminds me of one pressing need of our East African possessions, namely, a better

direct steamship connection both with the United Kingdom and our Colonies in the South. The present connection in both directions is very defective, and kept up mainly by French and German lines, which are heavily subsidised by their Governments. Besides the general advantages which come from British possessions being served by British lines of steamers, special inconveniences arise from their absence from a country which looks forward to a trade in stock and perishable articles such as vegetables, which naturally suffer from transhipment.

From an imperial point of view the most important question in the finances of East Africa is, When will the Protectorate be able to pay its way? At present the excess of expenditure over revenue necessitates an annual parliamentary grant of about £250,000. The present position is not unsatisfactory, for, according to the published accounts, there is at this moment, after allowing for all liabilities and all expenditure which can be foreseen, including a third steamer on Lake Victoria, a surplus of £52,000 available for reducing the grant in aid for 1906-7. The reduction of the grant is somewhat retarded by the fact that all revenue derived from the Uganda Railway and from the lands which it owns as a private estate is paid into a special fund to be set against the capital cost of the railway, and does not appear in the general Protectorate revenues. Taking the published figures as they stand, it would appear that in the last financial year of the Protectorate the expenditure decreased by £126,000 and the revenue increased by £46,000, making a total of £172,000 to the good. But it would require a great deal of explanation to arrive at the real value of these figures, though they are no doubt entirely satisfactory, and I would prefer to merely say that a very material reduction in the sums contributed by the Imperial exchequer to the support of the Protectorate may be reasonably hoped for in the next two years. In most branches of the administration an increase of expenditure is of course inevitable, but I could wish to see the military expenditure decreased. An apparent reduction recorded under this heading is, as the last official report candidly states, misleading, and due to some accident connected with the dates on which accounts are rendered, and the real military expenditure for the East African Protectorate, not including Uganda, is between £80,000 and £90,000. This represents the contribution paid by the Protectorate (not being the total cost) to the maintenance of two battalions numbering about 2,000 African soldiers. This force is justifiable as a military experiment for testing the qualities of the various African races, and

the material which they may afford for making soldiers, but it is larger than the needs of the Protectorate require, for it is hardly ever necessary or even profitable to use more than three or four hundred men in the operations which may be advisable in order to keep native tribes in order. I do not myself believe that there is the smallest danger of a general rising of natives against Europeans. But if there were such a danger, we clearly could not rely on African troops, partly recruited within the Protectorate, to protect Europeans.

In conclusion I may perhaps be allowed to recapitulate the chief points of this Paper.

The East Africa Protectorate, in virtue of its situation, which provides a climate suitable for Europeans in Equatorial Africa, and at some distance inland, is likely to play a special and important part in the development of the continent both commercially and politically, and to have a considerable influence on the future of the Sudan and Abyssinia, as well as on the trade with the Congo Free State and the south. This is perhaps the most attractive aspect of the country; but these distant possibilities must for the moment be subordinated to more practical considerations of detail. With regard to the native question, we find in Uganda a large and very intelligent population, who are rapidly forming in the interior of Africa a commercial centre of considerable importance both for imports and exports, occasioning a growing traffic with the coast. Between Lake Victoria and the sea the population is more scanty, less intelligent and less industrious; but the employment of native labour on the Uganda Railway has yielded encouraging results. Neither in Uganda nor in East Africa are there signs of any general antipathy to British rule or of organised rebellion. Whatever trouble has from time to time occurred has consisted of isolated disturbances which have quickly subsided. The trade in the simple natural products of the country is largely increasing, and since the supply is plentiful a steady growth in exports may be predicted. But as yet few of the new industries to which the East Africa Protectorate seems adapted have passed beyond the experimental stage. European vegetables are successfully cultivated in great profusion, but the export trade has hitherto not been well organised. Though no doubt seems to have been thrown on the excellence of the country for pasturage, only hides and not wool are exported. Cotton is grown successfully, but as yet only in very small quantities. There appears, however, to be no reason why these industries should not thrive when Europeans find the general conditions of settlement in

the country easier. The financial position is not discouraging. Even without the development of new industries the growth of those existing will bring a steady increase in public revenue from customs and traffic: with new industries the increase may be great and rapid. A reduction in military expenditure is possible. What is most wanted now is first to extend our effective influence in the Protectorate by opening up new centres at some distance from the railway, to increase our relations with the natives, and endeavour to educate them. Secondly, a more strenuous effort should be made to facilitate the grant of lands to Europeans. For this, the chief necessity is a larger staff with more knowledge and experience of land questions. The above points present little difficulties because they entail no great expenditure. More difficult, because it involves a considerable outlay, but very important, is the establishment of direct steamship communication with Great Britain and South Africa.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Sir George T. Goldie, K.C.M.G.): I feel sure I am only giving voice to the sentiments of all present when I say that the Paper has come fully up to our expectations and that those expectations were high. All of us who know the career of Sir Charles Eliot felt sure that he would show a wide knowledge of facts, grasp of his subject, and breadth of view. He had a fine record behind him before he went to East Africa. After an exceptionally brilliant career at Oxford (and perhaps it may not be irrelevant when I mention that, to congratulate the New University at Sheffield on the election they have made of their first Vice-Chancellor) he entered the Diplomatic Service, where he had a distinguished as well as a varied career, from St. Petersburg to Morocco, from Constantinople to Washington; while he had administrative experience as High Commissioner of Samoa. In East Africa, for three and a half years, he devoted himself with great energy to his work, and travelled extensively about his Province. I have seen him at work there. When he returned home he set himself to write a most exhaustive book on the East Africa Protectorate; and perhaps one of the advantages from this meeting to-night and from the subsequent publication and distribution of this Paper will be that many who have not read that book will read it, and that others who merely read it when it came

out last year as a book of the day will wish to keep a copy by them as a standard work of reference on one of the most promising new possessions of the British Empire. But it must, I think, be read in conjunction with the Paper to-night, and particularly on one point. In his book he did not do full justice to the motives that gave rise to the construction of the Uganda Railway in 1895. He has done so in the Paper to-night; for he tells us in the first place "it is clear that the Power which controls Uganda can control both the reservoirs and the course of the Nile" and that "in 1894 the British Government declared a Protectorate over Uganda and found themselves possessed of a dependency in Central Africa which was about three months' distant from the nearest base and of whose geography everyone was profoundly ignorant. It naturally became necessary to establish communication with the coast." Again, he says, "Without it the effective administration of Uganda would hardly have been possible." I admit that even in the book he allowed that the railway had justified itself now, and he very truly remarked that at that time, in 1894-5, there appeared to be no idea of the value of the high temperate regions to the east of Lake Victoria. But the construction of the railway was, I maintain, fully justified by political considerations. Certain questions important ten years ago are often lost sight of now. In 1894-5 the partition of Africa was still going on very rapidly, and although to-day we are happy to have the *entente cordiale*, yet at that time the Colonial Party in France had the balance of power in their hands and were pressing for the despatch of an expedition from West Africa across the Continent to the Upper Waters of the Nile. That expedition culminated, in 1898, in the occupation of Fashoda by Col. Marchand. In 1894-5 Mahdism still held by far the greater part of the Egyptian Soudan, and no one could have foretold that Parliament would ever consent to Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener undertaking that advance from Egypt which was made in 1898. These conditions made it a necessity that a railway should be constructed to Lake Victoria, even if not one ounce of traffic was ever coming out of the intervening protectorate. I was struck with a phrase in Sir Charles Eliot's Paper, "We may also expect that in the future much of the development of tropical Africa will centre round Lake Victoria and the terminus of the Uganda Railway." With that I cordially agree. The Uganda Railway was solely a political railway; yet, even without development of the East Africa Protectorate, I think that it must have paid ultimately. That sentiment was shared by the late Mr. Rhodes. About a year before

the Uganda Railway was opened, I arrived at Groote Schür after having paid a visit to Rail-head, then close to the Victoria Nyanza. Mr. Rhodes was naturally anxious to hear about the Uganda Railway, being at the time very full of his own Cape to Cairo line. He ended by saying: "I cannot believe that a single railway running from the sea to a vast lake in the heart of Africa can do otherwise than pay, if people will be patient." But of late the position is entirely changed. The railway is no longer mainly for the purpose of serving Uganda; it has become a British East Africa Railway—I wish the name could be changed—with immediate prospects arising out of the East Africa Protectorate itself. The healthy conditions of the high lands and the consequent settlement there must certainly yield an early return to that line. Perhaps the most hopeful point Sir Charles Eliot has brought before us has been in regard to the question of labour. The figures he has given as to the growth of labour on the railway are encouraging. When one remembers that four or five years ago no native labour could be obtained, and that, at an earlier date, the whole labour for the construction of the railway had to be procured from India, it is highly satisfactory to see so large a number of natives now being employed. We all know that the labour question is crucial for Africa—I am not going to talk about the forbidden subject of Chinese labour—and it seems likely that the natives, having begun to work on the railway, will later on be willing to work on the land. If it should not be so, I think East Africa will have to fall back on a proposal which I have been urging pretty steadily for many years (not only for East Africa, but other parts), and that is to divert a portion of that stream of Italians who are pouring out of Genoa every year to the Argentine Republic. Anyone who knows the Argentine will agree that the country has been made by Italian labour. They are not a political difficulty; they do not remain in the country; they go for a short period, five, eight, or ten years make their small pile of money and go back to Lombardy and build their villas. They would not displace British labour, because on the day that British labour is willing to go to East Africa the Government can cease to import Italians. I think that next to the labour question comes that of good administration. This is vital in a young country in Africa. Think of the questions an administrator has to settle there. One of the most important is as to native reserves; but as this depends on local conditions, I shall not venture to give an opinion. Connected with that is the question of land settlement, and remember that in countries like East Africa the administrator has to steer

between Scylla and Charybdis. He may, on the one hand, shut out the European capitalist, essential to a young country, or, on the other hand, he may discourage the small European settler, who is no less essential. It is difficult to hold the balance steadily between the two. Leaving this thorny question of large concessions or small concessions, I will touch on that of importing stock. It is highly desirable that new stock, and good stock, should be brought into the country. On the other hand, there is the standing danger of importing disease. If you content yourself with trying gradually to improve the native stock progress is very slow, while if you import new stock you probably introduce new microbes. East Africa, like other parts of the continent, has already been swept with rinderpest. My conclusion is that we ought to select our best men to administer the newest countries. Old established lands can, to a large extent, govern themselves, but in young countries the personality of the administrator is a vital matter; and I think we must congratulate East Africa on having for three and a half years had so admirable and active an administrator as Sir Charles Eliot. I will now ask Sir George Mackenzie to speak. He, as you know, was one of the founders of the British East Africa Company, to which we undoubtedly owe the possession of British East Africa and Uganda. In addition, he went out there on the foundation of the Chartered Company, and acted as its administrator for three years.

SIR GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I congratulate myself, and I think I may congratulate you, on having heard a very valuable Paper from so high an authority as Sir Charles Eliot. It is most gratifying to me to hear of the great development which is going on in this Protectorate, and I am sure that feeling will be shared by my friend beside me, Admiral Fremantle, who in the early days of our administration gave valuable help while he was in command of the East India Naval Station. The progress that has been made is, of course, chiefly due to the able administrators the Government have sent out, and very largely to Sir Charles Eliot. We cannot forget that only a very few years ago, as it seems, a great controversy was waged as to whether we should abandon this territory or not. It, unfortunately, was made a party question, as are too many of these questions, instead of being left to an impartial body on both sides of the House of Commons to think and work out calmly. None of us ought to forget the great credit that is due to the foresight of my old friend, Sir William Mackinnon, the founder of the Company and of British East Africa. You know how he fought the Government over the question of the

retention of this territory. He had spent a large sum on this work and in fact gave his life to it, but he was not generously treated by the Government when they took the territory over from the Imperial British East Africa Company. Reference has been made to the desirability of establishing a direct line of steamers to connect these territories on the East Coast with this country. British steamship companies are not, of course, established entirely for philanthropic purposes. The British East Africa Company, however, was a philanthropic company, although Sir Charles Eliot, from an expression he uses, which perhaps he does not quite mean, appears to doubt. The Company never did pay any dividends, and never expected to receive any during the lifetime of its founders. The result of their labour they only hoped to leave as a legacy to posterity. But seeing what happened, and what has happened since then, I think I have a right to remark that it is extraordinary our Government will not rise to the occasion and now subsidise a proper direct line of steamers for the purpose of developing the great work which is going on out there. The French, the German, and the Austrian Governments have all lines largely subsidised serving the coast, as has been pointed out, and as a result we find that foreign imports are rapidly increasing over those of British manufacturers and are likely to become permanent unless some measures are adopted to check them. Not only so, but the exports are being carried to continental ports, and our merchants are thus deprived of benefits which might be acquired from owning the territory. Take ivory, rubber, and the other products which used to come to this country; now they are carried by foreign steamers to the Continent, and thence transhipped to America and other countries. It is true we have on this coast a postal service, but what we want is a good subsidised direct line of cargo steamers to help the railway. I am told, when the Post Office last called for tenders for the present Mail Service, they indicated three different rates of speed required, and then selected the slowest and of course cheapest one. They got what they are paying for, but it is an inefficient service when compared with the highly subsidised direct lines provided by foreign Governments. It is an extraordinary fact that, although there has been this wonderful development which Sir Charles Eliot has mentioned, little or nothing has been done to improve shipping facilities at Mombasa itself. We are actually still working there in the old cramped custom house erected by the Portuguese some 300 years ago. This building stands on a cliff some sixty or seventy feet

above the sea level. You can easily understand the waste of time and labour thus entailed. I think the Government ought to have done something to transfer the port to the other side of the island, where there is an excellent harbour with a shelving beach. I remember, when I was there, Admiral Fremantle at one time commanded the combined East India and Cape Squadrons, and, knowing his readiness to assist the administration by every means in his power, I telegraphed to him to say we should be very much obliged if he would come up and test the practicability of the place being utilised as a naval harbour. He promptly replied he would be delighted to do so, but that he had no chart of the harbour. It fortunately happened that an Admiralty survey vessel had just left and the commander had given me a tracing of the chart. This fact I telegraphed to Admiral Fremantle, with the result that next morning the combined squadron came and anchored right inside the harbour, and I hope he will himself give you an expert's opinion of the possibilities of the harbour on the Kilindini side of the island to which I refer. Reference has been made to the designation of this territory, which Sir Charles Eliot considers might be improved. I offer as a suggestion that the country should be called "Ibea," the name adopted by the founders of the parent Company, being the initial letters of the Imperial British East Africa Company. It would have been only gracious, I think, on the part of the Government to have recognised the work done by that Company, to perpetuate its name in connection with the territory it acquired for the country. People generally do not recognise how much is owed to the chartered companies in Africa. There were three chartered companies who practically secured for us all we now own in Africa. The three great founders of these companies were, on the west our worthy Chairman, on the south Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and in the east Sir William Mackinnon. Sir Charles Eliot expressed some surprise that the original trade route to Uganda passed through German territory, avoiding the direct route followed by the railway. In this connection he mentions the name of Stanley, but Stanley's exploration never took him to East Africa except when he visited Mombasa in connection with the Emin Relief expedition, though, of course, I admit the great work which he accomplished in the opening up of Africa to civilisation was superior perhaps to that even of Livingstone. But as regards this particular territory the credit for our knowledge of it is due, in the first place, to Mr. Joseph Thomson, and secondly to Sir Harry Johnston. The

reason why Uganda was always served through the German coast was due to the fact that the Wanyamazi tribe, who supplied the most efficient porters, resided in what is now German territory. The Masai, in British territory, too, were a great bogey, though we did not find them as troublesome as we had been led to expect. Another reason was the legend among the Uganda people that their country was going to be conquered by a tribe coming from the North East of the lake. That legend, in fact, was the reason for the murder of Bishop Hannington, who when going to Uganda insisted on doing so by the northern instead of the southern route, contrary to the explicit command of Mwanga, the King of Uganda. When the first caravan was sent by the Imperial British East Africa Company into the country under Mr. F. Jackson I gave most strict orders that on no account was he to enter Uganda from the north. Now a word as regards what Sir Charles Eliot says with respect to the Company. I allude to the expression: "One feels a natural scepticism on hearing that a large addition to the Empire was made for purely philanthropic reasons." This would almost seem to imply that in the opinion of the lecturer the Company was not a patriotic and philanthropic Company. When Sir William Mackinnon founded the Company I was his chief assistant, and therefore no one is better able to speak with authority on that point. The minimum subscription to the founders' list he fixed at £5,000, because he only wanted men of means, and not speculators, to join him in the enterprise, men who could afford to lock up their capital without the immediate expectation of dividends. "We shall not," he said, "get dividends in our time, and I want men to whom it will not make the difference of a chop if they do sacrifice all they put into the Company." Sir William Mackinnon, his nephews, and their partners between them subscribed £79,000 out of the £250,000 originally raised by the founders, and on which the Charter was granted. In this list there were only four subscribers: Sir Donald Stewart, Sir John Kirk, Sir Lewis Pelly, and Sir F. de Winton, who each paid £1,000 only, the necessary qualification for a Director, Sir William being desirous of securing their great and valuable administrative experience in co-operation with him. It is only just to the Company, I think, that these facts should be repeated, and it would be more correct had Sir Charles Eliot said "the foundation of our East African Empire is [*entirely*, rather than] largely due to the enterprise of this Company." The Mazrui rebellion is referred to as having been occasioned by our interference with the slave trade. I think he is mistaken there,

The Chief of the Mazruis, Mbaruk-bin-Rashid, was a great personal friend of mine who helped me very much in keeping peace throughout the territory during the time the Company was responsible for its administration. The Company happily had no occasion to send a punitive expedition against any of the tribes. When we first started I decided, acting on my previous Persian experience, to adopt the Persian method of subsidising the native chiefs to keep peace in their territory. Thus, if any fighting had to be done, it would be among the natives themselves, the object being to avoid bringing in any question of religious fanaticism in the dispute. No man gave me such great assistance in the pacifying of the country as did the Chief of the Mazruis, and especially so when I had to deal with the slave trade. To the Company also is due entirely the credit of having suppressed slavery in British East Africa. This has been acknowledged by the Foreign Office as a great work done by the Company, and it was one of the principal objects for which the Company was started. There is no doubt Sir William Mackinnon's idea in doing this work was entirely philanthropic, and we should not omit to associate with his name that of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, who so liberally gave not only his money but his valuable counsel and help on the Board of Directors, of which he was a member from the inception of the Company. They showed the greatest patriotism and foresight in settling this thorny question, and although in my opinion the Company was most ungenerously treated by the Government and sacrificed half its capital, still I think we may congratulate ourselves that our labour has not been in vain. Sir Charles Eliot has referred to the inexperience of the present Protectorate officials in dealing with the land questions, or of settling Europeans in non-European countries. I think he said there is "not a single official" at the present time there who has the necessary experience. That statement, extraordinary as it may seem, I believe to be absolutely correct. To me it has always been a matter of astonishment that our Government has not requisitioned the services of a few of the many able officers—native as well as European—who have been brought up, trained, and spent their lives in the administration of the Native States in our great Indian Dependency. No more reliable, worthy, or capable administrators are to be found in any quarter of the world. They have a thorough acquaintance with all revenue and land-settlement questions, as also the tact and experience necessary in the handling of natives. Why, then, have their services not been utilised in British East Africa? I

can only attribute it to the "penny wise but pound foolish" policy which has throughout characterised our administration there. One more point in that connection I would like to draw your attention to. You cannot make bricks without straw, neither can you properly develop these young African possessions unless they are provided with funds. Their present revenues are wholly absorbed in the cost of administration. Nothing is available to create reproductive works, such as harbour improvements, &c. There would in my opinion be no difficulty in raising special small loans in this country on the guarantee by the Home Government of a rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent. interest. Consider the millions that are raised annually in this country for enterprises of all kinds, many of them bogus ones, in foreign countries. Why, then, should we deny these young administrations the timely help they need? Improved shipping facilities and proper Customs House accommodation are now required at the Kilindini Harbour to cope with the growing trade developed by the railway. Special dues levied on shipping and rents obtained from goods passing through the sheds, if specially ear-marked, would suffice to provide the interest and sinking fund necessary for the service of the loan that might be raised here. In similar manner special funds for other reproductive and remunerative public works could be raised without great, if any, risk to the guarantor. This principle has worked successfully in connection with the construction of the Indian Guaranteed Railways. I do not see, therefore, why the same principle should not be applied to British East Africa and our West African possessions. I thank Sir Charles most cordially for the very interesting Paper he has read to us to-night.

Admiral the Hon. Sir EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G.: I came to the meeting expecting to get valuable information and to hear good reports of the country, in which naturally I take a great deal of interest from the fact that, as has been stated, I was formerly in command of the East India Station, which at that time stretched below Mozambique and included a considerable portion of East Africa now on the Cape station. During the period of that command, which lasted a little over three years, I was at least two years on the East Coast. I was at Zanzibar when Sir George Mackenzie came out and established the Imperial British East Africa Company at Mombasa, and so far as my information goes I can corroborate the statement that the Company was established entirely from patriotic and philanthropic motives. It was a great pity, I agree, that the question of the policy we were to adopt in

East Africa did get to be a party question, with the result that a great deal of dirt was thrown, and I do not think the Company was very well treated. I saw much of Sir George Mackenzie, whose tact, knowledge of character, and administrative abilities were very marked indeed. It was by no means easy to deal with the questions relating to slavery that constantly cropped up. It required powers of administration with which fortunately our countrymen are so often endowed. I was always sure Sir George Mackenzie and Sir F. de Winton, who followed him, intended that their rule should be such as was best for the native races and in accordance with the great principles of British justice. It was, therefore, a great pleasure to me to be able to render them such support as was within my power. It has been said that the natives of Uganda are very superior to those on the coast, and no doubt that is the case. When I was serving on the East African coast there was considerable friction and rivalry between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants at Uganda, the former being the French party. It so happened that a large number of the chiefs of Uganda came down to Mombasa at one time—I think in 1890—and, whether by chance or design, a little French sloop happened to be there. It is a narrow harbour, and the natives could look down on the deck of this French sloop, and seeing this French ensign there was great jubilation among the French party. They had things their own way for at least twelve hours, when entirely by chance I came into the harbour in the *Boadicea*, my flag-ship, and the tables were turned, for the British party could triumphantly point out how immeasurably superior the British ship was. I have been reminded by Sir George Mackenzie about our going into the harbour of Port Reitz, on the south side of the island, on which Mombasa is situated. Nothing had been there except a surveying ship, the captain of which gave us a rough tracing of his chart, as Sir George Mackenzie has told you. I spoke to the captain of the surveying ship and said, "Is that about right?" and he said "Quite right." I had, I think, ten ships with me, not fourteen, and I took them in as one does sometimes against the advice of good officers on board, and nothing happened, the harbour being quite large enough to accommodate us in the middle without being filled up. It is a very good harbour with very little tide, and I do wonder the Government have not adopted this as the harbour rather than that canal which the northern harbour is. The advantage of developing these Colonies is often insufficiently appreciated at first at home. It is true that in this instance we spent money on the railway, and you have heard the great advantages which have

resulted. It has given us a great pull over Germany. The Germans do not entirely understand how to deal with natives, I think. They certainly have better harbours than Mombasa, or quite as good, but evidently we have stolen a great march on them by having this railway. I do not see why we cannot carry matters a little farther and give a reasonable subsidy to our steamers, instead of allowing so much of the trade to go elsewhere. Other countries do not fail to spend money liberally on their colonial possessions. I recollect that when I was in China the French were spending out of the National Exchequer about a million a year in Cochin China, and I know the Germans are now spending on Kiaochau some £600,000 or £700,000 a year. I will only add that I am happy to be able to bear testimony to the good work done by the Company when Sir George Mackenzie was administrator. The country will, I hope, continue to progress, and we shall in due course see the healthy highlands to which the lecturer referred peopled by Europeans, who will, I trust, be of British race.

LORD MONK-BRETTON, C.B.: The Chairman has told you what are the services Sir Charles Eliot has rendered in various capacities. I may say that I know from personal experience something of what those services are, because I had the privilege of serving under him at the British Embassy at Constantinople when he was head of the Chancery, and I know how in a wonderfully short space of time he became one of the greatest authorities we had on the Eastern Question in the Balkans. Now we have heard the story of East Africa. I had the privilege of seeing his work when I was out there, many of us have had the privilege of reading his book, and now we have had the pleasure of hearing his Paper. I desire to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to him for the very interesting evening he has given us.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I beg to thank you very much for your kind vote of thanks. I am sorry Sir George Mackenzie should have understood me to throw any doubt on the good intentions of the Company. Perhaps I expressed myself rather carelessly. All I said was that one feels a natural scepticism on hearing that a large addition to the Empire was made for purely philanthropic reasons. My scepticism was not meant to apply particularly to the Company, but rather to the motive of the British Government, which generally arouses incredulity, when it claims to be acting solely in the interests of humanity. But the extraordinary feature in this case is that that claim is to a large extent true. It is a fact that our East African Empire rose out of

the suppression of the slave trade and that the Government was averse to territorial acquisitions. I have always heard the warmest testimony as to the disinterestedness of Sir William Mackinnon. I have often heard it said that in his management of the Company and of affairs out there he seemed to be guided, not by ordinary business principles, but by a real enthusiasm for East Africa and a desire that the country should be developed independently of any profit that might accrue to himself. Just one word about the harbour. I had a letter only the other day from Mombasa which tells me they are transferring the Custom House from the old Mombasa Harbour to this new harbour. All the through trade will go into that new harbour and straight up to the railway. The reason the new harbour has not been so much made use of is that there is no drinking water there. Salt water there is in abundance, but the fresh water is scanty and extremely bad, and until some system of waterworks can be arranged which will bring water from the mainland on to the island the further development of this harbour, and the growth of any large town on its shores, will present great difficulty. I now beg to propose a vote of thanks to Sir George Goldie for presiding, and I also wish to thank him for the extremely kind remarks he made about myself.

The motion was agreed to and the proceedings then terminated.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 13, 1906, when a Paper on "The Products of Australia," was read by the Hon. J. G. Jenkins (Agent-General for South Australia).

Sir George S. Clarke, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 15 Fellows had been elected, viz., 1 Resident and 14 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellow :—

J. Bain Ballantine, A.I.M.M., A.M.I.E.E.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Octavius C. Beale (New South Wales), Percy R. Bolus, M.B., M.R.C.S. (Falkland Islands), Thomas D. C. Brown (Transvaal), J. Cathey Campbell (Falkland Islands), James R. Corpe (South Australia), Harold T. Creasy (Ceylon), Hubert C. Fisher (Transvaal), J. Talfourd Furley (Gold Coast Colony), Wm. Thomas Gladwyn (Tasmania), Edwin H. Godwin (British East Africa), George L. Longden (British East Africa), H. Beaufort Meyson (Southern Nigeria), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G. (Transvaal), Henry C. Weatherill (Bechuanaland Protectorate).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : When, about two and a half years ago, I had the honour of meeting Mr. Jenkins in Sydney, nothing seemed less likely than that we two should meet in London in 1906 ; but "the unexpected always happens," and it is a great pleasure to be here to-night presiding on what is, I believe, the first occasion when Mr. Jenkins has faced the ordeal of reading a Paper before one of these interesting but rather formidable gatherings. Mr. Jenkins has

wide Australian experience, and also a knowledge both of the United States and Canada; he is therefore in the position, from personal experience, to compare the relative advantages and conditions of life in those great countries. He has been for ten years consecutively a Minister of the Crown in South Australia, including four years as Prime Minister of that important State, and in a country in which political changes of a dramatic character are not uncommon I believe this constitutes a record. In the limits which the Institute imposes on the readers of Papers it would be impossible to deal adequately with the various products of such a vast and rich country as Australia; but Mr. Jenkins will give you an admirable summary, and I only wish the facts and figures he will bring before you to-night could be spread far and wide throughout the United Kingdom.

The Hon. J. G. Jenkins then read his Paper on

THE PRODUCTS OF AUSTRALIA.

BEFORE dealing with the subject of my Paper, I wish to thank Sir George Clarke for so kindly consenting to preside. Personally, I feel under a deep obligation to him. Although I had but few opportunities of meeting Sir George while he was Governor of Victoria, I, in common with all who took an interest in public affairs, recognised the zeal and ability displayed by him during his residence amongst us, and while we were proud of the more extended and important duties he was called upon to perform, we all regretted that it necessitated his resigning his position as Governor and leaving Australia. That regret, however, has been greatly modified by the keen and active interest he has taken since his return to England in all things relating to Australia and her advancement.

As a somewhat recent arrival in Great Britain, and a comparatively new member of this Institute, I should like to express my appreciation of its value and usefulness. By bringing British subjects from every part of the world into closer and more friendly relations, it acts as a great Empire bond: while from its excellent library ready information can be gathered upon every subject relating to the British possessions.

The subject of my Paper is such an extensive one that it will be impossible for me to deal with it exhaustively in the time allotted to me. It will be necessary for me to use a good many figures;

but having in mind the indisputable statement that "figures cannot lie," you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are listening to facts, even if it is at the expense of that attractiveness which is so characteristic of some papers of a more lurid nature.

A hundred years is but a brief period in a nation's history, and in Australia's case it is only fair to say that she cannot be considered to have had more than fifty years of responsible existence. During the first half of the last century even, her laws were manufactured for her in England and sent out for application; generally speaking, Australia was looked upon as the lower end of the earth, a kind of "back-door of Creation where the Creator swept His refuse," assisted by the British Government.

Like all new countries, it took time to learn what could be produced with advantage. The great expanse of territory and extensive coast-line rendered it more difficult in her case than with most countries. In considering the development we must remember that Australia contains nearly 3,000,000 square miles of land; is about 2,000 miles from north to south, and 2,400 miles from east to west, with a coast-line of 8,850 miles. A better idea of its magnitude can be formed when we realise that it is more than twenty-five times as large as the United Kingdom, nearly as large as the whole of Europe, or as the United States of America.

THE PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

One of the first industries to prove a source of profit was the pastoral, and it has continued one of the chief producers of wealth. The few thousand sheep of 1800 had grown into flocks of 106,000,000 by 1891, and although the severe droughts for some years since materially reduced the number, the flocks are now being increased by millions each year, and with the improved water-supply in the interior and better facilities for moving feed and stock, the loss to pastoralists would be greatly averted even should another drought occur.

As a wool-producing country, Australia stands without a rival. During the past fifty years she has exported £610,000,000 worth. The value exported in 1904 was over £17,000,000 and in 1905 it is reported to exceed £20,000,000. About one-sixth of the sheep on the earth are pastured and shorn in Australia. One important fact in connection with the pastoral industry is the great improvement in the quality and quantity of wool produced from each sheep. In 1861 the average fleece per sheep weighed under four pounds,

while in 1901 the average fleece weighed over seven pounds. To put it more forcibly before you, it would have taken about 132,000,000 sheep in 1861 to have produced as much wool as 75,000,000 would produce in 1901.

Argentine claims to be a greater sheep country than Australia. The number given in its recent reports was 120,000,000. If this be correct, they must be of very inferior quality, for while 65,000,000 sheep in Australia produced over 1,000,000 bales of wool for export in 1904, Argentine only exported a little over 500,000 bales, showing less than a third the amount of wool per sheep. Although wool is the chief product of wealth to the sheep-farmer, the export of meat is growing into large dimensions, and last year 1 368,000 frozen sheep and lambs were exported, valued at over £1,000,000; and this is an industry capable of great extension and one that is exceedingly profitable for farmers as well as for larger pastoralists. The total value of production from sheep in 1903 was £24,000,000 while the value of our cattle was over £6,000,000 and from horses about £3,000,000.

As a cattle country, portions of Australia are unsurpassed, and it is a great mistake to suppose that all Australia is liable to be depleted of its stock by droughts. A few years ago, when the interior of the Eastern States was affected, millions of acres in Western Australia and the Northern Territory of South Australia were covered with a bountiful supply of fattening grass, and the station-owners made fortunes. While on this subject, I might relate an incident to show that the interior of Australia is not the desert some people imagine it to be. One of the station-owners near the Victoria River, in the North-west of the Continent, decided to send a mob of cattle down to South Australia for sale. He arranged with a drover to deliver 1,000 head of cattle at the railway about 1,000 miles South; and those cattle were driven this long distance right across the centre of Australia, having ample water and feed, and were delivered in good condition. The station-owner sold them at auction, realising a profit of about £4 per head over and above cost of raising and driving to market.

EXPORT OF BUTTER.

Speaking of cattle naturally leads to butter, and I should like for a moment to call special attention to the rapid growth of the dairying industry. In 1890 the entire amount of butter exported from Australia was less than *Two million pounds'* weight, while in

1904, after all local requirements were met, there was over 64,000,000 pounds of butter and nearly 8,000,000 pounds of cheese available for export. This industry is one with every prospect of further growth. There are thousands of acres in the country not yet used for dairy-farms that could be so used with every likelihood of profitable returns. The United Kingdom imports over £20,000,000 worth of butter each year, and as yet Australia supplies but a small portion of that amount.

PIGS, POULTRY, AND RABBITS.

With the increase of dairy products, pig-breeding should also increase, for it is generally considered a profitable adjunct. The number of swine in Australia in 1903 was 850,000.

Before leaving animal-products, I might mention the poultry industry, which is now attracting considerable attention; several lots have been sent to the London market with favourable returns. The constantly improving shipping facilities should enable Australians to make this a profitable line of production. The value of poultry and eggs produced in Australia in 1903 was about £2,500,000. Another industry of some importance has grown out of the squatters' plague of a few years ago—*rabbits*. They are now a means of wealth to the trapper and the merchant, and furnish cheap food and a change of diet for many in different parts of the world.

AGRICULTURE.

So far I have only dealt with what we might term animal products. Now let us turn for a moment to agriculture. However great the returns from our pastoral industries, I think the time is near at hand when our agricultural returns will far exceed them. The value of agricultural products for 1903 amounted to over £34,000,000. I shall not enumerate them all, for it is well known that almost every kind of grain, fruit, and vegetable can be grown to advantage in Australia.

WHEAT.

The principal crop is wheat, and in 1903 over £12,000,000 worth was grown. This year it will be about the same, and when we consider that in several parts of the country only a small portion of the suitable land has been utilised for wheat, and that millions of acres more can be profitably applied for that purpose, we can

depend upon a largely increased production within the next few years.

In dealing with Australia's wheat-production, people who are unacquainted with the country and the mode of farming are often misled. The small yield per acre is no criterion, compared with other countries, of the profit a farmer makes out of his wheat. Much of the land is the easiest in the world to work; ploughing, sowing, and harvesting all done by machinery specially adapted for the conditions of the soil and climate. The same machine cuts, threshes, cleans, and bags, and instead of sheaves of wheat to be gathered, stacked, and threshed as in most countries, you can follow the machine with a waggon, gather up the bags of wheat and, if you choose, drive straight to market, thus saving the labour and expense of several handlings. I shall not weary you by taking item by item of the agricultural products, but one or two deserve special mention.

SUGAR.

Sugar is now being grown and manufactured to such an extent that nearly the whole of the consumption is supplied by local production. During the last three years the imported sugar has fallen from 83,000 to 15,000 tons, while the Australian production has increased from 92,000 to 171,000 tons, and a large quantity of this is grown by white labour.

Sir John Forrest, in his Budget speech last August, said: "Those who were not very sanguine as to white men being found willing to do the work in the tropics—and I confess I had the greatest doubt myself—must be pleased at the success which has thus far been realised."

AUSTRALIAN WINE.

Another product of the soil which has materially increased in the last few years is Australian wine. The soil and climate are especially adapted for viticulture, and if it were not that I am prevented from touching upon debatable politics, I might suggest that the Free-trade policy of England should be extended by reducing or removing the duty from Australian wines, while not interfering with the existing Customs and cordial relations with France.

About 5,500,000 gallons of wine was made in Australia last year, and this amount could soon be doubled if profitable markets could be opened up for its sale.

FRUIT.

I question very much if there is any country in the world where such a great variety of fruit can be grown with advantage as Australia grows. Almost every kind of known fruit grows in either one State or another: peaches, pears, plums, apples, apricots, nectarines, cherries, figs, grapes, oranges, lemons, pine-apples and bananas all grow and ripen to perfection. The export trade so far is chiefly limited to apples. For some years Tasmanian apples have been exported, and the mainland States are now rapidly following her example. The quantity shipped has reached about £150,000 value per annum, but as the fruit-supply for the English market is over £11,000,000 worth there appears to be a great opportunity for increasing apple production. The value of the produce from Australian orchards in 1903 was £1,133,000. The most of this is locally consumed and the values are local. You could increase the amount by several millions if you valued grapes, peaches, &c., at the prices fruit is sold in the West End of London. You can buy equally as good grapes in Adelaide for *one penny* per pound as you are charged 2s. 6d. or 3s. a pound for in London. Peaches 1s. per dozen equal to those you purchase at 1s. each.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

I have dwelt upon those products that have been grown in considerable quantities. Now I wish to refer for a moment to what can be grown and what should become most valuable products.

When I was Minister for the Northern Territory of South Australia, I asked Dr. Holtze (who resided for years at Port Darwin but is now the Director of the Botanical Gardens in Adelaide) to furnish a report upon the products which he thought could be advantageously grown. The following are extracts from his report:—

I have the honour to give herewith, in compliance with your request, a list of plants which have been grown successfully by me in the Northern Territory. I am enumerating only those plants which give products of more general utility and for which a ready market can be found.

COTTON.

This plant is doing so well in the Territory that it has escaped from cultivation and fruits freely in a semi-wild state.

JUTE AND SUNHEMP.

Both these plants, which are grown in such large quantities in India, succeed perfectly in the Northern Territory; sunhemp, of which gunny bags and wool-packs are made, is a native of the Northern Territory.

OTHER HEMP-FIBRE AND KAPOE.

Sisal hemp, manila hemp, and bowstring hemp. These three plants are also very readily grown. Grass cloth or rhea fibre has also been cultivated very successfully, and native 'Kapoë of excellent quality has been collected from the native silk-cotton trees.

RUBBER AND TOBACCO.

Three varieties of rubber-trees have been cultivated quite successfully. Very satisfactory returns per acre have been obtained of good quality tobacco.

Oil-producing plants, such as cocoanut, African oil-palm, sesame oil, peanut oil, castor oil, and citronella oil; all these plants grow so well that not the slightest doubt remains that the Northern Territory soil and climate are quite suited for their cultivation.

The rice plant is specially suited for the swamp plains of the Northern Territory, where rice is found truly indigenous. My observations in China enable me to state emphatically that with suitable labour the Northern Territory could produce all the rice required by the Commonwealth.

MAIZE.

I have produced three crops of Maize in one year. Millets of all kinds, sorghums, pigeon peas, and various grains were all grown successfully.

Dr. Holtze also reports that the Northern part of Australia is specially adapted for the growth of arrowroot, sugar-cane, coffee, logwood, indigo, ginger, pepper, sweet potatoes, bananas, and pine-apples. Although this report deals particularly with the Northern Territory of South Australia, it is applicable to all Northern Australia, and several of the articles I have named are now being profitably grown in Queensland.

COTTON CULTURE.

I shall not at present refer to the possibility of profitable investment in the growth of many of these products, but I wish for a moment to dwell upon the importance of cotton culture, and what it might mean for Australia. About five-sevenths of the world's supply of cotton is grown in America. The cotton mills of

England are almost entirely dependent upon America's shipments. A short crop or a cornered market disorganises the whole manufacturing interest of England, as was the case three years ago. During the American War from 1860 to 1865 the cotton-supply was almost stopped. Such a thing may never occur again, but America in the territorial-acquiring and sea-dominating mood she has lately developed, might again become involved in war, and it would be well for Great Britain, on such an occasion, if she had cotton-fields within her own possessions.

From the samples of cotton produced in different parts of Northern Australia, from the reports of those who have observed its growth, and from expert opinions, there seems no reason to doubt the suitability of Australian soil and climate for its abundant growth.

In September last it was stated in the monthly magazine of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, that "The Northern portions of Australia are capable of growing very fine cotton."

The following is an extract from the *Financier* of September :

The suitability of soil and climate for cotton growing in the greater part of Queensland, Northern West Australia, and the vast Northern Territory of South Australia, has long become placed beyond all dispute. In the Northern Territory the cotton plant has disseminated itself without the assistance of man, and may almost be regarded as portions of the North Australian flora, no less than seven out of the eight known species being found in the country.

The chief reasons why capitalists have not invested in this line of productions are said to be the long distance from population and the fear that white labour in Australia could not profitably compete with the coloured labour of America.

Some months ago, while in the United States, I made special inquiries on the subject of cotton growing. I ascertained that in all probability machinery will soon supersede hand picking. If this takes place, it will mean a great reduction in cost of production. The greater part of the cotton in America is picked by negroes, who earn about a dollar per day. It is claimed for the "Lowry Cotton Picker" (which is the machine nearest perfection) that a youth can work it and pick as much as $4\frac{1}{2}$ hand pickers. If this is correct, while it would lessen the expense very much where coloured labour was used, it would lessen it more where white labour was used.

To illustrate it by figures. Three good men can pick an average acre of cotton in one day, say 600 pounds of seed cotton. The negro labour at \$1 per day each costs \$3. The machine would do it for

a quarter of that, or 75 cents per acre. The white labour in Australia we might estimate at \$1.50 per day each; three men to pick the acre \$4.50. The machine would do it for a quarter of that amount, \$1.12½ per acre. The difference in cost of hand picking per acre between coloured and white is \$1.50. The difference by machine is only 37½ cents. This margin might be made up by the difference in cost of land. The value of cotton land in America varies from about £4 to £12 per acre, probably a fair average would be about £6. In Australia the land can at present be obtained for less than as many shillings per acre.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROCURING LAND.

In fact, suitable land for cotton growing is being offered in Northern Australia in blocks, up to 5,000 acres, rent free for seven years, then at a rental of 1½*d.* per acre, with the right to purchase at 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, subject to certain cultivation conditions. So, if it were only the difference in the cost of picking (providing machines can do the work) the difficulty with labour might be overcome; but the general and continual labour of preparing the ground, planting, cultivating, ginning, &c., must be considered. From experts' reports about the productiveness of the soil, the increased quantity per acre and the possibility in some places of two crops in a year, these should act as a set-off against the cheaper labour in America. The average crop of lint cotton per acre in America is only about 200 pounds, while those who claim to be authorities say that a much larger quantity per acre could be grown in Australia. If the cultivation of cotton is undertaken on a large scale in Australia, its manufacture there will naturally follow. Year by year the cotton mills are getting nearer the grower. The consumption of cotton at the mills in the Northern States of America has if anything decreased during the last ten years, while in the Southern States during the same period, right where it is grown, the amount consumed at the mills has increased between three and four hundred per cent. Cotton manufacture in India is also on the increase. When it is manufactured for local use in the country where it is grown, double carriage is saved as well as much handling. Australia would have the advantage of her own market, and her close proximity to India, China and Japan would give her a better chance for those markets than the northern manufacturers would have. The consumption of cotton goods by the millions of inhabitants in these eastern countries is rapidly increasing. India annually uses about £20,000,000 worth of

cotton yarns and fabrics ; being nearly one-fourth of the entire export of cotton goods from Great Britain. All this is grown in America, sent to England to be manufactured, and then shipped to India for use. Everything seems to indicate the great possibilities that lie before Australia as a cotton-producing country, and that at no very distant date advantage will be taken of her great natural resources.

FORESTS.

Australia is not often referred to as a wooded country, but her timber industry is of greater importance than many suppose. There are immense tracts of forest land and much of the timber is very valuable. Australian jarrah has a world-wide reputation. The annual value of the timber industry in Australia is about £2,250,000.

The products so far dealt with are those from the surface of the earth, but Australia's riches are not confined to these.

MINERALS.

Almost every known mineral has been found, and great wealth has been unearthed, in the different States. The people of the United States of America are proud of showing you the greatest things on earth ; nearly every town is noted for something "the biggest of its kind on this universe." This modesty, that was for years confined to the States (probably by their high tariff), has of late spread across the border into Canada, and now that enterprising country with commendable pride points out her marvellous features and developments. I see no reason why we should not follow the example of our northern cousins, and have a word to say about Australia's "national jewels." What country in the world besides Australia could ever show a mountain of gold like Mount Morgan ? or a mountain of silver like Broken Hill ? or a mountain of tin like Mount Bischoff ? or a "Golden Mile" of rich reefs like Kalgoorlie ? or where else on this sphere has mortal man ever shovelled up such a nugget of gold as the "Welcome Stranger" in Victoria, which weighed 2,280 ounces and was worth £9,000 ? The mineral products of Australia from 1852 to 1904 were worth £611,000,000 and £448,000,000 of this was gold. Last year the value of gold produced was about £16,000,000 and the mineral production for 1904 was £24,000,000. During the past twenty years £40,000,000 worth has been produced from the Broken Hill silver mines, and they have paid £14,000,000 in dividends and bonuses. The Mount Bischoff tin mine in Tasmania has produced

£4,000,000 worth of tin and paid £2,000,000 in dividends, being over £166 for each £5 share—not a bad investment. During the last ten years what is known as the “Golden Mile” in Western Australia has produced £32,000,000 worth of gold. The copper mines in South Australia since their discovery have produced over £24,000,000 worth of copper. The Mount Morgan mine in Queensland has produced £12,000,000 worth of gold and paid £6,600,000 in dividends. These are only a few of Australia’s valuable mines ; they are to be found in nearly every part of the continent, and new ones are frequently being discovered.

COAL AND IRON.

Of that equally useful but not considered such a precious mineral, coal, Australia has inexhaustible supplies. And the coal deposits appear to extend all round the coast: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania ; and I see by recent reports that a discovery of good coal has been made in the Northern Territory of South Australia, which will be of immense value to assist in the development of all Northern Australia. The value of the coal produced in Australia up to the end of last year amounts to nearly £55,000,000. Notwithstanding the great mineral wealth that has already been produced, some of the most important developments of national mineral riches are waiting for the future. Australia is rich in iron ore of the most valuable kind, and the time must soon come when that great body of dormant wealth will be utilised, and with such vast supplies of coal and unlimited iron ore there is no reason why Australia should not manufacture the thousands of tons of iron which are annually required for her use.

MANUFACTURES.

I do not purpose dealing with what are generally known as manufactured products, although many of them are dependent upon and closely allied to the primary products of the country. Over £60,000,000 has been invested in manufactures, and the annual value of their output is nearly £30,000,000.

For many of the figures I have used I am indebted to the works of T. A. Coghlan, Esq., the Agent-General for New South Wales, who has long been recognised as a statistical authority.

NEED FOR ADVERTISING.

Australians have been so diffident about mentioning the importance and advantages of their country that many persons well informed on other subjects appear to be unacquainted with the facts. I noticed that at a recent meeting of this Institute, Sir Edward Hutton took the lecturer to task for his want of knowledge on this point. I cannot do better than quote Sir Edward's words :

I should like, in the first place, to take exception to a statement on the first page of the Paper, in which Mr. Osborn refers to Western Canada as the only land to which immigrants really can be profitably drawn. It has been my fortune to have served the Crown in all parts of the Empire, and deep as is my regard for Canada and Canadians, I cannot allow that statement to pass unchallenged. I cannot for instance forget that Western Canada, with all its charms, has a winter extending over seven months. Recently I have come from a country within the British Empire, and not unknown to the British public—though perhaps not altogether in the height of its popularity—I refer to Australia, where there is no winter and where metaphorically the grass grows all the year round.

These are the words of an able and observant General, who has spent years in each of the countries. I notice that Mr. Larke, who represents Canada in Australia, complained that the Agents-General in London had misrepresented his country. I feel certain he must have been misinformed. Since my arrival in London I have been in close relation with my colleagues acting for Australia, and I feel confident that they all entertain the highest opinion of Canada and Canadians. Personally I spent several years there, and acknowledge with pleasure the enterprise and kindness of the people, and the great possibilities of the country ; but my appreciation of Canada's progress and my admiration for her people do not prevent me from recognising the advantages and possibilities of other parts of this great Empire as well. No one can justly complain of fair comparisons being made bearing upon the progress and wealth of different countries. Such comparisons are often beneficial and inspire greater effort.

SOME COMPARISONS.

The following statistics will speak for themselves. I use them with no intention of lessening the importance of other countries, but with the sole object of showing the great importance of Australia.

In 1850 the United States had 23,191,000 inhabitants ; it had grown to 76,303,000 in 1900.

In 1851 Canada had 1,842,000 ; in fifty years to 1901 it had grown to 5,371,000. Australia in 1850 had 480,000 ; in fifty years to 1900 it had grown to 3,774,000—Australia's growth in population during the fifty years was 800 per cent., while Canada's was 290 per cent., and the United States 333 per cent.

Australia exported £57,000,000 worth of products in 1904, while Canada's exports for 1903 were £46,000,000 worth.

The primary production in Australia is worth £22 15s. 2d. per head of the population, in Canada it is £16 5s. 6d., in the United States £14 14s., and in Great Britain only £7 18s. 6d. This shows Australia's primary production according to population is about 40 per cent. greater than Canada, 57 per cent. greater than the United States and 200 per cent. greater than the United Kingdom.

The value of gold produced in Australia in 1904 was £16,000,000, in Canada in 1903 £3,871,000, in the United States about £16,000,000.

Australia produced 450,000,000 pounds of wool last year, the United States 292,000,000, and Canada between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000.

Australia has between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 sheep, the United States 51,000,000, and Canada 3,000,000.

The export of wheat from Australia in 1904 was 33,346,066 bushels, from Canada in 1904 it was 16,779,028.

Last year Australia sent to Great Britain 51,313,000 pounds of butter, Canada sent 33,301,000 pounds, and the United States sent 9,675,000 pounds.

Australia has deposited in her banks £130,752,000 while Canada has £110,921,000 giving Australia £32 18s. 8d. per head of her population and Canada £19 16s.

I shall not weary you with further comparisons. These I felt were necessary, to place Australia's position clearly before you. I have no wish to see the stream of immigration diverted from Canada, but I am desirous of seeing a new stream start for Australia. Each country possesses great opportunities and possibilities, and there are millions of people in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe who could better their condition by emigrating to Australia or Canada. Let the facts relating to each country be placed before those who desire to emigrate, and then they can make their choice.

THE CLIMATE.

Just a word about Australia's climate. Some people who have never been there think that it is unbearable. Take the year through, I believe there are more fine days in Australia than in almost any part of the world. It is a land of no real winter. For nearly thirty years I was a resident of what is considered one of the warmest cities, and I never felt the heat as oppressive as I have in America, where it is supposed to be much more temperate. It is pretty warm occasionally, but it is not the kind of heat that kills. The death-rate in Australia is one of the lowest in the world. In 1903 it was 12·10 per 1000, compared with 17·37 in the United Kingdom, and 13·19 in Canada in 1901.

POSSIBILITIES OF GREATER PRODUCTION.

It is not my intention to dwell upon the special advantages Australia possesses for those who desire to make their homes there. My object has been to place before you a brief description of what she has produced, is producing, and is capable of producing. What she has produced is but a small sample of her future capabilities. There are vast tracts of virgin soil where white men have scarcely trod. This is lying unprospected and undeveloped, with the choicest riches waiting for the spade of the husbandman and the miner's pick.

I have briefly referred to the value of produce exported ; in all these lines there is an almost unlimited chance for increase. Millions of pounds' worth of produce which is now sent into Great Britain from foreign countries might with mutual advantage be produced in Australia and consumed in England. If the 4,000,000 gallons of wine which comes from France, the vast quantity of meat from South America, the 344,000,000 pounds of butter from the Continent, and the millions of bales of cotton from America were only produced by British people on British soil, and conveyed over the seas in British ships by British seamen, it would naturally be the means of giving employment to a great number of people, and tend to strengthen the unity of the Empire as well.

A GOOD COUNTRY TO SETTLE IN.

While I make no claim to be considered an expert on production, my comparisons with other countries have not been made without a certain amount of knowledge. My whole life has been intimately

connected with the producers. I spent more than a quarter of a century in the United States and Canada, and an equal length of time in Australia. Being personally acquainted with many of the primary producers in these different countries, I have no hesitation in saying that all things considered the Australian settler has the advantage as regards climate, comfort, and the chance of acquiring a competency. To show that I am not alone in my experience and opinion of the three countries, I will quote the concluding sentence of a letter recently appearing in the *Manchester City News* from Mr. F. Moss. He says :

As to emigration, I have been more than once in the United States and Canada, but were I again a young man in England, I should make for Australia in preference to either, for the reason that our opportunities are at least equal to theirs, and our climate infinitely superior.

These opinions you will find endorsed by nearly all Australians who are familiar with the countries mentioned.

AUSTRALIA'S ASSETS.

In concluding, there is one important fact I desire to specially emphasise. It has often been stated, but is generally ignored by financial authorities in Europe and America. I refer to Australia's assets to cover her liabilities—she has borrowed £230,000,000—you ask “What has she to show for it?” She has 15,000 miles of railways which cost £184,000,000 and last year earned £12,000,000, being over $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest on all the capital, after paying repairs, renewals, and other expenses. She has harbours, wharves, docks, and jetties growing rapidly in value. She has profitable waterworks in all her principal cities and many parts of the country. She has one of the best postal services and probably the best and cheapest telegraphic and telephonic system in the world. She has thousands of miles of well-constructed roads for her producers to reach the markets. She has universities, colleges, and technical schools highly creditable to any country, while her public-school system extends from the crowded cities on the coast to the most remote inland settlements, and is carried on in over 7,000 well-constructed Government buildings by a staff of over 15,000 teachers, unsurpassed for their zeal and ability. She has 1,285 public libraries containing over 2,000,000 volumes of valuable and instructive literature for the use of those who have passed on from school into active life. What I have enumerated are all important assets, but greater than these she has 1,500,000,000 acres of

unalienated land, capable of carrying millions of people and with possibilities of producing wealth beyond the power of man at present to calculate.

But over and above all that I have mentioned, the holders of our bonds have one other security which outweighs them all—that is, the undoubted character of the debtors themselves. Four million people who, independent of all the national wealth I have enumerated (which in other countries is mostly in private hands), are worth over a thousand millions pounds, a larger amount per head than the inhabitants of any other country in the world, except England.

FOUR MILLION PEOPLE who move on with progressive strides, undaunted by droughts and undismayed by disaster—people who are flesh of your flesh, blood of your blood, bonded together as part of this great Empire by the sacred ties of kinship—who are noted for their patriotism, honesty, and industry, who never have and never will entertain the thought of repudiating an honest liability or of failing to meet all just and legitimate obligations!

The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.): I think that the very interesting Paper to which we have listened is peculiarly opportune. We all know that in the last few years there has been a tendency in some quarters to regard Australia as the Cinderella of our daughter States, to represent her as inhospitable and unprogressive, and to decry alike her resources and her financial position. I believe this attitude to be unjust. It is painful to all who, like myself, have learned to love Australia and Australians. It can be traced largely, I believe, to the want of that knowledge which this Institute endeavours to spread throughout the Empire. If there have been some features in federal legislation which do not wholly commend themselves to public opinion in the Mother Country, we ought to remember that the Commonwealth is very young, and that young communities always make experiments. In the political as well as in the scientific world experiment is necessary to progress. Just as in the chemical laboratory some experiments lead to the creation of new industries for the benefit of mankind while others end in disappointment, or, sometimes, in

unexpected explosions, so in the political laboratory we must expect both failure and success. I have the strongest belief in the sterling good sense of the Australian people, and I am certain that they will be quick to discriminate between success and failure—to follow up the one and to remedy the other. Meanwhile, whatever view of these questions we may take, there can be no excuse for any tendency to belittle the resources and prospects of Australia. Mr. Jenkins has put before you a striking picture of Australian production, and he has not in the least overstated the case. When I went to Australia I thought I had some knowledge of Australian resources, but I quickly found that they far exceeded my expectations; and nothing struck me so forcibly as the immense possibilities of that delightful country. Mr. Jenkins has drawn your attention to the remarkably high average per head of value from primary industries in Australia as compared with that of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain. Averages are generally misleading, and always need qualifications of many kinds; but it may be taken as certain that, where the averages from primary productions stand high, the country is a good one, and a great part of Australia is a good country in every sense of the word. Many of you have probably been surprised to learn that Australia, in 1904, exported twice as much wheat as Canada; and I may add that the gold production of Australia falls very little short of that of South Africa, and is still only partly developed. In wool production, Australia, of course, easily leads the world. I ask you not to forget these facts, which will help to dispel some of the false impressions which have, unfortunately, gained currency. While the settled portions of Australia are not yet fully developed, tropical Australia, full of great possibilities, is practically in a state of nature. There is no doubt that, as Mr. Jenkins has told us, this great territory can produce such staples as cotton, rubber, and rice in abundance, besides many other products of great value to mankind. I do not believe that legislation can alter the laws of nature, and the experience of the world is that white field labour is impossible in the tropics. It must be remembered that the whole of the United States, and all, except a little strip of Argentina, lie outside the tropics. I have never heard any valid reason why what Mr. Jenkins calls "suitable labour" should not be employed in the tropical part of Australia, and rigidly limited to that part. And now I want to say a few words on the question of finance, because I have noticed a total want of understanding of Australian conditions in some quarters. I take the case of my old State of

Victoria, whose finances I carefully studied. The Victorian revenue of last year was roughly $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions; the total State debt is $51\frac{3}{4}$ millions, and the annual debt charge is about £1,880,000. Now, if you compare these figures with those of the Mother Country, with a revenue of about 142 millions, a total debt of about 762 millions, and an annual debt charge of 27 millions, Victoria appears to be in a bad financial position. Her debt is over £48 per head, and her annual debt charge is about £1 10s. per head; whereas in this country the corresponding figures are only £18 11s. 4d. and 12s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. respectively; but this comparison is utterly fallacious. About $39\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the Victorian Debt is absorbed in her great Railway system, which earned in the last two financial years a profit of £368,000, after providing interest on the $39\frac{1}{2}$ millions. About $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions more of the Victorian debt earn interest. Thus the net liability is less than four millions—which is a mere bagatelle for 1,200,000 people, so full of vigour as are the Victorians. It is really a question as to the way in which public accounts are presented. If those of Victoria were kept in a somewhat different form, some of the criticisms we have heard could not be sustained. While I cordially endorse Mr. Jenkins's statements, I note one grave omission in his account of Australian products. Perhaps he was too modest to include this missing item, or perhaps it did not impress itself so strongly upon an old resident as it did upon one who was suddenly plunged into the midst of Australian life. The omission I wish to supply is the warm hearts of the Australian people, which constitute an asset of the first quality. My wife and I will not easily forget the rich crops, the splendid fruits, the luxuriant flowers, and the delightful climate of Australia; but what will always remain as long as we live is the memory of the unvarying and thoughtful kindness which met us everywhere. In a striking speech, the other day, my friend Sir John Madden said: "England hardly realises as yet the Australian man who is her debtor, or the Australian country and nation which are her security." That is very true; and I believe that the excellent Paper we have heard will help to bring about this much-needed appreciation. Australia needs only population, sound administration, and a minimum of legislation to become one of the most prosperous, as she is by nature one of the most favoured, countries in the world.

MR. OCTAVIUS C. BEALE (Chairman of the Federal Council of Chambers of Manufactures, Australia): We are all of us, I am sure, most grateful to Mr. Jenkins for the account he has given us of

the great resources of Australia, and the energy displayed by the Australian people. There are, I understand, some persons who are still inclined to look upon Australia as the black sheep of the Empire. In fact, I was told when leaving for London that I must expect to be shunted on every possible opportunity, and that the wisest thing I could do would be not to say I am an Australian. I replied that I should certainly not attempt to disguise the fact. Now I happen to be connected with one of the great industrial organisations of Australia, and I should like you to understand that there is not that antagonism between employers and employed of which we have heard so much. My friend, the president of the Chamber of Manufactures in Adelaide, Mr. John M. Reid, Mr. Forwood, Mr. Charles Atkins (Melbourne), and myself, have frequently visited the Trades and Labour Councils. We ask the heads of those organisations to our functions, we are invited to theirs; and I can give you an absolute assurance, which I trust you will accept, that there has been the grossest exaggeration in the London newspapers concerning the attitude of employés towards employers, and *vice versa*. It is indeed common humanity to see how far we can agree, and always to aim at concord rather than discord. Of course that does not suit every newspaper writer; and I am reminded of the saying of the late Prince Bismarck, that after all there is but one man behind the pen, and that is the man who drives it. Before leaving Australia I was interested to read a speech in which a gentleman, prominently connected with the gold-mining industry, claimed that they have in West Australia the most advanced machinery and processes; but, instead of extolling them, many Australians have a habit of depreciating the good name of their country. We ought to be abundantly thankful that distinguished gentlemen present to-night have had the courage to stand up for Australia so vigorously as they have done. On my left is a gentleman who bears the venerated name of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and, sitting beside him this evening, there came into my mind the words of his great ancestor, his grandfather, who said: "The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory. This quality will do anything for a man that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged creature a man without it." It must have struck you, looking at the work of Australians, as disclosed to-night, that great determina-

tion, energy and courage have been displayed in order to do the work which they might have asked inferior races to do for them. For myself, I am thankful that they do it themselves, and whatever introduction there may be of other races, I hope there will be the utmost possible caution observed that they don't deteriorate our own race by putting us alongside servile labour, and making us ashamed to do that which we are now proud to do. With regard to the death rate, I am able to supply some later figures than those given by Mr. Jenkins. The death rate he quoted was 12·1 per 1,000; we made a considerable drop the following year, 1904, viz. down to 11 per 1,000. That is a very admirable record. It is indeed gratifying to look down the statistics and see that the death rate has diminished from 16, in 1884, to 11 last year, and that circumstance is due, I believe, not to any material improvement in what is called the age-constitution of the population. Now there was another matter which struck me as illustrating what has been described as our shrinking modesty, and that is regarding a very important industry in South Australia, in which I take great pride—I mean salt production. We happen to produce salt with 99 per cent. of purity. The salt we formerly imported was 2 per cent. below that standard. The salt exported by the European Trust was sold at £8 per ton in Australia until, in 1894, South Australia began to produce, and delivered in that year about 7,000 tons. Then the price of the imported article was dropped to £5; South Australia went on producing, and the price came down to 35s. per ton. Then the Commonwealth put on a duty of 12s. 6d. and the price has remained at 47s. 6d. ever since. The output has gradually increased to 41,000 tons annually, and so there has been established a useful basic industry which I regard as typical. What we desire next is a production of iron and steel. If anyone wishes to help us in this matter I can give him the assurance that, in dealing with his Anglo-Saxon countrymen, he will not experience those difficulties which are sometimes so much enlarged upon. We can point to immense concerns which have never had any trouble, and we would encourage him to go to those much dreaded Trades Unions and see if he cannot make arrangements which would be carried out as faithfully there as anywhere in the world.

The Rt. Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B.: I followed with the fullest agreement what fell from Sir George Clarke with reference to the kindness that all of us, who for the time being have represented the old country in Australia, have received from the people to

whom we were accredited. It is true to say, I believe, that every Governor who serves in Australia has left his heart behind. One thing I am certain we all feel, and that is the strongest desire that the country shall prosper in every respect. The lecturer has given us a glowing picture of the products of Australia. It is, I feel persuaded, a true picture. The views that were thrown on the screen were most interesting to all of us who have travelled in Australia and called to mind many a familiar scene and many a happy day. It was most interesting to me to hear his account of the great resources of tropical Australia, and particularly was I interested in the journey of that huge mob of cattle through the centre of the great Continent—regions which most of us supposed were very thirsty indeed—and to hear that the cattle arrived in good condition, and fetched a profitable price. I ask myself what we should endeavour to do in order to increase the prosperity of Australia. One thinks immediately of irrigation. When I left Victoria we were discussing very much in responsible Government circles what could be done by irrigation with the waters of the Murray, and I have heard of some scheme, perhaps rather vague and incomplete in its character, but promising, some think, a great deal, for drawing the water of the sea up that deep gulf of South Australia, and creating a kind of lake district—a scheme which would have produced a cooling effect, and increased the rainfall in much the same way, but of course on a much larger scale, as has been done through the filling up of the Bitter Lakes in Egypt. On the subject of emigration, I fully agree with what fell from the lecturer and Sir George Clarke. I confidently recommend Australia to those who have it in their minds to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Don't let us say a word in disparagement of Canada, or any other daughter State of the Empire ; but we may speak confidently of the resources of Australia, and I am quite sure many a happy home might be formed there if people would only make up their minds to go so far across the sea. The chairman spoke with some doubt as to the possibility of carrying out all that is required in field labour in the tropical parts of Australia without employing to some extent people of tropical race. I was very much gratified to hear from the lecturer of the success which has attended the employment of white labour in the sugar plantations of Queensland ; but I feel persuaded that the aid of the tropical races might be very valuable in those tropical parts ; and I don't see why that kind of labour should not be engaged under conditions which are perfectly free and voluntary, and which involve no degradation of any kind to those concerned.

If it should be the view of those who rule in Australia to avail themselves more largely than hitherto of the assistance of the tropical races, I apprehend that the development of Australia's great resources would be greatly promoted, and that many of our own race would find employment in directing the labours of other races in doing work which, without such direction, they are not capable of doing. In conclusion, I would only add that not the least remarkable of the productions of Australia are its statesmen. They certainly do great credit to the country, and one of them is the lecturer of this evening.

The Hon. Sir JOHN A. COCKBURN, K.C.M.G., M.D. : I am very glad to have the opportunity of expressing the pleasure with which I listened to the address of my old colleague ; and I am sure his many friends over here are pleased to see that, partitioning his life as he has done in units of no less than a quarter of a century, he is a most magnificent advertisement for the climate of Australia, and has evidently discovered the secret of perpetual youth. I remember an Australian enthusiast who lectured at this Institute saying that it was a very good thing for the Mother Country that Australia was so far off, because, if Australia were within 24 hours' sail, there would be such an exodus as would leave few people in Great Britain. It is certain that Australia presents every attraction that a scion of our great race can offer except proximity, and I think the misunderstanding which British people sometimes entertain with regard to Australia is entirely due to distance. As one who for many years took an active part in affairs in Australia, and who has watched with extreme interest and solicitude the actions of the Commonwealth, I maintain it is difficult, without a powerful microscope, to discover any serious blunders in legislation or administration that the Commonwealth Parliament has committed. Australia, under new and unknown conditions, cannot be developed in accordance with the traditions of an old-established country. Mr. Beale has alluded to one remarkable example of the development of a great primary industry—that of salt. I think I was a member of the Government that offered the inducements to that industry which led to its establishment. This was not done by adhering to old maxims. It required British initiative dealing with problems encountered on the spot ; and to proceed in such circumstances on preconceived lines was impossible. Australia is essentially British, and inherits from our forefathers that ingenuity so essential in dealing with the difficulties which beset the path of the pioneer. Australian legislation is very often a pattern on a small scale of that

which has to be followed at no great interval by the Mother Country. Take, for example, the Australian Aliens Act, the administration of which has been so much criticised. It was very easy, when there was no Aliens Act in this country, to find fault with that administration; but, within the last few months, since Great Britain has been called upon to administer such an Act, she has had to encounter very much the same difficulties; for instance, there was the case of the shipwrecked crew who recently were not allowed to be landed in England until all the formalities had been observed. Only lack of experience could commit the error of such unwarrantable condemnation of Australian action. Reference has been made to the butter and frozen meat trades. If Mr. Jenkins had been speaking of South Australia in particular, he might have added that he himself had done much in this direction. Now the development of those industries was not effected without throwing all *laissez faire* precedents to the winds. It was done in the recognised Australian method by means of bonus and by Government assistance. So far as this country is concerned, that, of course, is not the method; but such departures are necessary in these new lands. Allusion has also been made to the great interest which this Empire has in the growth of cotton. Knowing as we do that one of our staple industries in this country depends for its raw material on an outside, and, therefore, precarious supply, I could not help asking myself why we should not strike out a new line to meet the case. Why should not Australia, and other Colonies capable of growing cotton, be taken into counsel by the Mother Country, and a joint bonus be given for cotton grown in the Empire and exported to Great Britain? It is, I think, an idea which is worth consideration. It is no use attempting for ever to open the problems of the future with the keys of the past.

There is one other matter to which I would allude, and that is the wine industry. I am not going to trench on party politics, but I maintain that the introduction of Colonial wine into this country might be promoted without raising the bogie of Protection, because there is no wine grown here at all. If some day the Mother Country were to do the graceful thing, and evince some natural affection by admitting Colonial wines at a lower rate than foreign wines, I maintain that that would be no infringement of the Free Trade theory. It would not afford protection to any industry. If we had only succeeded half a dozen years ago—when the Chancellor of the Exchequer imposed higher duties on wines—in the movement led by Lord Strathcona in favour of leaving the duties on colonial wines as they were, I think the whole Fiscal

question might have been solved without any political bloodshed at all. I cannot help thinking that it will not be long before some Government in this country—perhaps the present Government—will say, “We have an overflowing Treasury and we can afford to allow our fellow-citizens who grow wine within the Empire to send their products here without paying such a heavy toll as they now do.” Australia is, as I have said, essentially British—the most British country in the world—more British even than London itself; and she is the only Britain beyond the seas whose progress is not complicated by any racial problem. That is a position she is going to maintain at all hazards. In this matter she has, I think, come to a wise decision. It is to be remembered that Australia, far from being at the Antipodes of the world’s activity, is now situated at the point of greatest danger, and occupies a perilous place in that sea which, of late years, threatens to belie its name, the Pacific. Here is the theatre in which the world’s conflicts of the future will take place. In determining to remain a pure British power, and to be a battery for the reinforcement of western civilisation in the Southern Seas, she has adopted not only a wise but a patriotic policy, and one in which she deserves every encouragement. It is a policy adopted not without some degree of self-sacrifice, and one which I hope will be maintained for the advantage of the Empire, no matter what self-sacrifice in the future the determination involves.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., G.C.M.G.: I cordially associate myself with all that has been said in the way of congratulating Mr. Jenkins on his most interesting Paper, and his cheering account of the products of Australia. I think something might be said about the climate, and perhaps I may illustrate this by saying that, very soon after I, with my family, arrived in Australia, we were up the Murray, and our experience was such that we telegraphed to our friends at home “120 in the shade, all well.” The thermometer does “go up like anything” and bounds down again, but somehow it is essentially a healthy climate, and I think that those who, like Lord Brassey and myself, take our exercise in riding without much regard for the thermometer, did very well and kept ourselves in fairly good health. To those who are going out to Australia for the first time, I should like to say how much enjoyment they will get from the profusion, the fertility, and the splendour of the flowers they have been in the habit of seeing in English parks and gardens. Allusion has been made to the wine industry, and Sir John Cockburn has suggested that the duty on Australian wine should be

removed. Possibly Canada might have something to say about that, though that is a matter which might be got over, perhaps, by subsequent arrangement; but what would the brewers say, and what would the teetotalers say? There might, in fact, be a deal of trouble arising from that project, of which the last speaker spoke with so much hopefulness. I quite agree with Lord Brassey in his remarks concerning Australian statesmen. In a way I can say this with better authority, because the last speaker and the reader of the Paper were Ministers in South Australia, and historical accuracy as well as personal vanity compel me to say that they were my Ministers. In regard to the supposition that Australia and Australian interests are viewed with animosity in this country, I should like to say that I am convinced that is a pure hallucination. I do not believe that anything approaching acrimony or hostility in any form towards Australia exists in this country, and the same may be said of all our Colonies; in fact, all our fellow-subjects are, I think, always received with the utmost goodwill.

Replying to a vote of thanks, proposed by the Chairman:

Mr. JENKINS said: I am most grateful to the various speakers for the kind remarks they have made. I am exceedingly pleased to see here Sir T. Fowell Buxton, under whom I had the privilege to serve, and am very pleased also to see Lord Brassey, who is ever faithful in his loyalty to Australian interests. I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, and I must thank him particularly for the complimentary remarks with reference to myself.

“OUR EMIGRATION PLANS.”

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 20, 1906, when a Paper was read by General Booth, of the Salvation Army, on “Our Emigration Plans.” Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN: General Booth's name is world wide. He requires no introduction from me. But I ask you to permit me to occupy your time for a very few minutes while I state the reasons why it gives me so much pleasure to preside on the present occasion. The subject we are met to consider is a national one. In early life I was much impressed by the celebrated dictum of John Stuart Mill that for an old and wealthy country like England

the investment of a certain amount of her national capital in emigration was the best investment that such a country could indulge in ; and for many long years I have been an ardent advocate of emigration. My attention was first specially drawn to this subject in consequence of my personal association with the founder of New Zealand, Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and under his auspices, between the years 1839 and 1851, I sent many hundreds of emigrants to that great Colony. Every one of you who is acquainted with the history of New Zealand knows what a successful emigration that was ; but it was emphatically a selected emigration—it included no waifs or strays. Sons and grandsons of those I assisted to send out to that Colony have shown in many ways of what kidney they were ; and within the last few months we have had a New Zealand team beating us “ hip and thigh ” in the great national sport of football. That, I think, is a proof of what a good and properly selected emigration is able to effect. Several years afterwards, in the year 1869, I published a pamphlet under the title of “ Transplantation the Best Method of Emigration.” It was at the time I was acting as Chairman of a society formed for the purpose of the promotion of State Emigration. We endeavoured to promote our views by every means—in conference, by holding public meetings, and otherwise. But after a time it failed to arouse an apathetic public, or to command the support of a supine Government, and it consequently ceased to exist. For a long time those who, like myself, advocated emigration were simply “ howling in the wilderness,” during which thousands of our countrymen have emigrated to the United States instead of going to our own Colonies ; but I am delighted to find in my old age that the subject is again reviving, I hope with far more success than in the days I have referred to. This can hardly fail to be the case with the powerful help of the Head of the Salvation Army, with the assistance of the equally influential people connected with the Church Army, with the priceless sympathy of His Majesty the King, and with those other agencies of an excellent, though smaller, character, composed of philanthropic ladies and gentlemen who have been actuated by a desire to send as many of the surplus population of our islands as their limited funds would allow to the various Colonies of the Empire ; and who have done so much good in that respect in the past. I do hope that the efforts which are now being made will be supported both by a sympathetic public and a sympathetic Government. I will now conclude what I have to say by reading to you two letters

that have come into my hands within the last week or two of a special interest in connection with the meeting. One is from a relation of my own, a Captain in the Royal Navy, now living at Southsea. The letter is as follows :

Dinan Cottage, Southsea, January 13, 1906.

DEAR SIR FREDERICK,—Many thanks for sending me your interesting letter to the Editor of *Canada*. I am, as you know, entirely in agreement with your views on Emigration, and can quote a case which quite lately came under my observation.

A young woman, in whom we are interested, married a carpenter who at the time of their marriage was earning £2 a week. A year afterwards, when a baby had to be provided for as well as his wife, he lost his employment, and they came down very much in the world, and had to live on the proceeds of the sale of their furniture.

Another carpenter friend, who was also out of work, induced him to emigrate to Canada. He landed at Ottawa, and at once found work at £4 a week. A month later he was able to send home enough money to pay his wife's and baby's passage out, and we now hear they are doing well and are very happy.

Yours very sincerely,

CLAUD HARDING.

“They are doing well and are very happy.” That is the crux of the letter.

And here is a letter I only received last week from the Governor-General of Canada :

Government House, Ottawa, January 29, 1906.

DEAR SIR FREDERICK,—I have to thank you for your letter of the 13th, and for the copies of your letter on Emigration and Colonization, which you have addressed to the Editor of *Canada*. I hope something may come out of the negotiations which have taken place between the Salvation Army and the Provincial Government of Ontario. The Ontario Government are, I understand, willing to place at the disposal of the army a large block of well-selected land. The Salvation Army will require an advance of money to enable them to take advantage of the offer. In the event of neither the British Government nor the Ontario Government being prepared to find the money, I hope some private individual may follow the example of Mr. Herring and place such sum as may be required at the disposal of the army. Such a sum would not be a donation ; it would be an advance, for it would be specially secured on the land settled, and there could be no reasonable doubt as to the value of the land settled being excellent security for the amount of the advance. The army would receive the land free, at a time when the value of land per acre is already something substantial, and increasing in amount every year.

I remain, yours sincerely,

GREY.

With these few observations I now beg to invite General Booth to give his address. I understand that the General would rather not have set speeches afterwards, but would be glad to answer any questions.

“OUR EMIGRATION PLANS.”

General BOOTH said: I have been invited to give my views to the Members and Friends of the Colonial Institute, and describe some of my experiences on the subject of Emigration. It will perhaps be best for me to announce at once that the particular emigration to which my attention has been specially turned, and after which my heart has been specially drawn, and on which I shall endeavour to speak this afternoon, is that of those members of the working class, who, either to deliver themselves out of the pit of poverty, or to prevent themselves falling into it, are anxious and willing to leave their native land for some other part of the world that seems more likely to furnish them with the livelihood they need.

The special wave of trade depression which swept over this country some twenty months ago, brought, as will doubtless be well known to most of my hearers, the “Unemployed Question” very much to the front. This has been followed by a similar season of distress during the present winter, although perhaps not of quite so severe a character. Indeed these spasms of poverty have been the experience of our principal cities, with greater or less acuteness, ever since I can remember. A great man has just been saying that there are some millions of people in this rich country who are constantly on the verge of starvation, and there can be no question about the truthfulness of that statement. I said it in my “Darkest England” Book, sixteen years ago—I have been saying it ever since.

While the seriousness of these visitations may have been in a measure exaggerated, there can be no question as to the reality and extent of the evil, for beyond question there is far more misery of this description than comes to the surface. Some of the greatest of these sufferers endure their agony out of sight. They pine and struggle and die in solitude. This terrible poverty is a great discredit to our boasted civilisation, a reflection on our religion, and, in the long run, imposes a serious financial burden on the shoulders of the community. For this distress many remedies have been and are still being propounded, such as:

- An increase in the extent and organisation of our Public and Private Charities;
- Special Legislation for shortening the hours of labour;

The reorganisation of our Social System, which would involve the equal distribution of Land and Property, and make the State the employer of labour ;

The temporary provision of work by the Government, such as the reclamation of waste lands, and the making of new roads, and the like.

Almost the last scheme that was propounded to me, and for which my co-operation was requested, was the construction of a railroad from England to Australia. I followed the amateur proposal forwarded me as far as the channel tunnel, and then gave it up in despair, as being outside the range of practical politics.

But all these devices added together do not go much beyond the passing alleviation of the evil. The *need* of the men or women circumstanced as we have described is a regular income, where-with they can purchase the comforts and necessities of life for themselves and those depending upon them. And the only satisfactory, common-sense remedy by which that income can be provided appears to me to consist in the provision of permanent remunerative work. The continual cry of those who appeal to our emigration bureau is—"We don't want charity—we want work." That is evidently God's plan for them, and where possible of realisation it cannot be improved upon. This conclusion, then, leads on to the important question—"Where is that work to be found?" I need not say how desirable it is that, where possible, the work needed by the workless man should be found for him in his own native land. For that course there are many reasons ; but so far as this country is concerned the wanted work is, I fear, not to be found here. For instance, the town industries are crowded out. This specially applies to skilled labour. No doubt there are some trade-union men walking about with their hands in their pockets, although I do not suppose many of them are to be seen marching in the ranks of the unemployed. But it is the *unskilled* labourer for whom there is nothing to do, and who, consequently, is not wanted. I suppose that every trade union in existence would protest against the proposal to add any of these comrades to their ranks. And as it does not seem possible to invent any new industries in the city, there is nothing for them to do there. But if the permanent work wanted for these poor fellows is not to be found in the industries of the town, how far may we look for it with confidence in the country ?

This is a difficult question. One thing is apparent. The present methods of cultivation in Great Britain are an acknowledged failure

and unless some very remarkable change takes place, and that on a very extensive scale, there is not likely to be a very large demand for this class of labour for many years to come. The hay and corn merchants are crying out already that the motor form of locomotion spells ruin to them, simply because the discontinuance of horse labour speaks of so much less hay and corn being required. I heard a calculation the other day, showing that the three hundred motor omnibuses, and similar kinds of conveyances now running in this city, meant several hundreds of thousands of pounds lost to the farmers in corn, hay, straw, and other materials.

Still, there is a way, in my estimation, by which a large number of the unemployed, especially those of them who have had some agricultural experience, may find a comfortable livelihood on the land, and that is by the small holdings plan. As is well known, the generosity of a friend has placed at my service, for a time, the sum of £100,000, for the purpose of giving me the opportunity of demonstrating the possibility of this being accomplished. That experiment I am preparing to make. I regret to say, however, that almost every one who has had any personal experience in farming loudly asserts that it cannot be done. But they have not tried it after the fashion I propose. It may seem a somewhat strange thing to say, but I believe that because a man cannot get a living on 500 or 1,000 acres, it does not follow that he will not succeed in doing so with five; anyway, I am proposing to give it a fair trial. But home colonisation, if successful up to the level of my friend Mr. Herring's most sanguine dreams, will need some little time for its expansion before it reaches the magnitude required to provide the work necessary, so I turn my eyes over the seas, and there I find abundance of remunerative work that is wanted—enough and to spare. This leads me to the heart of my subject, which consists in the answer to the question:—"What are the conditions required to make the emigration of the class of people whom I principally compassionate, and in whom this country is specially interested, beneficial for the emigrants themselves, profitable to the country they leave, and advantageous to the Colony to which they come?" To answer this question will not, I fancy, be found the easiest task, but I think it is a possible one.

Here let me remark that I am contemplating emigration on a scale that will be in some measure proportionate to the present need. The mere sending forth of isolated groups of twenties, thirties, or even hundreds, appears to me to be little more than trifling with the evil we seek to remedy. What I think is required, and what I should like to see realised, would be abridge across the

seas as it were, to some land of plenty, over which there should be constantly passing, under conditions as favourable as the circumstances would allow, our surplus population, instead of its melancholy gravitation, as at present, down to the filthy slums, the hated workhouses, the cruel casual wards, the hopeless prisons, and the like. To reach very considerable proportions this transfer must be alike acceptable to the old country and the new, as well as profitable to the men transferred. That is, it must be felt to be, as we have said, profitable alike to all. It will be seen at a glance that the first thing necessary for this kind of emigration is the satisfactory emigrant. Perhaps I ought to have commenced this part of my topic by describing the country to which it is proposed to transplant my emigrant when I have found him. But, as the Colonial gentlemen, to whom I am especially addressing myself, will no doubt be perfectly satisfied that theirs is the very country required for emigration, it is natural to expect that they will be chiefly exercised as to the class of emigrant it is proposed to send out. I will therefore begin with the selection of the emigrant. That is admittedly a most important task.

And, first, I have said he will be poor. But my Colonial friends must not condemn or refuse him on that account. If they do, they may be shutting the gates against the very man their country needs. For many years I think the Colonies have been making a mistake in this respect. They have been saying, and saying still, "Send us the farmers' sons, possessed of agricultural skill, with £500 or £1,000 in their pockets, and an ambition to make themselves miniature millionaires in a hurry." But this desire has only been very imperfectly responded to. It may have been very stupid of the class to which the appeal has been made, but it has largely refused to respond to the invitation. The young gentlemen have mostly been at boarding schools; anyhow, they have visited the great city, had a turn at its places of amusement, formed gay and worldly companionships, and have no liking for a life on a colonial farm. Moreover, when they have gone out, and taken up land, they have too often spent their money lavishly, been caught in the toils of the money-lender, gone over the border to another country, or been lost sight of in the purlieus of some neighbouring town, or returned home to speak in anything but eulogistic terms of Colonial life and its possibilities.

Then, in considering the value of emigration recruited from the ranks of the poor, it must be remembered that when the working man does settle in the new country, if he is of the right stamp, and

if the country is of the right stamp, and he has the little assistance that he requires, he will not only be likely to stop there, but he will not remain poor very long. The emigration of the Irish to the United States proved that. They were poor enough in Ireland. They could not very well have been poorer; but there are very few poor among them to-day in America, and if we could know the total amount of money which for one object or another they have sent back to Ireland, it would be a startling sum, and for ever settle the question of their betterment in their new country. Australia has proved the same thing. I was at Ballarat and Bendigo, two of the principal cities of that continent, on my last campaign. What class of people was it that made those cities? it may be asked. They were simply Cornish working-men, I reply, many of whom, to my own personal knowledge, were only earning from ten to fifteen shillings per week up to the day of their emigration, and they have not only been the makers of these cities in the past, but are largely the proprietors to-day of the cities they have made. It may be suggested here, that they have profited by the extraordinary gold deposits which they had the opportunity of working; but, as I told the people of Ballarat, on one of my visits, that if the labour, skill, and capital expended in extracting the riches contained in the bowels of the earth had been expended in developing the riches of the surface, even more profitable results would have been obtained.

Then again I would remind my hearers that when the working man emigrates, he does not go alone. Or if his friends and neighbours in better circumstances do not accompany him at the time, it will be found that they often follow him. We find that a large number of the class who have the courage to emigrate at all have a little saving somewhere. Is it not better for them to spend it in obtaining permanent relief in this form than to fritter it away in keeping the wolf from the door, and graduating their passage down to absolute penury?

But I now come to remark that the right kind of emigrant must possess a certain character, without which he will be unsuitable for the task and unlikely to succeed in it—but with which his success is very largely assured. Here I pause to say that I think I deserve a little more confidence than has been shown me by my Colonial friends on this aspect of my subject. For some sixteen years now, notwithstanding my frequent and emphatic repudiations of the charge, I have had to endure the opprobrium of wanting to dump down on the Colonial shores the scum and riff-raff of Europe. Again and again I have declared that nothing could be farther

from my intentions than the transfer from these shores for their settlement in whatever the Colony, of persons of idle, drunken or criminal habits. Again and again I have said that I should not think any man was a suitable emigrant for Canada, Australia, Africa, or elsewhere, whose character would unfit him for employment at home. But my protests have been in vain, the suspicion seems to be ineradicable from some Colonial minds. I think, however, that there are signs of its giving way a little of late.

It seems to me that the circumstances, capacity and experience of the Salvationist should create confidence in his qualifications not only for forming a correct judgment as to the suitability for emigration of individuals belonging to the class of whom I am speaking, but of faithfully and fearlessly acting upon that judgment. Look at the fitness of the army for this kind of work: We are in touch with this class of people almost everywhere. I suppose we are at the heart of the population of Great Britain in two thousand different centres, both in town and country. Then I think we are truly able to form an independent judgment as to the fitness of the candidates for emigration. We are among the people, of the people, and are therefore able to judge the people. Our officers and soldiers know what constitutes a decent, promising working man, because they are decent, industrious people themselves, and will speak the truth that they do know. Am I asked here: "What is the standard of character which we think qualifies a man for this kind of assistance?" Well, I reply that every selected candidate for emigration must, to come up to our standard, be honest, industrious, and sober.

Here I may, perhaps, be allowed to say that our Colonial friends seem to me to entertain somewhat extravagant, if not selfish, notions as to the character of the emigrant they desire. Being themselves the very pick of creation, and having obtained possession of a territory without its equal in this world, if it can be paralleled in the next, they can afford to be generous to the Mother Country, who they know is struggling with a mass of poverty, and those evils which so commonly flow out of it. They say sometimes that they want to share her burdens, and they reckon they practically proved this by their action in the recent war. But when it comes to assisting her with the help they are so well able to render by receiving a portion of her surplus population, they are only willing to do so on what appears to many over here to be a somewhat selfish condition, and that is—that we should only send the very elect of our people! This is a little too bad. Of course, we cannot

guarantee that the people we send shall never have told a falsehood or cheated at play, or got the better of their mates in business, or drank a glass too much. For that class I must come to the West End! But we will guarantee that the people selected by us, from the East or elsewhere, shall be good average of honest, industrious sober men.

Then, the emigrant selected must be fairly fitted for residence in the country before him, and for the position he is expected to fill in it as respects health, vigour, and capacity. To give an idea of the class we are sending out to-day, I may just state the occupations of the party about to sail for Canada on board the *Kensington*. Sixty-five per cent. were born and bred in the country, and have grown up more or less following the business of agriculture. Some of these have emigrated to the towns. Fifteen per cent. are mechanics. Ten per cent. are professionals, tradesmen and the like. Ten per cent. are domestic servants. Of the entire number, eighty per cent. intend settling on the land. A few other particulars with regard to the emigrants on board the *Kensington* may be of some interest, such as:—Of the 1,400 probably two hundred will be children; of the remainder fifteen per cent. are under twenty years of age; sixty per cent. are over twenty and under thirty; twenty per cent. are over thirty and under forty; five per cent. are over forty; thirty per cent. are married; sixty per cent. are single; ten per cent. are widows and widowers; twenty per cent. are Salvationists; twenty-five per cent. professedly belong to the Church of England; fifty per cent. other Churches; and five per cent. make no profession of religion.

Having selected our emigrant, he must be wisely transferred to the country he has chosen. There is the risk of his coming to grief in the process of passing from his home in the Old Land to his home in the New. Many, I fear, have done so in the past, and, beyond question, many do so in the present, without the exercise of intelligent guidance, direction, and care. That oversight my people reckon they exercise conscientiously and skilfully. Of course, they are not perfect, but they are coming wonderfully on in that direction.

Now this includes the careful advice, guidance, and oversight of the emigrant in *this* country. Then there is the careful oversight for passing over the sea, which is of no little importance; reception on landing, and guidance to the destination, and the employment already fixed for him; as well as oversight and care until he is able to stand on his own feet. In short, a friend in need when

accidents, sickness, and other misfortunes follow. Well, then, our system is such that when an emigrant is selected and accepted, we charge ourselves with the responsibility for the arrangements necessary for his welfare. This includes the disposal of any surplus goods and chattels that he may possess, advice as to the outfit he and his family may require, his transfer over the railways, his well-being, physical and moral, on board ship, his reception on disembarkation, securing for him employment, and his transportation to his destination, as well as the general oversight required afterwards. Of course there will be all sorts of exceptional circumstances requiring exceptional treatment. In many cases, now, the breadwinner goes out alone, leaves his wife and family to our care, transmitting through us money for their support.

We now come to consider the locality to which the emigrant shall be transferred. That necessitates a right selection also. A selection which not only asks for advantages on the part of the emigrant, but offers him the most favourable conditions in response. Here we seem to have a fair opportunity for a fair contract. In making our bargain for the transfer of the people from the Old Country to the new I might truly say, as respects them, and on their behalf: "You Colonial gentlemen have the millions of acres, I might say the thousands of square miles, of fertile, life-preserving country unoccupied or comparatively so. We over here have the thousands, the tens of thousands, of men, women, and children, who are dying for want of that which the unoccupied country will readily produce. Your land means life and happiness; I might say heaven, to our people. Our people mean power and satisfaction and prosperity, and I might say heaven, to yours!"

Here, then, we have, as I think I have already indicated, a good occasion for a "deal," as they say in the City. We have the people. What do you offer in return? We sent out last year four thousand souls. This year we shall send out at least ten thousand, possibly many more. One thousand four hundred leave, as I have said, on March 1, on the *Kensington*, and the same vessel is chartered for at least two other trips in the season. We are receiving at our newly-opened emigration offices in the City applications at the rate of five hundred to six hundred per day. Our mails on several days last week exceeded a thousand letters.

Here, then, are the people. They need to be sent somewhere, and they are willing to go, and go to where we recommend. The question now being, "Where shall we find the most suitable country to which they can be sent?" I need not say that the

British flag is preferred, although, up to date, that flag has not dealt very generously with us. Leaving out Mr. Herring's generous gift for home colonisation, no particularly liberal spirit has been shown in favour of the emigration I am advocating. Then the Colonies have not shown any great or generous willingness to assist in the development of a system which is admitted by them to carry with it so many great advantages. A little time back I sent a message to a leading Colonial politician, to the following effect. I think it hits off the situation with some exactness. The message ran somewhat as follows: "The attitude of your people, with respect to emigration, appears to me to be something like the following: You must select for us the pick of your population. They must be healthy, vigorous, and enterprising. They must be possessed of some practical acquaintance with the cultivation of the land; indeed, with the exception of domestic servants, we don't want any other class. They must be of irreproachable moral character. You must send them carefully over the sea, and land them in good condition safely on our shores. You must look after them when they have arrived there, taking the responsibility of fixing them up on their holdings or in their situations. You must watch over them and befriend them, and see that they keep steady afterwards. And, on our part, we will count them in our next census, and proceed immediately to collect the taxes they will pay, and reap the other substantial advantages they will confer."

Well, the attitude of the Colonies is perhaps not quite so bad as that to the Mother Country of whom they are no little proud; but it goes very far in that direction. But, then, there are signs of a breaking away to some little extent from this impossible position. Canada is offering us at the present moment half a million acres, with certain advantages, in different provinces. While the Governments are waiting to see how co-operation with us will affect their political regulations, private syndicates and individuals are approaching us with a view to securing financial advantages to themselves by assisting in our philanthropic undertakings. On this line we have just completed an engagement to send five hundred families to the north-west of Canada, one hundred of whom will leave this year. I may say that we have, at the present time, attractive offers from countries outside the British flag, but we feel that within the four walls of the British Empire there ought to be room for the needy sons and daughters of the Mother Country.

Emigration for the class of people I am concerned about seems

to have many all-round advantages. It appears to be the natural common-sense method of dealing with the necessity. I am puzzled to imagine how anyone can reasonably object to it. Nevertheless, I have come in for a good deal of criticism on the subject, and I expect there is more to follow. I hear that a Scotch Labour Union the other day passed a strong condemnatory resolution on my Emigration proposals, denouncing them as being opposed to sound political and social economy, and I know not what. This seems to me not only rather hard, but somewhat mysterious. I cannot forget that our Scotch friends are continually doing a creditable amount of emigration on their own account, and especially is this the case when they happen to be favoured with friends able and willing to assist them in the process. Wherever I come in my travels I find someone who at one time or another has emigrated from Bonnie Scotland, and I usually find them filling good and leading positions, and surrounded by the comforts, if not the luxuries, of life. I do not blame them for their action, but if emigration be the right and proper thing for the well-to-do, why should it be objected to and denounced when resorted to by the poor, who have fallen on bad times? Let us suppose the case of a Lanarkshire miner out of work, with his wife pining, his family starving, his little savings exhausted, their clothes gone to the pawnbroker's, and nothing but the Poorhouse staring them in the face. Would he, or could anyone else rationally object to some friend telling him of a job in Yorkshire, and lending him sufficient money to travel there, and standing by him and his family till pay-day came round? I don't think so. Now, where is the difference in principle between such action and that of helping a workless man, in similar destitute condition, to emigrate from a Glasgow slum to Winnipeg, where work and wages awaited him? I cannot see any.

This is an available plan. It is here, ready to hand. For the relief promised by Legislation, Old Age Pensions, Social Regulations, and a host of other things we must wait. And while we wait the agony endures, and the people linger, and suffer, and blaspheme and curse those who have it in their power to bring them deliverance, and die in wild despair.

This is an all-round beneficent plan. It benefits the workers whom the emigrant leaves behind. The main difficulty in the workshops arises from the awkward fact that there are too many pegs, and too few holes. Take away the superfluity of pegs, and there will be a hole for every peg—that is, a job for every man.

Moreover, instead of being a hamper or a parasite on the social body, he becomes a consumer, so helping to furnish work for others. Then it benefits the Colony to which the emigrant is transferred. This needs no argument. Take the question of revenue alone. It is generally admitted that the population of a Colony contributes from £3 to £5 per head, and a settler must, therefore, be worth from £50 to £100 to a Colony. Think of the benefit emigration confers on the man himself, his wife, his children! Whatever else it does for him, it usually delivers him from three miseries from which the only moderately-good Colonial seldom suffers: 1. The hunger misery. If not much more, there will be abundance of bread. 2. The four-five-six-or-seven-persons-in-one-room misery. Though rough and ready, he will have a dwelling in which he can turn himself round under decent and cleanly conditions. 3. The workhouse-prospect misery. If *he* does not save up for old age or sickness, some of the family will have the opportunity to do so!

This is an effective plan.

This is an economical plan.

Then, think of the advantage of a system that arranges for the repayment of the money that you expend in bringing about this change of circumstances. The man relieved on this principle does not turn up again, stretching out his hands and asking for pity and assistance when the need-wave of trade depression rolls over the country. Think of the large amount of money now expended on the men whom you emigrate, which you will save by placing him in a position in which he will be able to effectually maintain himself. I would assist all classes of men who have been reduced either by misfortune or misconduct to a destitute condition, by lending them money. This assistance to be given, of course, in such a form as would enable me to, as far as possible, enforce repayment. Specially would I do this for deserving workmen, who were willing and anxious to emigrate. This will seem to be, I think, a reasonable method. If you take an agricultural labourer from a crowded-out quarter of Norwich to Manitoba at a cost of £50—and it cannot be done, from first to last, for a much less amount—and if that money is obtained from a philanthropic society, or furnished by a rate imposed for that purpose, ought he not in the improved circumstance in which that assistance places him to repay the cost of the transaction? If he at once, as is not uncommon in our experience, jumps into work, and with his earnings, combined with those of his wife and children, secures an income of from £3 to £5 a week, with a freehold farm in prospect

—can you object to his repaying by reasonable instalments the expenses incurred in obtaining for him these improved circumstances? Anyway, is it fair to ask his neighbours, whom he leaves behind earning only eighteen shillings per week, to pay the cost of the transfer?

It may be asked: Is this method of repayment a possible plan? I reply that I have no question about it. I may cite by way of illustration the fact that out of £1,000 advanced two years ago to very poor people indeed we have already received £300 in repayment, and that the money is still steadily coming along. But it must be plain enough to all who consider the matter that if you are going to have emigration in some proportion to the need of it, and calculated to increase rather than lessen the sense of the emigrant's independence, you must make the man pay for the benefit he receives.

I feel sure that there was no necessity for me to come to the Colonial Institute to show that an increase in population is a serious desideratum to many of our Colonies. That is a foregone conclusion by all acquainted with them. I hope I have shown, however, that the emigration of the genuine working-man is at least one means of meeting this need, while at the same time benefiting the working-man himself and meeting the unemployed difficulty in the Fatherland. I hope I have also impressed my audience with the conviction of which my own heart is full, that the Salvation Army occupies a position and enjoys qualifications which pre-eminently qualify her for conducting the needed emigration to a successful issue. I may, however, recapitulate some of her qualifications for this task. I have already shown her qualifications for selecting the right kind of emigrant. And as to her ability to keep and watch over them in their new homes there can I think, be no question. If, as we have said, there are two thousand posts in this country ready to engage in the selection, we have at least in the countries named a corresponding number ready to take part in the reception and settling and oversight of the people who may need their care. Wherever you may wander over the vast Canadian Dominion or the Australian Continent, or the States of South Africa, you will find the Salvationists have their agencies ready and willing to engage in this task. Then her sympathies also may be regarded as a qualification for this task. Officers and soldiers alike are not only there, but there with heart and minds that understand, and sympathies that are willing to help the poor man,

and that not for payment, or by appointment, but because they have a heart for it. She is in a measure qualified by her experiences. She is not new at the business. Many of our people have gone through the mill of grinding poverty themselves. All of them are familiar with hard work, and such work as these emigrants go to do. The confidence she has come to command. At least it appears to be so, judging by the number of people of all classes and descriptions who are placing themselves under our care. All sorts and conditions of men, women and children are doing so.

Ladies and gentlemen, in discussing this subject I hope I have not said anything that has sounded unduly assertive or vainly boastful of the organisation with which it is my privilege to be associated ; but if I were disposed to indulge a little in that direction I think I would close my remarks by saying that in my estimation the Salvation Army has, in her emigration work, deserved and deserves still further the confidence and practical co-operation of the public.

The CHAIRMAN : In my opening remarks I mentioned that it was General Booth's desire that there should be no set speeches—there is plenty of room for us to discuss the question hereafter. But he will be very happy to answer any question any member of the audience would like to put to him.

Mr. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN : As an old Colonial I am entirely in favour of emigration, but I am not in favour of emigrating at once the unemployed of London. There are many of them I know able and willing to work, if they could get employment, but utterly unfit at present to be emigrated. Do you think it is possible to train that class of man on agricultural farms in the Home Country ? I have been asked to assist in taking up a farm in Essex—or rather it is an island—for this purpose. It is an ideal place in my opinion for planting men in little colonies of from 50 to 100, and making them work and earn their own living. Do you think it is possible to teach men of that kind to be fit for Colonial work ? They have never been out of London.

General BOOTH : I will answer your question in this way. First, we should never think of sending out people who were not fit. There is no question that among the unemployed in London there are many who are not fit. In the second place, there are many among the unemployed in London who are fit. And in the third place, there is no question that men can go through some sort of training in this country to fit them for the Colonies. We have at

present in our farm colony about forty, the whole of whom leave London on Thursday for Canada.

Mr. L. F. ZIETSMAN (M.L.A. Cape Colony): Can General Booth tell us, assuming that suitable land can be provided for emigration, what sum of money per head would be required to settle successfully the class of emigrants he describes on the land in any of our Colonies?

General BOOTH: We reckon that it will cost £500 to settle a man and his family in this country on five acres. We assume that it should be possible to do so for a much less sum in Canada. I believe that £300 would be required to settle a family there. But then they would repay it.

Mr. R. L. OUTHWAITE (Victoria): The General suggests sending unskilled men from this country for the purpose of finding work in the Colonies. In Australia there are large numbers of unskilled men seeking for work; there is a large unemployed problem there. The Australians would naturally say: "Why send us unskilled men to join the unskilled men we have here already?" I want to ask the General what is the use of sending unskilled men from England to join the unskilled men in the Colonies who already present a very difficult problem?

General BOOTH: We do not expect to have an opportunity at present of sending emigrants to Australia of any description. We are waiting until they come to their senses and understand what their needs are. In the second place, we should not think of sending a man or a woman to Australia for whom a position had not been obtained before they got there. It is true there is a large number of unemployed in Australia, but, so far as I understand, they are only willing to be employed at 7s. 6d. a day.

Mr. R. L. OUTHWAITE: Seeing that you recognise that there is an unemployed difficulty in Australia, is it fair to cast an aspersion on Australia that it is unfavourable to emigration?

General BOOTH: Why don't the Australians open their immense areas of unused land over which at present only a few sheep are wandering? They will soon find that people would come and occupy them.

Mr. W. COWERN (New Zealand): I should like to ask General Booth, in reference to the question and remarks of the previous speaker and his reply—what has been the result, so far, of his scheme of settlement on the lands set apart for his use in Western Australia?

General BOOTH: We have a large tract of country there it is

true, but it was not of my own selection, and it is not of a class adapted for mixed farming. At the same time we are working it as far as our capital will allow. We are already making it pay working expenses. We have got some 300 souls on it, and we hope to do a great deal better than we are doing. But we are hampered by the minimum wages question; we cannot employ a man except at a certain wage.

Mr. A. H. SYTNER (Cape Colony): I should like to ask you if your attention has been drawn in the direction of South Africa. I am a Cape Colonist, and I believe that the feeling of the English population is in favour of your scheme?

General BOOTH: We are considering a scheme which I trust will be satisfactory to the people of South Africa. But Canada has come forward in the most open-handed manner and offered us the readiest response, for which we are very grateful—although of course she has profited well herself. But there are plenty of people for all the Colonies. I should like to say here how much we appreciate the generous gift of Lady Strathecona, of which we hope to avail ourselves to the full. I trust that the result will be so gratifying to her Ladyship as to induce her to do the same thing again.

The CHAIRMAN: It is impossible for me sitting in this chair, to refrain from calling attention to the fact that our old and distinguished friend Lord Strathecona is here. I am sure we are much obliged to him and to Lady Strathecona for their handsome donation and support of the plan of the Salvation Army.

General BOOTH: I shall ask you now to express our thanks to Sir Frederick Young for his presidency on the present occasion.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to thank you most heartily for the compliment you have paid me. I was about to rise to propose a hearty vote of thanks to yourself, General Booth, for the very brilliant address you have given to us. All I can say is that you have in the most eloquent terms described all my own aspirations. I have personally to thank you most heartily for all that you have said.

General Booth having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting terminated.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Fellows was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, February 27, 1906. Frederick Dutton, Esq., a member of the Council, presided.

Amongst those present were the following :—

MESSRS. GEORGE ADAMS, W. H. ADAMS, REV. W. OSBORN, B. ALLEN, M.A., DON P. ARSECLERATNE, MESSRS. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, R. BEWLEY, ROBERT BLELOCH, SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G., MESSRS. J. E. BURBANK, ALLAN CAMPBELL, HOLROYD CHAPLIN, W. COWERN, C. V. CREAGH, C.M.G., HENRY DAVIES, FRANK M. DUTTON, H. F. EATON, S. EDWARDS, ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G., MESSRS. N. R. FISHER, I. GINSBERG, JOHN GOODLIFFE, W. L. GRANT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B., R. COTTE GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, GENERAL SIR RICHARD HARRISON, R.E., G.C.B., C.M.G., DR. ALFRED P. HILLIER, RT. HON. SIR ALBERT H. HIME, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. G. N. HOOPER, D. M. JACOBS, HON. J. G. JENKINS, MESSRS. R. J. KENT, R. DUPPA LLOYD, L. LOVEGROVE, SIR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G., SIR GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., MESSRS. T. M. MAGUIRE, LL.D., S. G. NELSON, R. D'OYLY NOBLE, A. L. PALIOLOGUS, COLONEL SIR J. ROPER PARKINGTON, MESSRS. J. H. PARKER, W. F. PIPER, J. G. POOLE, WYBERT REEVE, RT. HON. SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B., CAPT. W. P. ROCHE, MR. A. A. SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G., MESSRS. F. W. STONE, E. E. F. TARTÉ, SIR E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. H. DE R. WALKER, M.P., J. P. G. WILLIAMSON, PETER WOOD, SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman nominated Mr. Allan Campbell on behalf of the Council, and Mr. John Goodliffe on behalf of the Fellows, as scrutineers for the ballot for the election of the Council under Rule 62, and the ballot was declared open for half an hour.

The report of the Council and the statement of accounts were taken as read.

REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their thirty-eighth Annual Report.

The auspicious visit to India of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—President of the Institute—and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales is an

event of historic interest, the royal progress having evoked an outburst of loyal enthusiasm which manifested in a striking way the devotion to the Crown of the inhabitants of that great Dependency and their contentment under British rule.

The number of candidates elected during the past year comprised 81 Resident and 223 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 304, as compared with 61 Resident and 255 Non-Resident, being a total of 316 in 1904. On December 31, 1905, the list included 1,462

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	s.	d.
To June 11, 1869	174	1,224	14	5
" 1870	275	549	10	8
" 1871	210	503	16	4
" 1872	271	478	10	4
" 1873	349	1,022	9	1
" 1874	420	906	12	11
" 1875	551	1,038	15	8
" 1876	627	1,132	3	3
" 1877	717	1,222	18	3
" 1878	796	1,330	13	11
" 1879	981	1,752	18	2
" 1880	1,131	2,141	8	10
" 1881	1,376	2,459	15	6
" 1882	1,613	3,236	8	3
" 1883	1,959	3,647	10	0
" 1884	2,306	4,539	0	10
" 1885	2,587	5,220	19	0
" 1886	2,880	6,258	11	0
To Dec. 31, 1886	3,005	6,581	2	5
" 1887	3,125	6,034	3	0
" 1888	3,221	6,406	11	5
" 1889	3,562	7,738	7	11
" 1890	3,667	6,919	7	6
" 1891	3,782	7,362	2	10
" 1892	3,775	6,966	12	4
" 1893	3,749	6,458	18	6
" 1894	3,757	6,691	19	0
" 1895	3,767	6,854	2	11
" 1896	3,929	7,315	5	9
" 1897	4,133	7,588	15	7
" 1898	4,139	7,114	4	2
" 1899	4,153	7,053	10	2
" 1900	4,208	7,142	8	3
" 1901	4,228	7,154	1	9
" 1902	4,407	*8,042	5	1
" 1903	4,460	7,740	4	9
" 1904	4,472	7,628	15	8
" 1905	4,491	7,536	10	9

* Coronation year.

Resident, 3,017 Non-Resident, and 12 Honorary Fellows, or 4,491 in all, of whom 1,271 have compounded for the Annual Subscription and qualified as Life Fellows.

The table on page 156 indicates the number of Fellows and the annual income in each year since the foundation of the Institute in 1868.

The Honorary Treasurer's statement of accounts is appended, and shows that the loan of £35,020, which was raised in 1886 for the acquirement of the freehold of the Institute, had been reduced on December 31 to £2,448 1s. 8d.

The Council have much satisfaction in announcing that the balance of the loan will be paid off on July 1, 1906 (instead of on July 1, 1926, as originally contemplated), thus freeing the Institute from all debt. This noteworthy result has been greatly accelerated by the lease to H.M.'s Office of Works (for occupation as Admiralty Offices) of the three upper floors of the Northumberland Avenue building, as well as the Craven Street premises, for twenty-one years, ending June 24, 1906. The lessees applied for an extension of the original term for a period of two years; and, after careful investigation, it was decided to extend the tenancy to June 24, 1908, at an increased rental. It is found that the adaptation of the leased portion of the building to the purposes of the Institute will involve a considerable outlay besides increased cost of maintenance, but it is confidently anticipated that by the date named the Institute will be in a position to defray the full amount out of its own resources, without the necessity of any further borrowing. The Council have bestowed anxious and careful consideration on this important question, a special committee having been deputed to inquire and report, and they feel assured that the decision arrived at will meet with the full approval of the Fellows as being in conformity with the best interests of the Institute.

The obituary of 1905 comprises one hundred and two names as given below :—

James Aitken (Victoria), Sir John W. Akerman, K.C.M.G. (late of Natal), John Ashwood (late of West Africa), Major Douglas D. Barnes (British Honduras), Sir Jacob D. Barry (Cape Colony), Adam Bealey, M.D. (late of New Zealand), Hon. E. R. Belilos, C.M.G. (late of Hong Kong), Alfred C. Bennett, M.D. (Cape Colony), Arthur R. Blackwood (Victoria), Rev. H. J. Borrow, Maitland Brown (Western Australia), Edward W. Browne, Mars Buckley (Victoria), Alfred Burnie, George Campbell, Sir George W. R. Campbell, K.C.M.G. (late of Ceylon), Cyril J. Candy (British Central Africa), H. H. Capper (Ceylon), Henry A. Chaplin, L.R.C.S.E. (Gold Coast Colony), Thomas C. Chown, Charles Churchill, William Clark (Grenada), Adolphus Cockburn, Isaac F. Cohen (Transvaal), George S. Crosbie (Canada), Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, K.C.B., G. Gemmell Dick (late of the Queensland Government

Office), George A. Dick (late of Ceylon), Hon. Arthur Douglass (Cape Colony), William Dudgeon, John Fanning (late of Trinidad), Colonel Albrecht Feez (late of Queensland), E. G. FitzGibbon, C.M.G. (Victoria), William Fowler, John Freeman (Natal), Senator Hon. G. T. Fulford (Canada), Francis Gaskell, Alfred G. Gerrard (Lagos), Major William Goddard (Transvaal), Henry Goodman (Transvaal), William H. Graham (Western Australia), J. Macdonald Grant (late of the Queensland Government Office), R. L. Gurden (Victoria), Bendix Hallenstein (New Zealand), John Harris (Cape Colony), Henry G. Haskins (Transvaal), James Hay (Transvaal), Robert Haynes (Barbados), Hon. Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B. (a Vice-President), A. H. Hicks-Bratt (Southern Nigeria), Harold Holton (British Columbia), Augustus Hubbuck, Hon. C. W. Hutton (Cape Colony), Alexander Johnston (late of Singapore), J. F. Jones, C.M.G., John Keep (New South Wales), Sir Courtenay C. Knollys, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Leeward Islands), Rudolph Kummerer (late of New South Wales), Francis J. Lawton (Gold Coast Colony), Edward M. Long (Queensland), Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., W. A. Low (late of New Zealand), Lieut.-Gen. R. W. Lowry, C.B. (a Councillor), R. K. MacBride, C.M.G. (late of Ceylon), John McDonald (late of Queensland), A. J. Malcolm, James A. Miller (Natal), William Milne (formerly Hon. Corresponding Secretary, South Australia), James Moon (Gold Coast Colony), Thomas Murray, M.R.C.S.E. (Trinidad), Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Nelson, K.C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor of Queensland), Charles North, Walter F. Oakeshott, M.D. (Transvaal), Harold G. Parsons (Lagos), Hon. J. T. Peacock, M.L.C. (New Zealand), Henry A. Perkins (late of New South Wales), Henry C. Richards, K.C., M.P., S. B. Rimington (Lagos), E. H. Adolphus Runge, James Russell (New Zealand), James Russell (Victoria), Sir Peter N. Russell (late of New South Wales), E. J. Sadler (Jamaica), Lieut.-Col. G. Glas Sandeman of Fonab, A. W. Sandford (South Australia), Charles Schiff, S. W. Silver (ex-Councillor), James Sinclair (late of Ceylon), Rev. G. M. Squibb, M.A., Otto Staib (late of Cape Colony), Hon. Charles Stringer, M.L.C. (Straits Settlements), Walter Stuart (late of Cape Colony), Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G. (ex-Councillor), William Thomson, M.Inst.C.E., W. Alcock Tully (Queensland), William J. Walker, Henry J. Walter (New Zealand), John A. Wegg, M.D. (Jamaica), H. C. White (New South Wales), Leedham White, Hon. Alexander Williamson, C.M.G. (late Hon. Corresponding Secretary, British Honduras), Harvey Wyllie.

Vacancies on the Council have arisen through the deaths of the Hon. Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., a Vice-President, and Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., a Councillor; and the resignations of Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., and Lionel Phillips, Esq., Councillors. They have been filled up *ad interim*, and subject to confirmation by the Fellows under the provisions of Rule 6, by the appointment of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.M.G., as a Vice-President, and the Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G., Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., and J. G. Colmer, Esq., C.M.G., as Councillors. The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election:—President: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G. Vice-Presidents: The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lord Brassey, K.C.B., and Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. Councillors:

The Hon. T. A. Brassey, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir James F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., F. H. Dangar, Esq., and S. Vaughan Morgan, Esq.

The annual dinner took place at the Whitehall Rooms on May 19, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.M.G., and was a highly successful gathering.

The Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on June 30, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was attended by about 2,000 guests.

The following Papers have been read and discussed since the date of the last Annual Report :—

Ordinary Meetings.

“Problems and Perils of Education in South Africa.”

P. A. Barnett, M.A., H.M.I.

“The Crown Colonies and Places.” Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G.

“Imperial Organisation.” Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.

“New Zealand and its Dependencies.” The Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G.

“The British Empire in the Far East.” Alleyne Ireland.

“The Anglo-Australian Position from an Australian Point of View.” W. J. Sowden.

“The Future of Western Canada.” E. B. Osborn.

“The Progress and Problems of the East Africa Protectorate.” Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Afternoon Meetings.

“English Schools and Colonial Education : how can they be linked ?” Hubert Reade.

“The Emigration of State Children.” C. Kinloch Cooke, M.A., LL.M.

“Sierra Leone, and its Undeveloped Products.” T. J. Alldridge, I.S.O.

The Institute has become a recognised centre where recent and authentic intelligence on Colonial and Indian subjects may always be obtained, and a great variety of useful information has been imparted to Fellows and other inquirers during the past year.

The progress of the Library has been well maintained, the various sections having been kept up-to-date, and gaps filled by the acquisition of several old and valuable works. It has always been the desire of the Council that the Library of the Institute should be the most complete and representative in existence, in all branches of Colonial literature, and they believe that this is now the case both as regards the official and general sections. The large number of applications received not only from the general public but from Government departments and various public bodies for permission to consult the Library is sufficient guarantee as to its utility, and a strong proof that a Library restricted to the literature of all the outlying portions of the Empire has now become indispensable. Special collections are to be found on the well-filled shelves regarding the Botany, Ethnology, Geology and other branches of science of the Colonies and India, and within the last few years the Law Reports and the leading legal works of reference have been gathered together for the use of legal men and others, either resident in or visiting this country. In several instances the Law Reports are not published, but the following are now available for reference purposes in the Library: Dominion of Canada, Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, and Cyprus. The co-operation of the Law Societies of those Colonies which have not yet supplied the Reports is earnestly requested, in order that this already valuable collection may be completed. The privilege of borrowing books from the Library has been exercised by a large number of Fellows engaged in special research work, scientific investigations, and in the study of Colonial questions generally. The additions to the Library numbered 1,468 volumes; 1,937 pamphlets and parts; 43 maps; 72 photographs; and 45,386 newspapers. The collection of newspapers and other periodical literature supplies information regarding current events throughout the whole of the Empire, and at the same time constitutes a rich fund for the investigation of future writers of Colonial history. These files have been presented to the British Museum for several years past, where they are permanently preserved, and rendered accessible to Fellows of the Institute at all times. The Directories, Handbooks, Official Gazettes and general works of reference of the Colonies and India continue to form a special feature of the Library, whilst every endeavour is made to supply the latest statistical in-

formation regarding trade, shipping, population, &c., of all parts of the Empire. With the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Royal Colonial Institute has been added to the list of Institutions in paragraph 261 of the Colonial Regulations to which printed copies of Acts passed by Colonial Legislatures are annually supplied. The Council are indebted to a large number of donors (a list of whom is appended) for many valuable donations received during the year. On December 31, 1905, the Library contained 61,294 volumes and pamphlets (all relating to the Colonies and India), and 333 files of Newspapers.

The Council recommend the Fellows to make the following alterations in the Rules of the Institute :—

(a) That the following new Rule be adopted :—

“ 15A. The name of the Institute shall not be used as an address on any circular letter, report, correspondence, or document of a business character intended for publication, or any prospectus of a public company.”

(b) That Rule 16 be repealed and the following Rule substituted for it :—

“ 16. Whensoever there shall appear to the Council to be cause for the removal of the name of any Fellow of the Institute from the List of Fellows, or on receipt of a requisition to that effect with the reasons stated and signed by not less than twenty Fellows of the Institute, the subject shall be taken into consideration by the Council ; and if the Members of the Council present in each case and being not less than twelve in number shall by a majority of not less than three-fourths determine to remove such Fellow, his name shall be cancelled in the Register of Fellows, provided that no such resolution shall be acted upon in the case of a Life Fellow unless the resolution of the Council to remove such Fellow shall be confirmed by an ordinary majority at a subsequent meeting of the Council at which not less than twelve Councillors are present.”

The Council have again been in communication with H.M. Government as to the levy of double Income Tax, and submitted that the whole question of duplication of taxation within the Empire could with advantage form the subject of inquiry, so as to ascertain the extent to which such duplication occurs under the present laws, and what practical steps could be taken to avoid such duplication in the future. Representations on the same subject have been made by the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents-General for New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, the

Cape of Good Hope, and Natal. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have in reply intimated their inability to reconsider their previous decision on this question, but the Council are still of opinion that the existing anomaly might easily be remedied by a short Act of Parliament declaring that where profits are liable to Income Tax in any British Colony or Dependency, they shall not be liable in Great Britain to any tax greater than the difference between the Colonial and British Income Taxes.

The Council, on behalf of the Institute, have congratulated H.M. Governments in the United Kingdom and in the Commonwealth of Australia on the reduction of postage on letters between the two countries, believing as they do that the cheapening of Imperial postal facilities is calculated to promote trade and strengthen the bonds which unite the King's Dominions.

The Dominion of Canada continues to attract an undiminished stream of population and capital, which bears eloquent testimony to the vastness of its resources and the enterprise of its inhabitants, while the inauguration of two new provinces still further indicates the rapid development of its western area. The patriotic action of the Dominion Government in undertaking to bear the cost of the defences of Halifax and Esquimaux relieves the Mother Country of a considerable outlay which she has hitherto had to incur in the maintenance of those important strategical positions.

The question of more adequately populating the Australian continent is engaging attention throughout the Commonwealth, and measures are now being taken to attract a desirable class of emigrants from these isles. The Council note with satisfaction that the Government of Australia has requested the Committee of Imperial Defence to prepare a general scheme for the defence of the ports of the Commonwealth for submission to Parliament, and that a ready consent to undertake the work has been conveyed to Mr. Deakin.

The researches of men of scientific eminence who took part in the recent visit of the British Association to South Africa will, it is anticipated, have a beneficial effect on the development of the latent resources of that important part of the Empire and the spread of information respecting it.

The Council observe with much pleasure that Colonial students of art, on showing properly authenticated certificates of merit from their own Colonies, are now admissible to the Royal Academy Schools without having to pass the preliminary examination.

A circular relating to Colonial Conferences, and having an important bearing on the subject of Imperial organisation which has frequently come under discussion at meetings of this Institute, was addressed in April last by the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P. (as Secretary of State for the Colonies), to the Governors of the self-governing Colonies. The Circular recited the history of previous Conferences, suggested that the Conferences should in future be styled meetings of the Imperial Council, and that a permanent Commission should be formed to which the details of questions discussed by the Imperial Council could be referred. In deference to the views which were expressed in reply to the said Circular, it seemed to Mr. Lyttelton desirable that further discussion of this interesting subject should be postponed until the meeting of the next Conference.

In conclusion, the Council congratulate the Fellows on the success of the efforts which the Institute has continuously made for thirty-seven years past in favour of all movements for consolidating the Empire, and at the same time fostering the interests of its various members, including the great self-governing nations of our own race whose development and progress have been phenomenal.

By Order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

January 16, 1906.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS,			£ s. d.		
Bank Balance as per last Account	£936	3	8		
Cash in hands of Hon. Treasurer	6	0	0		
" " Secretary	5	1	11		
				947	5 7
6 Life Subscriptions of £20	120	0	0		
68 Life Subscriptions of £10 and under to complete	664	15	0		
71 Entrance Fees of £3	213	0	0		
203 " " £1. 1s.	213	3	0		
15 " " £1. 19s. to complete	29	5	0		
111 Arrears of Subscriptions	123	4	0		
1,309 Subscriptions of £2 for 1905	2,618	0	0		
1,494 " £1. 1s. for 1905	1,568	14	0		
13 " £1 or less to complete	8	12	0		
211 " 19s. to complete	200	9	0		
44 " £2 for 1906, in advance ...	88	0	0		
86 " £1. 1s. for 1906, in advance	90	6	0		
3 " " 1907, "	3	3	0		
1 " " 1908, "	1	1	0		
				5,941	12 0
Annual Dinner, received in connection with	315	0	0		
Conversazione, ditto	194	10	0		
Rent for one year to December 25, 1905 (less Property Tax)	1,140	0	0		
Insurance repaid	7	7	0		
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.	61	4	3		
Interest on Deposit	6	18	9		
Journal	379	8	9		

 £8,993 6 4

Examined and found correct

 F. H. DANGAR }
 H. F. BILLINGHURST } *Hon. Auditors.*

January 18, 1906.

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1905.

PAYMENTS.			£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....			2,077	8	8
Proceedings—Printing, &c.			299	19	10
Journal—					
Printing.....	£431	4	8		
Postage	170	3	11		
			601	8	7
Printing, ordinary			73	7	11
Postages, ordinary			209	7	5
Advertising Meetings			25	0	0
Meetings, Expenses of			194	15	6
Reporting Meetings			32	11	0
Stationery.....			161	13	4
Newspapers			120	3	1
Library—					
Books	£158	5	1		
Binding	59	14	11		
Maps	1	5	0		
			219	5	0
Fuel, Light, &c.			160	8	5
Building—Furniture and Repairs.....			255	1	0
„ Reconstruction of Drainage System (balance of)			62	7	6
Guests' Dinner Fund			40	8	6
Rates and Taxes			401	9	6
Fire Insurance			26	18	0
Law Charges			2	2	0
Telephone.....			17	0	0
Annual Dinner.....			333	17	0
Conversazione—					
Refreshments	£136	17	2		
Electric Lighting, &c.	48	14	7		
Floral Decorations	20	0	0		
Music	54	3	0		
Printing	18	7	8		
Fittings, Furniture, &c.	22	0	0		
Attendance, &c.	24	17	0		
			324	19	5
Gratuity			100	0	0
Miscellaneous			76	15	8
Subscriptions paid in error refunded			18	5	0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—					
Interest	£144	1	10		
Principal.....	2,332	10	4		
			2,476	12	2
			8,311	4	6
Balance at Bank.....	£657	6	2		
„ in hands of Secretary	24	15	8		
			682	1	10
			£8,993	6	4

M. F. OMMANNEY,

Honorary Treasurer.

January 1, 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1905.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Sundry Accounts	430 16 10	By Subscriptions outstanding £588. 4s. estimated at	147 1 0
" Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage	2,448 1 8	" Property of the Institute—Building (cost price)	£20,471 8 5
	2,878 18 6	" Furniture	£1,762 14 2
Balance in favour of Assets	59,281 0 7	Less Depreciation, say 7½%	132 4 1
		" Books, &c., value estimated at	1,630 10 1
		" Cost of Freehold	8,708 17 9
			30,810 16 3
			30,520 0 0
			61,477 17 3
		Balance at Bank	£657 6 2
		" in hands of Secretary	24 15 8
			682 1 10
			£62,159 19 1

January 1, 1906.

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1905, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Honorary Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £588. 4s., and the above Statement of Assets is contingent on this sum producing £147 1s. 0d.

January 18, 1906.

F. H. DANGAR } Hon. Auditors.
H. F. BILLINGHURST }

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY—1905.



- | | |
|---|---|
| Aberdeen University | Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of |
| Aborigines' Protection Society | Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London |
| Adams & Rees, Messrs. | Australasian Hardware and Machinery, Proprietors of |
| Adelaide University (South Australia) | Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, Proprietors of |
| Admiralty, The | Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Proprietors of |
| Africa, Proprietors of | Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of |
| African Book Co. (Cape Colony) | Australian Book Co. |
| African Commerce, Proprietors of | Australian Field (Sydney), Proprietors of |
| African Society, The | Australian Journal of Education, Proprietors of |
| African Standard (Mombasa), Proprietors of | Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), Proprietors of |
| African World, Proprietors of | Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of |
| Agricultural Reporter (Barbados), Proprietors of | Australian Mutual Provident Society (Sydney) |
| Alcan, Felix | Australian Stock Exchange Intelligence, Proprietors of |
| Allen, George | Australian Trading World, Proprietors of |
| Allen, Mrs. H. E. (Canada) | Automobile Club Journal, Proprietors of |
| Amalgamated Press, Ltd. | Bahamas, Government of the |
| American Colonisation Society (Washington) | Baillaud, Emile |
| American Geographical Society (New York) | Balasingham, R. (Ceylon) |
| American Mission Press (Singapore) | Bale, Son & Danielsson, Messrs. John |
| Andrew, Rev. A. | Ballarat Star, Proprietors of |
| Anger, W. H. (Canada) | Balme, Messrs. C., & Co. |
| Anjo, José (Antigua) | Baltimore Geographical Society (United States) |
| Annual Review Publishing Co. (Canada) | Bambrick, E. V. (Natal) |
| Anthropological Institute | Bank of Australasia |
| Antigua Standard, Proprietors of | Bankers' Institute of Australasia |
| Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of | Barbados Globe, Proprietors of |
| Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of | Barbados, Government of |
| Arnold, Edward | Baroda State, Government of the |
| Arnoldi, F., K.C. (Canada) | |
| Ashburton Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of | |
| Aspinall, A. E. | |
| Assam, Chief Commissioner of | |
| Auckland Star, Proprietors of | |
| Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science | |

- Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia
 Bayley & Co., Messrs. A. W. (Lourenço Marques)
 Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Beatson, General S., C.B.
 Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Beetham, George
 Beira Post, Proprietors of
 Bell & Co., Messrs. Deighton,
 Bellamy, C. V. (Lagos)
 Bemrose & Sons, Messrs.
 Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Proprietors of
 Bengal Asiatic Society of
 Bengal Chamber of Commerce
 Bengal, Secretary to Government
 Berkeley, Captain J. H. H.
 Bermuda, Government of
 Bermuda Colonist, Proprietors of
 Birmingham University
 Black, Surgeon-Major W. G.
 Blackwood & Sons, Messrs W.
 Blechynden, Miss K.
 Bloemfontein Post (Orange River Colony), Proprietors of
 Bombay, Government of
 Boosé, James R.
 Boston Public Library
 Boyle, Sir Cavendish, K.C.M.G., (Mauritius)
 Bradbury, Agnew & Co., Messrs.
 Brassey, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B.
 Brisbane Chamber of Commerce
 Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Bristol Public Libraries
 Britannia, Proprietors of
 British and South African Export Gazette, Proprietors of
 British Australasian, Proprietors of
 British Central Africa, H.M.'s Commissioner
 British Columbia, Government of
 British Columbia Inland Board of Trade (Kamloops)
 British Columbia Minister of Mines
 British Columbia Provincial Bureau of Mines
 British Columbia, Law Society of
 British Columbia Mining Exchange, Proprietors of
 British Columbia Review, Proprietors of
 British Empire League
 British Guiana, Government of
 British Guiana Board of Agriculture
 British Guiana Chamber of Commerce
 British Guiana Immigration Department
 British Guiana Institute of Mines and Forests
 British Honduras, Government of
 British Museum, Trustees of
 British New Guinea, Lieut.-Governor of
 British North Borneo, Governor of
 British South Africa Co.
 British Trade Journal, Proprietors of
 British Women's Emigration Association
 Brodrick, A.
 Brooks & Co., Messrs. W. (New South Wales)
 Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
 Budget (New Plymouth, New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Bud-M'Belle, I. (Cape Colony)
 Bulawayo Chronicle, Proprietors of
 Bulawayo Public Library
 Bult, C. M. (New South Wales)
 Burchell, H. C. (Newfoundland)
 Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U.S.A.
 Burge, C. O.
 Burke, Wellesley (Jamaica)
 Burma, Government of
 Burnham Hampden (Canada)
 Burt, Andrew
 Cambridge University Press
 Cameron, Prof. J. H. (Canada)
 Canada, Department of Agriculture and Statistics
 Canada, Department of Labour
 Canada, Department of the Interior
 Canada, Geographic Board of
 Canada, Geological Survey of
 Canada, Government of
 Canada, High Commissioner for
 Canada Law Book Co.
 Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
 Canada, Royal Society of
 Canadian Bankers' Association (Toronto)
 Canadian Forestry Association
 Canadian Institute
 Canadian Magazine (Toronto), Proprietors of
 Canadian Legal Publishing Co.
 Canadian Municipal Journal, Proprietors of

- Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 Canadian Preference League
 Canadian Press Syndicate (Montreal)
 Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association (New Zealand)
 Canterbury College (New Zealand)
 Canterbury Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Cantlie, Dr. James
 Cape Argus, Proprietors of
 Cape Church Monthly, Proprietors of
 Cape Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
 Cape Mercury, Proprietors of
 Cape of Good Hope, Agent-General for
 Cape of Good Hope, Geological Commission
 Cape of Good Hope, Department of Agriculture
 Cape of Good Hope Government Biologist
 Cape of Good Hope, Government of
 Cape of Good Hope University
 Cape Times, Proprietors of
 Cape Town Chamber of Commerce
 Capitalist, Proprietors of
 Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Carmody, Prof. P. (Trinidad)
 Carswell Co., The (Canada)
 Carter, C. B., K.C. (Canada)
 Cassell & Co., Messrs.
 Central African Times (Blantyre, B.C.A.), Proprietors of
 Central Provinces of India, Government of the
 Central South African Railways, General Manager of
 Ceylon, Government of
 Ceylon Independent, Proprietors of
 Ceylon, Medical College
 Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of
 Ceylon, Postmaster-General
 Ceylon Standard, Proprietors of
 Ceylon, Surveyor-General
 Ceylon, Times of, Proprietors of
 Chafe, L. P. (Newfoundland)
 Chambers, Captain E. J. (Canada)
 Chapman & Hall, Messrs.
 Charbonnier, A. (Canada)
 Charlottetown Herald (P.E.I.), Proprietors of
 Charlton, John (Canada)
 Chatto & Windus, Messrs.
 Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of
 Chevrillon, André
 China Mail (Hong Kong), Proprietors of
 Christchurch Press (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Chronicle (South Australia), Proprietors of
 Church Missionary Society
 Citizen, Proprietors of
 Clarendon Press
 Clarion (British Honduras), Proprietors of
 Clark, J. Murray, K.C. (Canada)
 Clavery, Edouard
 Clougher, J. P.
 Clougher, Thomas R.
 Clowes & Sons, Messrs. William
 Coghlan, T. A., I.S.O.
 Cold Storage and Ice Association
 Cold Storage, Proprietors of
 Collens, J. H. (Trinidad)
 Colliery Guardian, Proprietors of
 Collins, Sons & Co., Messrs. W.
 Colomb, Colonel George
 Colombo Museum (Ceylon)
 Colonial Bank
 Colonial Consignment and Distributing Co.
 Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of
 Colonial Mining News, Proprietors of
 Colonial Office
 Coloniser, Proprietors of
 Colyar, H. A. de
 Comité de l'Afrique Française (Paris)
 Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of
 Commercial Intelligence, Proprietors of
 Commercial Intelligence Publishing Co.
 Commonwealth of Australia, Comptroller-General
 Commonwealth of Australia, Government of the
 Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Ltd.
 Constable & Co., Messrs. A.
 Coolgardie Miner, Proprietors of
 Co-operative Printing Society
 Coorg, Chief Commissioner of
 Copp Clark Co., The (Canada)
 Cotton, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I.
 Cowen, Charles
 Critic, Proprietors of
 Crofton, F. Blake (Nova Scotia)
 Crown Agents for the Colonies
 Cruickshank, J. G. (British Guiana)
 Cundall, Frank (Jamaica)
 Cyprus, Government of

- Daily British Whig (Canada), Proprietors of
 Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Proprietors of
 Daily Mail (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Daily News (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Daily Record (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tasmania), Proprietors of
 Daily Telegraph (Napier, N.Z.), Proprietors of
 Daily Telegraph (New Brunswick), Proprietors of
 Daily Telegraph (Quebec), Proprietors of
 Dalgety & Co., Messrs. (New South Wales)
 Dalton, E. H. G.
 Dangar, F. H.
 Darter & Sons, Messrs. (Capetown)
 Davey, Flack & Co., Messrs.
 David, Hon. L. O. (Canada)
 Davis & Sons, Messrs. P. (Natal)
 Davis, Hon. N. Darnell, C.M.G. (British Guiana)
 De Boeck, P.
 De La More Press
 De Lissa, Alfred (New South Wales)
 Desbarats Advertising Agency (Canada)
 Desjardins, J. (Canada)
 Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft
 De Vos, F. H. (Ceylon)
 Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley), Proprietors of
 Digby, Long & Co., Messrs.
 Doberck, W. (Hong Kong)
 Dominica Guardian, Proprietors of
 Dominican, Proprietors of
 Drane, Henry J.
 Dressler, Conrad
 Dublin University
 Durban Corporation
 Durban High School
 Durban Public Library
 Durham University
 Dutton, Frederick
 East Africa Protectorate, H.M.'s Commissioner
 East End Emigration Fund
 East and West (India), Proprietors of
 East India Association
 East London Dispatch (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth), Proprietors of
 Eaton, J. H. (Ceylon)
 Eaton, W. H.
 Edinburgh University
 Edwards, Stanley
 Egmont Star (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Egypt, Government of
 Emigrants' Information Office
 Engineering Association of New South Wales
 Engineering Times, Proprietors of
 Ermatinger, C. O., K.C. (Canada)
 Evening Herald (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Evening Post (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Evening Telegram (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Exchange and Mart, Proprietors of
 Falkland Islands, Government of the
 Farmers' Advocate (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Farming World (Canada), Proprietors of
 Federalist (Grenada), Proprietors of
 Federated Malay States, Resident-General
 Federation pour la Défense des Interets Belges a l'Etranger
 Ferguson, Hon. John, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Ceylon)
 Ferguson, Messrs. A. M. & J. (Ceylon)
 Fetherstonhaugh, E. J. (Canada)
 Fiji, Government of
 Fiji Times, Proprietors of
 Financial Times, Ltd., The
 Flint, Thomas B. (Canada)
 Florent, F. E. (Mauritius)
 Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of
 Fort St. George, India, Secretary to Government
 France, Ministère des Colonies
 Fraser, W. Percy
 Free Press (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Free Trade League
 Friend (Orange River Colony), Proprietors of
 Frowde, Henry
 Gambia, Government of
 Garden and Field (South Australia), Proprietors of
 Gay & Bird, Messrs.

Geelong Advertiser, Proprietors of
 Gentleman's Magazine, Proprietors of
 Geographical Association
 Geraldton Express (W. Australia), Proprietors of
 Germany, Government of
 Gibraltar, Government of
 Gilchrist & Powell, Ltd., Messrs.
 Girouard, Mr. Justice Desiré (Canada)
 Gold Coast Colony, Government of
 Gold Coast Leader, Proprietors of
 Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Ltd., Messrs. (Victoria)
 Gordon & Gotch, Messrs.
 Gough, E. H.
 Gow, Wilson & Stanton, Messrs.
 Grant, W. L.
 Grassi, Prof. B.
 Green, Miss Eda
 Green, R. Cottle
 Grenada, Government of
 Greytown Gazette (Natal), Proprietors of
 Grey-Wilson, Sir William, K.C.M.G. (Bahamas)
 Griffin, Watson (Canada)
 Grocott's Mail (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Guerin, Mrs. R. C. (Canada)
 Gwelo Times (Rhodesia), Proprietors of
 Hachette et Cie., Messrs.
 Haight & Co., Messrs. (Canada)
 Haliburton, Right Hon. Lord, G.C.B.
 Hamilton, J. U. (Canada)
 Hamilton Public Library (Canada)
 Hamilton Scientific Association (Canada)
 Harbor Grace Standard (Newfoundland), Proprietors of
 Harford, Dr. C. F.
 Haring, O.
 Harper, Dr. J. M. (Canada)
 Hastings (British Columbia) Exploration Syndicate
 Hathaway, Mrs. Ann (Canada)
 Hay, W. J.
 Hazell, Watson & Viney, Messrs.
 Health Resort, Proprietors of
 Heaton, J. Henniker, M.P.
 Heidelberg and Standerton News, Proprietors of
 Higgins, Rev. F. L. (Canada)
 Hills, Major Edmund H., C.M.G.
 Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of
 Home and Colonial Mail, Proprietors of

Home and Farm (N.S.W.), Proprietors of
 Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
 Hong Kong, Government of
 Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors of
 Hong Kong, Medical Department
 Hong Kong Telegraph, Proprietors of
 Hooper, Cecil H.
 Howard Smith Co., The (Victoria)
 Hugues, L. A. (Mauritius)
 Hurst & Blackett, Messrs.
 Hutchins, Miss B. L.
 Hutchinson & Co., Messrs.
 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T. (Cyprus)
 Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies (Barbados)
 Imperial Institute
 Imperial Library, Calcutta
 Imperial South African Association
 India, Government of
 India, Geological Survey of
 India, Secretary of State for
 Indian and Eastern Engineer, Proprietors of
 Indian Churchman, Proprietors of
 Indian Opinion (Natal), Proprietors of
 Indian Tea Association
 Industrial Publishing Co.
 Inland Sentinel (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Institut Colonial International, Bruxelles
 Institute of Bankers
 Institute of Bankers in South Africa
 Institution of Civil Engineers
 Intercolonial Medical Journal of Australasia, Proprietors of
 Intercolonial Railway Co., New Brunswick
 International Buddhist Society (Burma)
 International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association
 International Mercantile Agency of Canada
 Ireland, Alleyne
 Irish Times, Proprietors of
 Iron & Steel Trades Journal, Proprietors of
 Jack, D. R. (New Brunswick)
 Jack, Messrs. T. O. & E. C.
 Jalla, Rev. Odoardo
 Jamaica Agricultural Society

- Jamaica Church Aid Association in England
 Jamaica Churchman, Proprietors of
 Jamaica Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
 Jamaica Department of Agriculture
 Jamaica, Director of Public Gardens and Plantations
 Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of
 Jamaica, Government of
 Jamaica Institute
 Jamaica, Registrar-General
 Jamaica Times, Proprietors of
 Jamaica, Weather Office
 Jardine, D. K. (British Guiana)
 Jayewardene, A. St. V.
 Jerningham, Sir Hubert E. H., K.C.M.G.
 Jolly, Leslie (Tasmania)
 Juta & Co., Messrs. (Cape Town)
 Kalgoorlie Miner (Western Australia), Proprietors of
 Kalgoorlie Western Argus (Western Australia), Proprietors of
 Kandyan (Ceylon), Proprietor of
 Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Messrs.
 Kellond, R. A. (Manitoba)
 Kennelly, D. J., K.C. (Nova Scotia)
 Kew Royal Gardens, Director of
 Kimberley Corporation
 Kingon, W. A. (Cape Colony)
 Koloniaal Museum (Haarlem)
 Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee (Berlin)
 Koninklijk Instituut ('s Gravenhage)
 Krishna Raja Binaya (India)
 Krugersdorp Standard, Proprietors of
 La Belgique Coloniale et Maritime (Bruxelles), Proprietors of
 Labuan, Governor of
 Lagos, Government of
 Lagos Standard, Proprietors of
 Lagos Weekly Record, Proprietors of
 La Ligue Maritime (Paris)
 Lamprey, Colonel J. J.
 Lané, John
 La Nouvelle France (Canada), Proprietors of
 La Patrie Publishing Co. (Canada)
 Launceston Examiner, Proprietors of
 Laurie, T. Werner
 Lawrence & Bullen, Messrs.
 Ledger, Henry
 Lee & Co., Messrs. (Bermuda)
 Leeds Public Free Library
 Leeds University
 Leeward Islands Free Press, Proprietors of
 Leeward Islands, Government of
 Lehigh, M. S. (Canada)
 Le Journal de Française (Montreal), Proprietors of
 Le Mois Colonial et Maritime (Paris), Proprietors of
 L'Homme, Leoville (Mauritius)
 Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A.
 Library Syndicate (Cambridge)
 Life (Melbourne), Proprietors of
 Lindley, Percy
 Liverpool Geographical Society
 Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of Commerce
 Liverpool Institute of Tropical Research
 Liverpool University
 Livingstone College
 London Chamber of Commerce
 London Printing and Lithographing Co. (Canada)
 London School of Economics
 Longley, Hon. Mr. Justice J. W. (Nova Scotia)
 Longmans, Green & Co., Messrs.
 Lorho, Le Commandant
 Lorti, Professor S. A. (Canada)
 Low, Marston & Co., Messrs. Sampson
 Lunn, Dr. Henry S.
 Lustig, Hugo
 Lyttelton Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 McCann, P. A.
 McClurg & Co., Messrs. A. C. (Chicago, U.S.A.)
 McEvoy, Bernard
 McGill College and University (Montreal)
 McKim & Co., Messrs. (Canada)
 Mackay Mercury (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Mackay Standard (Queensland), Proprietors of
 McLean, R. D. Douglas (New Zealand)
 Macmillan & Co., Messrs.
 McTavish, Rev. W. S. (Canada)
 Madras Chamber of Commerce
 Madras Mail, Proprietors of
 Mafeking Mail, Proprietors of
 Maiden, J. H. (New South Wales)
 Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of
 Malta Chronicle, Proprietors of
 Malta, Government of

- Manawatu Standard (New Zealand),
Proprietors of
Manchester Geographical Society
Manchester University Press
Manitoba, Department of Agriculture
Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of
Manitoba, Government of
Manitoba Public Works Department
Marshall Brothers, Messrs.
Marshall & Son, Messrs. Horace
Martin, Hon. Mr. Justice Archer
(British Columbia)
Maryborough Colonist, Proprietors
of
Mather & Crowther, Messrs.
Mathieson, G.
Maurice, R. T. (South Australia)
Mauritius Chamber of Commerce
Mauritius, Government of
Mauritius Public Library
Meelant, H. S. (Transvaal)
Melbourne Age, Proprietors of
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board
of Works
Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of
Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of
Melbourne Public Library, Museum,
&c.
Melbourne Punch, Proprietors of
Melbourne University
Melville & Mullen, Messrs.
Menge, George (Canada)
Mercantile Guardian, Proprietors of
Mercer, Nicolaus & Co., Messrs.
Merchant and Shipper, Proprietors of
Methuen & Co., Messrs.
Michel, C. L. (Mauritius)
Midland News (Cape Colony), Pro-
prietors of
Might Directories, Ltd. (Canada)
Miles, Henry (Canada)
Military Gazette (Canada), Pro-
prietors of
Mille, Pierre
Mining Record (British Columbia),
Proprietors of
Mining Journal, Proprietors of the
Miramichi Natural History Associa-
tion (New Brunswick)
Mirror (Trinidad), Proprietors of
Missouri Botanical Garden (U.S.A.)
Modder, Frank (Ceylon)
Mombasa (British East Africa)
Trading and Development Syndi-
cate
Monetary Times (Canada), Proprietors
of
Montreal Daily Star, Proprietors of
Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal,
Proprietors of
Montreal Weekly Herald, Proprietors
of
Montreal Witness, Proprietors of
Montserrat Herald, Proprietors of
Morang & Co., Messrs. George N.
(Canada)
Morel, E. D.
Morgan, S. Vaughan
Morning Chronicle (Nova Scotia),
Proprietors of
Morning Herald (Western Australia),
Proprietors of
Morning Telegram (Winnipeg), Pro-
prietors of
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G. (Bar-
bados)
Mosse, Executors of the late J. R.
Motorist & Traveller, Proprietors of
Mowbray & Co., Messrs. A. R.
Murray, John
Musée du Congo (Bruxelles)
Napier, New Zealand, Mayor of
Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Pro-
prietors of
Natal, Agent-General for
Natal, Commissioner of Mines
Natal Department of Agriculture and
Mines
Natal, General Manager of Railways
Natal, Government of
Natal Mercury, Proprietors of
Natal, Port Captain
Natal Witness, Proprietors of
National Council of the Evangelical
Free Churches
National Geographic Society (Wash-
ington, U.S.A.)
National Monthly of Canada, Pro-
prietors of
National Review, Proprietor of
Natural History Museum
Navy League
Negreiros, Almada
Negri Sembilan, British Resident at
Nelson Evening Mail (New Zealand),
Proprietors of
Nettancourt-Vaudecourt, Jean de
New Brunswick, Government of
New Brunswick, Natural History
Society of
Newcastle Morning Herald (New
South Wales), Proprietors of
Newfoundland, Government of
Newnes, Ltd., Messrs. George
New South Wales, Agent-General
for

- New South Wales, Department of Lands
 New South Wales, Department of Mines and Agriculture
 New South Wales, Geological Survey
 New South Wales, Government of
 New South Wales, Public Library
 New South Wales Railway Commissioners
 New South Wales Sheep-breeders' Association
 New York Public Library
 New Zealand, Agent-General for
 New Zealand Department of Agriculture
 New Zealand Department of Labour
 New Zealand Farmer, Proprietors of
 New Zealand, Government of
 New Zealand, Government Geologist
 New Zealand Graphic, Proprietors of
 New Zealand Herald, Proprietors of
 New Zealand Institute
 New Zealand Mining Journal, Proprietors of
 New Zealand, Registrar-General of
 New Zealand Trade Review, Proprietors of
 New Zealand University
 Nigeria, Northern, The High Commissioner
 Nigeria, Southern, The High Commissioner
 Nisbet & Co., Messrs. James
 Nor' West Farmer (Winnipeg), Proprietors of
 North, F. W.
 North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of
 North China Herald (Shanghai), Proprietors of
 North-Eastern Rhodesia, The Administrator
 Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of
 North Queensland Herald, Proprietors of
 North Queensland Register, Proprietors of
 North-West Territories of Canada, Government of
 Nova Scotia, Government of
 Nova Scotia Historical Society
 Nova Scotian Institute of Science
 Nova Scotian, Proprietors of
 Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Messrs.
 Ons Land (Cape Town), Proprietors of
 Ontario Association of Architects
 Ontario, Bureau of Mines
 Ontario Department of Agriculture
 Ontario, Department of Crown Lands
 Ontario, Government of
 Ontario Historical Society
 Ontario, Minister of Education
 Ontario Provincial Museum
 Orange River Colony, Government of
 Oriental University Institute
 Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Otago Witness, Proprietors of
 Ottawa Daily Citizen, Proprietors of
 Ottawa Free Press, Proprietors of
 Ottawa University
 Our Western Empire, Proprietors of
 Owen & Co., Messrs. A.
 Pahang, British Resident
 Pankhurst, H.
 Parker, Critchley
 Parker, F. H. (Cyprus)
 Parker, J. H.
 Parker, W. R. P. (Canada)
 Parkinson, M. (Canada)
 Pastoralist's Review (Melbourne), Proprietors of
 Patent Office
 Patterson, William (Canada)
 Perak, British Resident
 Perry, Sir Allan (Ceylon)
 Perth Chamber of Commerce (Western Australia)
 Philip & Son, Messrs. G.
 Phillips, C. M.
 Phillips, C. M. (Straits Settlements)
 Pinang Gazette, Proprietors of
 Planters' & Commercial Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of
 Planters' Association of Ceylon (Kandy)
 Plate & Co., Messrs. A. W. A. (Ceylon)
 Polynesian Gazette (Fiji), Proprietors of
 Polynesian Society (New Zealand)
 Poole, Edwin (Canada)
 Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce
 Port of Spain Gazette, Proprietors of
 Pott & Co., Messrs. James (New York)
 Poverty Bay Herald (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Prince Edward Island, Government of
 Prince (Natal), Proprietors of
 Province, The (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Public Record Office
 Public Works, Proprietors of
 Puini, Prof. Carlo

Punjab, Government of the
 Putnam's Sons, Messrs. G. P.
 Quebec, General Council of the Bar of
 Quebec, Government of
 Queen's College and University, Kings-
 ton, Canada
 Queensland, Agent-General for
 Queensland Country Life, Proprietors
 of
 Queensland Geological Survey Depart-
 ment
 Queensland, Government of
 Queensland Government Statistician
 Queensland Grazier, Proprietors of
 Queensland Law Journal, Ltd.
 Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Pro-
 prietors of
 Queensland Public Service Board
 Queensland, Royal Society of
 Queenslander, Proprietors of
 Rand Daily Mail, Proprietors of
 Rand Pioneers Association (Johannes-
 burg)
 Rangitikei Advocate (New Zealand),
 Proprietors of
 Redruth School of Mines, Cornwall
 René, Charles A.
 Representative and Free Press (Cape
 Colony), Proprietors of
 Resources of British North America,
 Proprietors of
 Review of Reviews for Australasia,
 Proprietors of
 Review of Reviews, Proprietor of
 Rhodesia Advertiser, Proprietors of
 Rhodesia Herald, Proprietors of
 Rhodesia Museum
 Rhodesian Chamber of Mines
 Rivers Ltd., Messrs. Alston
 Robinson, Dr. Chalfont
 Robinson, John (Transvaal)
 Rod and Gun in Canada, Proprietors
 of
 Roger, Norman
 Ross, Henry (Canada)
 Roth, H. Ling
 Royal Asiatic Society
 Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon
 Branch)
 Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch)
 Royal Bank of Canada
 Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham
 Royal Geographical Society
 Royal Geographical Society of Aus-
 tralasia (Queensland Branch)
 Royal Geographical Society of Aus-
 tralasia (Victoria Branch)
 Royal Institution

Royal Scottish Geographical Society
 Royal Society of Literature
 Royal Statistical Society
 Royal United Service Institution
 Russell, H. C., C.M.G. (N.S. Wales)
 Russell, W. A. (Capetown)
 Ryrie Bros., Messrs. (Canada)
 Sands & McDougall, Ltd., Messrs.
 Sandwith, Dr. F. M.
 Sargant, E. B., (Transvaal)
 Sarasavi Sandaresa (Ceylon), Proprie-
 tors of
 Sarawak, Government of
 Saskatchewan, Government of
 Saturday Night (Toronto), Proprietors
 of
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital and
 College
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal,
 Editor of
 St. Christopher Advertiser, Proprie-
 tors of
 St. George's Chronicle (Grenada),
 Proprietors of
 St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of
 St. John's Ambulance Association
 (New South Wales Centre)
 St. Lucia, Administrator of
 St. Vincent, Administrator of
 St. Vincent Times, Proprietors of
 Schwarz, Prof. E. H. L. (Cape
 Colony)
 Sealy, Bryers & Walker, Messrs.
 Searcy, Alfred (South Australia)
 Selangor, British Resident at
 Seychelles, Government of
 Shelford, R.
 Short, Charles
 Sierra Leone, Government of
 Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprie-
 tors of
 Singapore Chamber of Commerce
 Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of
 Skeffington & Son, Messrs.
 Smily, F. (Canada)
 Smith, Elder & Co., Messrs.
 Smith, Hon. F. B. (Transvaal)
 Smith, Laurence
 Smith's Suitall Press
 Smith, W. E.
 Smithsonian Institution (Washing-
 ton, U.S.A.)
 Società Italiana d'Esplorazione Geo-
 grafica Commerciale (Milan)
 Société d'Etudes Coloniales (Brux-
 elles)
 Society of Arts
 Society of Comparative Legislation

- Somerset Budget (Cape Colony), Proprietors of
 Sonnenschein & Co., Messrs. Swan
 Sottas, Jules
 South Africa, Proprietors of
 South African Association for the Advancement of Science
 South African Exports, Proprietors of
 South African Insurance, Banking and Commercial Gazette (Cape Town), Proprietors of
 South African Law Journal, Proprietors of
 South African List of Schools, Proprietors of
 South African Mines, Proprietors of
 South African News (Cape Town), Proprietors of
 South African Philosophical Society
 South African Review, Proprietors of
 South Australia, Agent-General for
 South Australia, Government of
 South Australia, Royal Society of
 South Australian Advertiser, Proprietors of
 South Australian Public Library, Museum, &c.
 South Australian Register, Proprietors of
 South Australian School of Mines and Industries
 South Australian Zoological and Acclimatisation Society
 Southern Rhodesia, Government of
 Southland Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Spark, W. Staley (Canada)
 Speyer, Dr. H.
 Stanford, Edward
 Stanford, William
 Star (Johannesburg), Proprietors of
 Starkey, Mrs.
 Station Agronomique (Mauritius)
 Statist, Proprietors of the
 Stevens & Sons, Messrs.
 Stevens & Haynes, Messrs.
 Stewart, C. W. A.
 Stock, Elliot
 Straits Echo, Proprietors of
 Straits Settlements, Government of
 Straits Times, Proprietors of
 Street & Co., Messrs. G.
 Stuart, Colonel J. A. M., C.B., C.M.G.
 Sugar Journal and Tropical Cultivator (Queensland), Proprietors of
 Sun (New Brunswick), Proprietors of
 Surveyor, Proprietors of
 Sutton, C. W.
 Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of
 Sydney Mail, Proprietors of
 Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors of
 Sydney Public Library
 Sydney Stock and Station Journal, Proprietors of
 Sydney Trade Review, Proprietors of
 Sydney University
 Symons's Meteorological Magazine, Editor of
 Table Talk (Melbourne), Proprietors of
 Tamassa, Paul
 Tangye, Sir Richard
 Tariff Commission
 Tariff Reform League
 Tasmania, Agent-General for
 Tasmania, Government of
 Tasmania, Registrar-General
 Tasmanian Mail, Proprietors of
 Tennant, Hercules (Transvaal)
 Thompson, Hon. W. A. (Falkland Islands)
 Timaru Herald, Proprietors of
 Timber, Proprietors of
 Timber Trades Journal, Proprietors of
 Times (Medicine Hat, Canada), Proprietors of
 Times of Natal, Proprietors of
 Times of Swaziland, Proprietors of
 Times Press (Bombay)
 Todd, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G. (South Australia)
 Toronto Board of Trade
 Toronto Globe, Proprietors of
 Toronto News, Proprietors of
 Toronto Public Library (Canada)
 Toronto University (Canada)
 Torres Strait Pilot, Proprietors of
 Tourist, Proprietors of
 Toynbee, Captain Henry
 Tramway and Railway World, Proprietors of
 Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of
 Transvaal Chamber of Mines
 Transvaal Department of Agriculture
 Transvaal, Geological Survey
 Transvaal, Government of the
 Transvaal Leader, Proprietors of
 Transvaal Technical Institute
 Trappist Mission (Natal)
 Trinidad Agricultural Society
 Trinidad Botanical Department
 Trinidad, Government of
 Trinidad, Registrar-General
 Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon), Proprietors of

- Tropical Life, Proprietors of
 Turks and Caicos Islands, The Commissioner
 Union Coloniale Française (Paris)
 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (India), Government of
 United Service Gazette, Proprietors of
 United States, Department of Agriculture
 United States, Department of State
 Unwin, H. U.
 Unwin, Mrs. S. T. (Ceylon)
 Unwin, T. Fisher
 Upsala, University of (Sweden)
 Vacher & Sons, Messrs.
 Valran, Prof. G.
 Vancouver Board of Trade (British Columbia)
 Vause, Slatter & Co., Messrs. (Natal)
 Vetch, Colonel R. H., C.B.
 Victoria Colonist (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Victoria, Department of Agriculture
 Victoria, Government of
 Victoria Government Statist
 Victoria Institute
 Victoria Medical Board
 Victoria, Pharmacy Board of
 Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c.
 Victoria Public Library, Western Australia
 Victoria, Registrar of Friendly Societies
 Victoria, Royal Society of
 Victoria Times (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Victoria University (Canada)
 Vignaud, Henry
 Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of
 Waghorn, J. R. (Winnipeg)
 Waimate Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Wales, University College of
 Walker, W. S.
 Wallace, Miss 'Rena (New South Wales)
 Wanganui Herald (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Wanliss, T. D. (Victoria)
 Ward, Lock & Co., Messrs.
 War Office
 Warren & Sons, Messrs.
 Wason, J. Cathcart, M.P.
 Waterlow & Sons, Messrs.
 Weddel & Co., Messrs. W.
 Weeden, Warren (Queensland)
 Weekly Columbian (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Weekly Courier (Launceston, Tasmania), Proprietors of
 Weekly News (British Columbia), Proprietors of
 Weekly Official Intelligence, Proprietors of
 Weekly Record (Taranaki, N.Z.), Proprietors of
 Weekly Recorder (Barbados), Proprietors of
 Wellington, Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)
 Wellington Harbour Board (New Zealand)
 West African Mail, Proprietors of
 West Australian, Proprietors of
 West Australian Mining, &c., Journal, Proprietors of
 Western Australia, Agent-General for
 Western Australia, Attorney-General
 Western Australia, Department of Agriculture
 Western Australia, Geological Survey
 Western Australia, Government of
 Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of
 Western Pacific Herald (Fiji), Proprietors of
 West India Committee
 Westminster Co., The (Canada)
 Westminster Press
 Westminster Public Libraries
 Whitcombe & Tombs, Ltd., Messrs. (New Zealand)
 Wienand, C. F. (Transvaal)
 Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G. (Egypt)
 Willis, J. C., M.A. (Ceylon)
 Willmore, Mr. Justice J. S. (Egypt)
 Wilson, Effingham
 Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto
 Woodhouse, Messrs. C. M. & C.
 Woodville Examiner (New Zealand), Proprietors of
 Wright, Major W. J. (Canada)
 Wynberg Times, Proprietors of
 Yeoman (Wanganui, N.Z.), Proprietors of
 Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
 Young, Hon. James H. (Bahamas)
 Zanzibar Gazette, Proprietors of
 Zimmermann, Dr. A.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Photographs, &c.
Donations.....	1,042	1,315	33,476	43	72
Purchase	426	622	11,910	—	—
Total	1,468	1,937	45,386	43	72

The CHAIRMAN : The next business would have been to receive the Report which the Hon. Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney) has always been kind enough to make at our Annual Meetings. I am sorry he is not able to be here to-day, and I will ask the Secretary to read a letter from him.

“ Colonial Office :

“ February 27, 1906.

“ Dear Mr. O'Halloran,—I quite hoped to be able to have been present at the Annual Meeting this afternoon and to have rendered an account of my stewardship, but the pressure of business in this Department is so heavy at this moment that I see no prospect of getting away. I should have been glad to avail myself of the opportunity of congratulating the Fellows of the Institute on the soundness of its financial position, on its sustained prosperity and public usefulness, and, especially, on the fact that this year will see the extinction of its debt and will place it in unencumbered possession of its own freehold.

“ Please express to the Chairman and to the Council my regret at not being present.

“ Yours very truly,

“ M. F. OMMANNEY.”

The CHAIRMAN : It now becomes my duty to move the adoption of the Report and Accounts. I am sure the meeting must regret very much that Sir Montagu Ommanney is not present with us to-day, appreciating as we do so highly his services as Honorary Treasurer and the very clear statements he is always able to make on the subject of our finances. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose to refer to various matters which are touched upon in the Report. It is, I think, a good practice that we should, as we do in this Report, pass various matters in review. It not alone helps to refresh our memories, but affords a convenient opportunity of calling from the general body of the Fellows

expressions of opinion in the form of discussion which are instructive both to the Council and the Fellows generally. The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India is very truly and properly described as an historic event. It happens that the visit coincided with the General Election in this country. A General Election is nearer home, and is therefore calculated perhaps to absorb our minds as well as the columns of the newspapers, so that the public have not been able to follow the proceedings of their Royal Highnesses with the same close attention and completeness of report which otherwise would have been the case. We may, however, feel quite sure that the visit will be productive of great and most beneficial results. It cannot be without the greatest possible advantage that the Heir Apparent to the Throne of this great Empire should have the opportunity in this way of meeting with the great feudatory Princes in India over whom in the ordinary course of events he may be called upon to rule, and the interchange of personal acquaintance and ideas which must result will, as I say, be of the greatest possible advantage to the State. We may look forward, on the return of the Prince and Princess, to having, in the form of a book or books, a detailed account of what has taken place, and in that form at all events we may have the pleasure of seeing how successful the visit has been and how completely it has answered the purposes with which it was undertaken. It is interesting to note that the roll of our Fellows in 1905 was 4,491, constituting what may be described as a record. We continue to progress, not perhaps so rapidly as some of us might wish, still our progress is always in the right direction. The next paragraph of the Report is one which Sir Montagu Ommanney would have dealt with better than I shall. It relates to the general finances of the Institute. Of course, the most striking and satisfactory circumstance to all of us in that connection is that by July this year we shall be free from debt, and that we shall own this very commodious and in some respects handsome building without owing anything upon it. It is a satisfaction to feel that we have been able to pay the whole of the debt out of the normal income of the Institute. I am able to express freely from this chair, not having been a member of the Council at the time, the great admiration which I, personally, feel for the wisdom of the Council at the time the site was acquired, and especially the arrangement which was made to borrow this large sum from the Insurance Company in order to purchase the freehold. I think we must all feel the Council showed the greatest possible foresight and judgment, and when we come

to look at the matter now we are bound to give those concerned our warmest thanks. I am reminded by our Secretary that in anticipating the extinction of this debt by a period of some twenty years we are able to save the Institute something like £15,000 in the way of interest. Unfortunately, we have, as usual, a long obituary containing the names of many friends whose loss we deeply deplore. I cannot help mentioning Sir Robert Herbert, for many years a member of this Council and a most distinguished man, whose services to the Institute were of the greatest possible value. Also we have to lament the loss of General Lowry, one of the very oldest members of the Council; Sir David Tennant, a former member of the Council; and another whose name we shall all see in the list with great regret, Mr. S. W. Silver, one of the very oldest Fellows of the Institute. In consequence of the vacancies which have occurred by death, and in consequence of two other vacancies—not, happily, owing to death—the Council have made interim appointments. Sir Charles Stirling and Mr. Lionel Phillips both retired, Sir Charles Stirling because he is seldom now in London, and Mr. Lionel Phillips is now in South Africa. Perhaps I ought to mention here that the Duke of Connaught has honoured us by becoming one of our Vice-Presidents. His Royal Highness presided at our last annual banquet, which was a most successful function, and I am sure the Institute will feel proud of having his name on the list of Vice-Presidents. On the Council we have appointed to fill these vacancies Sir Albert H. Hime, Sir George S. Clarke, and Mr. J. G. Colmer, and the Fellows will be asked to confirm these appointments. It has been and always will be the object of the Council to see, as vacancies arise, that they are filled by representative men, so that the general standard and reputation of the Council may be maintained at a high level. Reference is also made to the annual Dinner and the *Conversazione*, and to the various papers which have been read and discussed. These papers have, as usual, related to a great variety of subjects, all very interesting, and they have given rise to discussions of an instructive character. I may perhaps be permitted to make reference to one particular address, delivered so recently that it is not mentioned in the Report; I refer to the address delivered last Tuesday by General Booth on the question of emigration. I venture to think that this is one of the most important questions now engaging public attention, and one which in the near future will engage even more attention. There can be no doubt, whatever may be the causes (possibly they are many), that in a greater or

less degree we must regard unemployment in this country as a permanent condition of things. While there may be various remedies, the way in which General Booth approaches the subject, and one which has my strongest sympathy and approval, is that emigration (properly and systematically conducted) is one of the best ways of grappling with the problem. What he, of course, laid great stress upon is that any system of emigration should be most carefully considered. It should not be spasmodic, but more or less continuous, so that wherever the evil is to be dealt with, if the funds are available, there will be the means of dealing with it. His great idea is that such arrangement should result figuratively in the construction of a bridge between the Mother Country and the different portions of the Empire, along which people may proceed to various parts of the Empire and have ready for them remunerative work. The building of a bridge of course suggests the idea that there should be proper approaches on each side, and what he is anxious to obtain, and what we would be anxious to promote, is that there should be an arrangement made for systematising emigration both on this side and the other. Personally, I hope this subject may be introduced and seriously discussed at the next Colonial Conference. It is a matter in which a great field of reciprocity may be opened between the Home and the Colonial Governments. Take this practical illustration. In the last few days the Government of New Zealand has been anxious to obtain a thousand navvies for the construction of a railway; they have the need for them, and hundreds of people apparently are ready to go, because we read that the office of the High Commissioner has been inundated with applications. But then they are told they must pay their own way there, and that although they are told that there will be plenty of work at good wages, still no guarantee of employment can be given. That seems to me to be the weak part of the scheme. If the requirements of any Colony are so pronounced that its Government is induced to take such a step, would it not be a wise thing if the means were found on this side as well as on the other to provide the necessary funds to enable these men to go out, even if it were arranged on a basis which I believe to be quite possible in many cases, under which they would ultimately repay the cost of their journey? If the question were to be approached in that way it would have a great bearing on this question of unemployment. I may say I was struck, when I read General Booth's pamphlet on the emigration work of the Salvation Army, with a quotation from John Stuart Mill to the effect that "there need be

no hesitation in affirming that Colonisation in the present state of the world is the very best affair of business in which the capital of an old and wealthy country can possibly engage." If it is good business for an old and wealthy country, it cannot be bad business for a young and wealthy country, and so as regards both Colonial and Home Governments, under a well-considered system, the expenditure of public money in this way would be wise and fruitful. Remember that in transferring population from the United Kingdom to various parts of the Empire nothing is lost, because we are accustomed to regard the Empire as united and as one, and we retain these people not only for the purpose of future trade but for the defence of the Empire as well. In the Report the usual reference is made to our Library, a reference which is exceedingly well deserved. One new feature very interesting to me is that we have now included in the Library the law reports of very nearly all the large self-governing Colonies. That is a very valuable addition to the Library, because many of us constantly require to make references to the decisions of the Colonial courts, and this hitherto has been a matter of great difficulty to anyone engaged in legal affairs in London. I should like to see all Colonial newspapers and the Annual Volume of the Proceedings of this Institute accessible in our principal free libraries. They would afford a great deal of valuable information having a direct bearing, among other things, on the question of emigration. The subject of the double income-tax, I am sorry to say, has not made much progress. It is, however, interesting to notice on this occasion that representations on the same subject have been made by the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents-General of our Colonies, and with their co-operation we may hope some day to make progress in dealing with the question. It is of course a demand which would involve a certain degree of monetary loss to the Exchequer, and I am afraid we shall never meet with a very sympathetic ear until the Chancellor of the Exchequer has a large surplus to deal with. Then there is a reference to a circular issued from the Colonial Office in the time of the late Government in regard to the question of Colonial Conferences and the desirability of some greater organisation of the matters which are brought before these periodical gatherings. This is a matter of the greatest importance, for when we consider how these Conferences are brought about, that they are held at considerable intervals and within prescribed limits of time, the possibility of useful results would obviously be greatly enhanced if the work to be submitted could be investigated in detail beforehand,

so that all the Conference would have to do would be to bring its judgment to bear on the information submitted. The final paragraph of the Report congratulates the Fellows on the success of the efforts which the Institute has made in favour of all movements for consolidating the Empire. The criticism has sometimes been made, in fact it has several times been mentioned to myself, that this Institute might with advantage take a more active part in expressing its opinions upon some of the important political questions which from time to time arise affecting different parts of His Majesty's dominions. Possibly the criticism may be deserved, but those who voice it must at the same time remember that it is a fundamental rule of the Institute that it should not take part in, or publicly commit itself to an expression of opinion from the Institute as a body on, questions which form the subject of controversy between political parties. In other words, while political questions are within our sphere, party politics are not. It is perhaps an unfortunate and much to be regretted fact that some questions which in the ordinary sense would be of great interest to this Institute and its Fellows, and which most of us would wish might be debated from an independent platform, are nevertheless drawn within the controversies of Party. It must always be remembered, therefore, that the Council have to be careful not to attempt to commit the Institute to any definite line of action in regard to such questions which, if they are the subject of controversy without would inevitably equally become the subject of controversy within our own body. We, the members of the Council as well as the Fellows themselves, in regard to such questions, doubtless hold our own opinions as individuals, and as individuals are free to give expression to them as occasion or opportunity offers, but it is a very different thing when it becomes a question of the Institute as such, by resolution or in any other form, taking definite action. Amongst such a large body of Fellows opinions would inevitably differ, and any attempt to commit the Institute to action on questions of that kind would almost certainly create friction from which the general interests and welfare of the Institute would suffer. It is, I venture to think, owing to a loyal recognition of this fundamental rule that the Institute has prospered so much up to the present time, and it can only be by continuing to observe it that we can expect to prosper in the future. Apart from controversial matters, there are many subjects within the scope of our great motto, "The welfare of the Crown and the maintenance of the Empire," that we can and do take part in, and if it should be your pleasure to continue towards your Council the

same generous measure of confidence which you have invariably shown in the past we may all, I trust, cordially work and co-operate in promoting the interests of the Royal Colonial Institute, of which we are all alike Fellows, and of which we are all so justly and deservedly proud. I now move the adoption of the Annual Report of the Council and the Accounts, omitting that part of the Report referring to the proposed alterations in the Rules, which will be dealt with separately.

Colonel Sir J. ROPER PARKINGTON seconded the Motion.

Mr. H. F. EATON (late of Victoria): I beg to move that the paragraph in the Report relating to the double income-tax be omitted. Is it desirable, I would ask, that this Institute should continue to press on the Imperial Government the view that the returned Colonists object to paying the British income-tax? For my own part, I see no reason why a returned Colonist should be exempt from paying a tax which is imposed on his fellow-citizens in England. Having earned his money in the Colony, he ought, of course, to pay the tax in that Colony where his property is situated or whence his income is derived. In fact, I suppose none of us object to pay the local tax—it is only the English income-tax which is objected to. But I fail to see the force of this objection, or why, when we come here, we should not pay our proportionate quota of the English taxes. We enjoy all the advantages which the Government provides for its citizens, not only in this country but abroad. If one of us were travelling in a foreign country he would be under the ægis of our country, and if he was arrested, say in Russia, as a nihilist, he would expect the representative of our Government to come to his aid. For my own part, I am proud as well as willing to pay my share of the taxation, and I do not seek, because I am a returned Colonist, to be in a better position with regard to Imperial taxation than my neighbour who has never left the Mother Country. I move the paragraph be eliminated.

The CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot accept that as a proper amendment. The Report has been circulated and we can hardly recall the paragraph. It is, however, open to Mr. Eaton to disagree with any paragraph in the Report, and the Council would certainly pay attention to the opinions expressed in this room with regard to this or any other question.

Mr. EATON: Then I will move that the meeting disagree with this portion of the Report.

Sir NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.: I would point out to the meeting that the Report simply states what we have done in the

matter, and says that the Council are of opinion that the anomaly might be remedied by a short Act of Parliament. It does not say we propose to make any further representations.

Mr. EATON : It is in that direction.

Mr. R. COTTLE GREEN : I am all in favour of the contention that we ought to pay our fair share of Imperial burdens, but why a man should be called upon to pay one tax in the Colony and another here on the same thing is more than I can understand. It seems too much of a good thing. I may be allowed, turning to another matter, to refer to one clause in the Report which met with the enthusiasm of the Fellows. It was originally intended to complete the repayment of the loan on this building some twenty years hence. Now, so far as I can see, there is no reason at all why the building and site should be handed over to our successors free of debt. In the future the Institute would be able to pay the interest on the debt far more easily than it has done in the past, and, in my opinion, some of the money which we have been using for the purpose might very well be applied to adding to the comforts of the Members. No doubt many suggestions have from time to time been made to the Council about what Members would like to see done, and the reply no doubt has been, "We cannot afford it." Every year, as I have said, we are getting stronger in both Members and subscriptions, yet we go on paying off the debt in a much shorter time than is at all necessary, while the money, in my opinion, might very well be applied to other purposes.

Mr. HOLROYD CHAPLIN asked for an explanation of an item in the account, described as "gratuity £100."

Dr. ALFRED HILLIER ; I think there is a misapprehension in the mind of the gentleman who referred to the income-tax, in so far as he suggested that the proposal on this subject implied any reluctance on the part of returned Colonists to bear their fair share of taxation. What the Council have pointed out is, that under existing arrangements it frequently falls to the Colonist to have to pay income-tax both in the Colony and the Mother Country, and the Council suggests a short Act of Parliament which shall regard the income-tax as a sort of Imperial tax ; and make provision that, where a man pays a certain amount of the tax in the Colony, he shall only be asked to pay the balance, if there be one, which exists over and above the Colonial tax, to the Exchequer of the Mother Country. In other words, it is not a proposal to secure immunity from taxation for the returned Colonist, but equality of taxation for this particular purpose in the Empire. There is one

other matter in the Report which aptly illustrates the position of this Institute in regard to what action it may take on political or Imperial questions. While the greatest care has been shown, and I trust always will be, in handling questions of mere party politics, I would remind you that we have in our Charter a clause setting forth, as one of our objects, the preservation of the permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the Empire. If we are to be precluded from taking part in purely party controversies, it behoves us, I think, the more to take up such Imperial work as we feel to be entirely dissociated from party politics. And from this point of view I think the last paragraph but one in the Report, which puts on record the circular relating to the Colonial Conference, is one of the greatest importance to us, and one concerning which we may perfectly legitimately take an active interest. As a matter of fact, I believe I am right in saying that the first Colonial Conference was called by a Liberal Government and the subsequent ones by Unionist Governments, and this circular suggesting the formation of the Conferences into a sort of Imperial Council, with headquarters in London, is a matter which has really arisen out of the policy of both parties in the past, and one which has a special interest for us, inasmuch as it was recently made the subject of an able and exhaustive Paper read before this Institute by an eminent jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock. That is obviously and pre-eminently a question which, without entrenching on party politics, we might give special attention to. I would remind you further that Mr. Lyttelton's circular has been received with the warmest appreciation in all the Colonies, and inasmuch as the whole of this work is one calculated in an eminent degree to further one of the great objects of this Institute, it is one which in my opinion we might watch with the closest interest and consider in all its aspects.

Mr. EATON: A previous speaker thinks we are under a misapprehension as to the incidence of this double tax. I maintain that the local income-tax for the Colony is for the local government and betterment of that Colony, and has nothing whatever to do with the Imperial income-tax, and cannot be associated with it.

Mr. P. F. WOOD: I am glad the Council are taking up this most important question of emigration. It requires careful handling, but, provided it is so handled, emigration would be of the greatest advantage, not only to this country, but to the Colonies. There are a vast number of respectable people in this country suffering from grinding poverty—respectable, sober people, who

cannot find work. If a proper scheme were devised for transferring them to lands across the sea, where they would live in comparative comfort, the result would be to the unspeakable advantage, not merely of themselves, but of that union between the Colonies and the Mother Country which we so much desire. It can and ought to be done in the interests of humanity, apart from anything else. I congratulate the Council and Fellows on the success of this useful and beneficent Institute, and on the amount of light which it carries to members here, and to colonists all over the world.

Mr. R. BLELOCH: I would take the liberty of suggesting to the Council the advisability of opening this Institute on Sundays. This, perhaps, would be a new departure that might not commend itself to everyone, but I would remind you that there are those who come over to this country for only a few months, who are strangers to London, and to whom access to the Library on Sundays would be a great advantage. There is, I believe, a feeling amongst Fellows in South Africa, and no doubt in other Colonies, that the course I have suggested would be a great convenience.

Dr. T. MILLER MAGUIRE: I have pleasure in supporting the suggestion, in the interest, not only of visitors, but of people who live in London. One of the principal functions of this Institute is to spread light, and I think that some little portion of our abundant funds might very well be applied in giving some extra wages or honorarium to officials for their attendance, so as to enable some of us, who are busy men, to visit the Institute and peruse the records of the Empire which are contained in this valuable Library.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. (who explained that, owing to an engagement of a public character, he had arrived late), said: I have not had the advantage of hearing all that has been said, but within the last few minutes I have heard several suggestions with which I cordially agree. It is well known that I have always urged strongly that this Institute is to a certain extent a political institution—that while we are debarred by our charter and constitution from entering into party politics, yet I have always maintained, inasmuch as we are an Imperial institution, that Imperial politics might very well be taken up when occasion arises. With regard to emigration, I have for many years taken a leading part in furthering schemes of this character, and only last week I had the happiness of presiding at the meeting addressed by General Booth. It is a great compliment that the Salvation Army has just reprinted a pamphlet on the subject which I published thirty-five

years ago—a pamphlet which advocates very strongly the object we have in view. The Council will always support any well-considered proposal for that great national object. I maintain that in spite of all we hear on the subject, as for instance with regard to “the unfit,” there are a number of people who, for the sake of the Colonies and the Mother Country alike, might very well be transferred to these newer lands.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to announce that the scrutineers report that the retiring members of the Council and those provisionally appointed are all re-elected.

President.

H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents.

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., G.C.M.G.	EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.
H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G., G.C.V.O.	EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G.
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	EARL OF ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.	EARL OF ROSEBERRY, K.G., K.T.
MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.
EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.	LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.
EARL OF CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.	RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE TAUBMAN GOLDIE, K.C.M.G.
EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P., C.M.G.	SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G.
	SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.
	SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.

ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL BOWDEN-SMITH, K.C.B.	The RT. HON. SIR ALBERT H. HIME, K.C.M.G.
THE HON. T. A. BRASSEY.	WALTER H. JAMES, Esq., K.C.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Esq.	SIR HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.
SIR GEORGE S. CLARKE, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.	WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq., M.P.
J. G. COLMER, Esq., C.M.G.	SIR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq.	SIR GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B.
FREDERICK DUTTON, Esq.	S. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B.	SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.
SIR THOMAS E. FULLER, K.C.M.G.	G. R. PARKIN, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.
SIR JAMES F. GARRICK, K.C.M.G.	SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B.	RIGHT HON. SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
ALFRED P. HILLIER, Esq., B.A., M.D.	MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B.

Honorary Treasurer.

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

With regard to the income-tax, it will, I think, be the opinion of most Fellows that Mr. Eaton must be blessed with a large income, because, as a general rule, people are not always anxious to pay income-tax twice over on the same money. It is not only a question of the retired Colonist. In bringing this matter before the Government, we have drawn attention to the fact that taxation of this kind, imposed on the same income twice over, is calculated to restrict the flow of capital between the Mother Country and the Colonies. There are, fortunately, other people besides retired Colonists who have capital, and it has been their custom to seek investments in different Colonies, but when you have to pay a double income-tax on the return derived from those investments, it goes a long way to rob them of their advantage. Thus the flow of capital ceases, and that is not a good thing for the Mother Country or the Colonies. There is one other matter, a domestic matter, in regard to our building. At the last annual meeting we mentioned that it was contemplated to extend a lease to the Admiralty for a short term, because, for one reason, we hoped to invite from the Fellows an expression of opinion as to the way they would regard that proposal before we actually committed ourselves to it. Inasmuch as there was no objection, we have renewed the lease to the Admiralty for a period of two years, when we can bring their tenancy to an end. We get an increased rental. I think we may exercise patience in regard to the upper part of the premises for that short period, but the reason which largely swayed the Council in acceding to the desire of the Admiralty was that they had been exceedingly good tenants for twenty-one years, and if we had determined the lease they would have been put to great inconvenience. One advantage to us, as we shall have paid off the debt in July, is that we shall have two years (during which time we can accumulate a little money) for the purpose of considering how we may usefully expend that money in making the upper portion of the premises of advantage to the Fellows when we resume possession. And the Council would be glad if the Fellows would make any suggestions to the Secretary as to the way the upper part of the premises might be most usefully employed. I cannot undertake that we will carry out all the suggestions which may be made, but I can promise that they shall be carefully considered. It will, of course, be an architect's question to a certain extent, but in preparing the plans it is important to have a good idea of what you are going to do. In regard to the gratuity of £100, this, as has been explained before, is an honorarium given to a gentleman

who assists the Hon. Treasurer in the detailed work of keeping the accounts. You will hardly expect me to give any definite expression of opinion with regard to Sunday opening. The idea commends itself to me personally, and I believe it would commend itself to the Council. I may promise, at all events, that we will take the suggestion into consideration, and see how far we can, if at all, give effect to it.

The Motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN : I have to move that the following new rule be adopted :—

15a. The name of the Institute shall not be used as an address on any circular letter, report, correspondence, or document of a business character intended for publication, or any prospectus of a public company.

We have had one or two instances before us where, I am sorry to say, the name of the Institute has been used as described, and although in one case possibly this has been done without doing any real harm, still it is not a desirable thing that documents of this kind intended for publication should be headed as from this Institute. It does not necessarily identify the Institute with the document, but such a practice is likely to be misunderstood, and we cannot err by being on the safe side. We do not at all encourage the idea of the Institute being made use of for business purposes.

Mr. H. DE R. WALKER, M.P., seconded the Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN : I have now to move that Rule 16 be repealed and the following rule substituted for it :—

16. Whensoever there shall appear to the Council to be cause for the removal of the name of any Fellow of the Institute from the List of Fellows, or on receipt of a requisition to that effect with the reasons stated and signed by not less than twenty Fellows of the Institute, the subject shall be taken into consideration by the Council; and if the Members of the Council present in each case, and being not less than twelve in number, shall by a majority of not less than three fourths determine to remove such Fellow, his name shall be cancelled in the Register of Fellows, provided that no such resolution shall be acted upon in the case of a Life Fellow unless the resolution of the Council to remove such Fellow shall be confirmed by an ordinary majority at a subsequent meeting of the Council at which not less than twelve Councillors are present.

The existing rule in regard to the expulsion of a Fellow in substance requires two proceedings. In the first place, the Council have to come to a resolution, and then convene a special meeting

of the Institute in order to leave it to the Fellows to confirm or not that resolution. Without going into details, we have had circumstances and cases occasionally brought under our notice where it might have appeared to us to be desirable that some such action should be taken. But what we have always felt is that to convene a special meeting of the Institute for the purpose is not a very desirable proceeding, does not conduce to the dignity of the Institute, and might be unnecessarily drastic as regards the Fellow with whom we are proposing to deal. There might be circumstances brought to the knowledge of the Council which might induce us to come to a certain conclusion, but I cannot see that there should be any reason or necessity for making those reasons public; in fact, there are many reasons against such a course, so much so that where the question has been under consideration we have hesitated to adopt it. It is entirely a matter for the Fellows whether they have sufficient confidence in the Council to entrust them with that power. We should never desire to use it in any other way than to the advantage of the Fellows as a whole. I believe the Society of Arts have a similar rule. I cannot help thinking it would be to the advantage of the Institute if the Council had this power. We shall of course accept your decision, whatever it may be.

Mr. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN seconded the Motion.

Mr. C. V. CREAGH, C.M.G.: I would suggest as an amendment that any member who is considered by the Council to be ineligible should be allowed the opportunity of resigning. I have looked at the rules of two or three clubs and find that a member has this opportunity before being expelled.

Sir NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.: It may be taken for granted that this always has been and would be the case.

Admiral the Hon. Sir EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G.: Generally speaking, a member would have the opportunity of resigning under ordinary circumstances.

Dr. T. MILLER MAGUIRE: I think that in these matters we cannot be too cautious, having regard to certain things there are going on. It is just conceivable that, under the influence of furious agitation in times of political animosity, the Council might be desirous of getting rid of some member. For myself, I should always be ready to go on getting a hint, but there are some others who might not, and I myself am not in favour of any arbitrary proceeding if we could possibly avoid it. However, I do not raise any issue.

Sir NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.: It is obvious, I think, that the

Council would be only too glad to jump at the offer of resignation rather than exercise the power under the rule.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: I can fully corroborate what Sir Nevile Lubbock says. The Council would be only too glad to accept resignation beforehand, rather than have recourse to expulsion.

Mr. F. W. STONE: Is it in the power of the Council to invite a member to resign?

The CHAIRMAN: That is already provided for by Rule 15, under which any Fellow may withdraw by signifying his wish to do so. I cannot conceive that any Council would be so indiscreet as to wish to take upon themselves what, after all, would be a most unpleasant task, if the member would relieve them of the difficulty by sending in his resignation. Unfortunately, if you want to get rid of an undesirable member, that particular individual very often will not take the hint at all, and the only thing is to have recourse to a process of peaceable removal.

The Resolution was agreed to with one dissentient.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to move now: "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the Various Colonies; and the Honorary Auditors, Mr. F. H. Dangar and Mr. H. F. Billingham, for their services during the past year." All these officers have rendered great and valuable services to the Institute. The Council and Fellows appreciate those services very highly, and it is only right and just we should place our thanks on record.

The Resolution was seconded by Capt. W. P. ROCHE, and unanimously agreed to.

Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.: I wish to propose, on behalf of the Fellows, a vote of thanks to the Council for the manner in which they have discharged their duties in the past year. My association with the Institute goes back to 1870, when we numbered 275 Members, meeting in a little room off the Strand. Thus I am able to appreciate the services of a succession of Councils. You know the great public services the Institute has rendered in educating the public of this country in matters connected with the Colonies, and these walls, I believe, contain the best collection of works on the Colonies ever got together.

Mr. J. E. BURBANK seconded the Resolution, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Council, I have to thank you.

We have endeavoured to do the best we can in the discharge of the duties that fall upon us.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : It has often been my pleasant duty to propose another Resolution, and that is that we give our best thanks to our excellent Secretary and the rest of the staff for their services during the past year. I suppose there is no Member who comes more frequently in contact with them than I do myself, for I am here almost daily, and therefore I know as much as anyone what they do, and how they do it. Year by year we are more pleased, if possible, with the staff, which is a most valuable one, from Mr. O'Halloran downwards.

Mr. JOHN GOODLIFFE seconded the Resolution, which was carried.

The SECRETARY : On behalf of the staff, I have to thank you very sincerely for your vote of thanks. This is the 25th annual meeting I have attended officially, and I may say that during that time the staff have always been supported by the Council and Fellows, and owe a great deal to their ready help and sympathy in carrying out their duties.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 13, 1906, when a paper on "Our Policy in the West Indies" was read by Miss C. de Thierry.

Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 30 Fellows had been elected, viz. 7 Resident, 23 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Matthew G. Heeles, Walter M. Hitchcock, Montague Kirkwood, Townsend M. Kirkwood, W. E. Briggs Priestley, M.P., Thomas L. M. Rose, Robert M. Sebag-Montefiore, B.A.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

N. N. Adis (Straits Settlements), Hon. Robert K. Bishop, M.L.C. (Newfoundland), Charles H. Campagnac (Burma), Wm. L. Ewing (Rhodesia), Hon. Amias W. Falck, M.L.C. (Orange River Colony), Robert Gledden (Western Australia), George F. Hollingsworth (Natal), Sydney Huffam (Transvaal), Thomas Jowitt, C.E. (Southern Nigeria), A. G. Lavertine, C.E. (Transvaal), Alfred Lewis (Transvaal), Robert S. MacPhail, C.E. (Ceylon), J. E. McNellan (Transvaal), Thomas Maughan (Western Australia), Arthur E. Pearce (New Zealand), James Pennington (Natal), William Power, M.P. (Canada), Arthur Pratt (Transvaal), Captain Edward Reading (Orange River Colony), John Sankey (Orange River Colony), Ernest C. B. Saxby (Natal), Walter S. Webber (Transvaal), Charles H. Wilson, J.P. (South Australia).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman called upon Miss C. de Thierry to read a Paper on

OUR POLICY IN THE WEST INDIES.

UNDER the influence of Cobdenism this country has ceased to have a definite aim in the world. Her horizon is bounded by imports and exports, or would be only that circumstances are too strong for

her. In this way sound Imperial strategy is sacrificed to our fiscal system. Nowhere is it more marked than in the Western Hemisphere. Under the pressure of events we have indeed formulated an Asiatic policy, and begun to think of India and South Africa as parts of a strategical whole. But we have no American policy, unless indeed it is abandonment, in which case it is not constructive but destructive, and therefore, out of harmony with Imperialism. But, said the Colonial Secretary a while ago, the rumour as to the cession of the West Indies is absurd. And so we can only suppose that the Government is drifting.

The one gleam of light in our diplomacy during the past fifty years was the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, in which the rights of England and the United States in the construction of the Panama Canal were held to be equal. Instead of being a purely American undertaking it was to be under the joint control of the two countries. As a guarantee of her good faith Great Britain gave up Greytown, the Mosquito Coast Protectorate, and the Bay Islands, all commanding positions near the Isthmus. As things have turned out this was a surrender absolutely without equivalent. For the Americans never rested until the treaty was abrogated, which was done in 1901 by the Pauncefote-Hay Convention. Hence the Panama Canal is, with England's consent, to be built as an American concern. Nothing was said about the strategical position we abandoned in the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, and so, by a mere stroke of the pen, a waterway, which may rival the Suez Canal, was placed under the control of a foreign power.

Nor is this all. The same Power commands the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, and, when the Mole St. Nicholas is acquired, the Windward Passage entrance to the Caribbean opposite the projected canal. That is to say, the shortest routes from Great Britain and the Dominion to Panama, Honduras, and Jamaica are not now dominated by Spain, but by the United States. The point for us to consider is how long do we mean to go on sacrificing our strategical position in the New World to a worn-out creed? Except commercially, we were as strong in the Caribbean in 1898 as we were in 1815. The new century finds us with our supremacy gone, and a pushing rival in our place.

It is an elementary principle of statesmanship that no policy can be sound in which harmony between strategy and armaments is lacking. Nevertheless, we defy it constantly, our favourite method of conducting National and Imperial affairs being the pigeon-hole method, which led us into the South African valley

of humiliation in 1899. In the West Indies, we are moving towards the precipice of disaster in the same way. The Pauncefoot-Hay Convention settled a diplomatic question, which was treated entirely on its merits, whereas it should have been treated as part of a world policy. The Foreign Secretary, in the absence of co-ordination between the great Departments of State, acted without any reference to naval, military, or commercial considerations. But it is the First Sea Lord who dominates the situation now. His presence in Whitehall is a sign that we realise the menace of the German Navy, since he is a man who not only knows what he wants but how to get it. His strength is, however, out of all proportion to his responsibility. Not that the scheme of naval redistribution was wrong; on the contrary, it was a crying need in the last century. But, as it has been carried out, it has given rise to the present uneasiness in the West Indies, and emphasised our decline in the Caribbean.

It is one of the lamentable effects of *laissez-aller* in England's international outlook that she lends herself to extremes in policy. For a generation the "bricks-and-mortar" school had her ear. Now, it is the "blue-water" school, and neither reck of commerce. The Admiralty having come to the conclusion that naval bases are no longer required for the protection of Imperial interests in the Caribbean, the War Office decided to withdraw all the white troops from Jamaica, Barbados, and St. Lucia. But where were the Army Council, the Committee of Imperial Defence, and the Cabinet? It is not the Admiralty which should decide questions of policy, but the Government after they have consulted their naval and military advisers, and taken due account of the political and commercial situation. No one in the War Office with West Indian experience favoured the withdrawal of the garrisons, and only three members of the Committee of Imperial Defence. But, because naval counsels carried the day, we have had one of those extraordinary reversals of policy, which make the plain man remember Wei-hai-Wei, Rosyth, and now St. Lucia unpleasantly. Because millions have been wasted on defence works in the West Indies, said Mr. Balfour in May 1905, that was no reason for wasting more. But six months later he was compelled to admit that the Government had travelled too fast in the Caribbean. Hence, there is already a modification of the policy, which was paraded with such a flourish of trumpets less than two years ago, and what guarantee have we that it is any sounder than its predecessor?

It was not, however, the possibility of another Venezuelan crisis, or a dim realisation of the fact that, once removed, the garrisons will never be allowed to return without international complications, which moved Downing Street. It was the disagreeable progress of events. The opposition of the Colonists to the new policy was not, as officialism believed, due to sentiment or the loss of revenue. It was based on knowledge and experience. Though a preponderating black population is a feature of many British Colonies, it is complicated in the West Indies by geographical conditions. For the islands are small, numerous, and so scattered that there are a thousand miles between the two points of the arc they describe. Therefore the rapid concentration of the local forces at a given point is almost impossible. But this is not all. In Barbados population is as dense as it is in China, and, as the planters are on the plantations, the difficulty of defence in the Caribbean as a whole is here shown in one island. In Jamaica a similar state of things exists, and in British Guiana and Trinidad is rendered only less dangerous by the mixed character of the population.

Not that the coloured people are, as a rule, hard to govern. On the contrary the relations between them and the British are in pleasing contrast to the relations existing between his brother of the mainland and the American. But they are highly strung, and an easy prey to the political and religious agitator. What can be done this way may be learned from a history of the Ethiopian movement in South Africa. At present the West Indian thinks nothing about the withdrawal of the troops. But under the sinister influence of a demagogue he might think much. In India during the Crimean War a similar measure precipitated the Mutiny. But none of these conditions carried any weight with the Home Government till the recent riots at Georgetown lent them a new significance. Nevertheless there is no reversal of policy such as several Ministerial organs announced a few weeks ago. For, before his resignation, Mr. Balfour promised a deputation from the West India Committee that something should be done to provide security for the Caribbean. So far it amounts to very little, and does not touch the great questions at issue. A second-class cruiser, carrying a company and a half of Marines, is all very well, but, in addition, cadres should have been left at St. Lucia, Barbados, and Jamaica as they were at Halifax. Moreover, if a white force of Artillery and Engineers are to be retained on shore, the forts can hardly be as useless as extremists would have us believe. For the purpose of

preserving order the West India Regiment may be left out of consideration. It is an Imperial Corps of proved faithfulness, but its fine record has not been made in the West Indies. Indeed, the employment of either black police or black troops to quell a negro rising invariably leads to serious fighting, whereas the mere appearance of a smaller body of white troops is enough to restore order. That there are local forces in the Islands may be admitted. But it has never yet been shown how they can be organised to take the place of British garrisons.

But even if the measure were a sound one it is being carried out in the wrong way. If we are to believe Ministers the silken bonds of sentiment alone keep the Empire together. That they are mistaken is clear from the fact that in the practical expression of a change of policy involving a British Colony sentiment is entirely eliminated. To this the history of South Africa bears witness on every page. When the troops were withdrawn from New Zealand she was in the midst of a Maori War; when they were withdrawn from Canada her peace was threatened by Fenians in the United States. To-day they are being withdrawn from the West Indies, when local defence is weak, when the commercial and political situation is unfavourable, and when the only condition absolutely essential to the success of such a policy is absent, viz. cheap and rapid communication between the Islands, and between them and the Mother Country. Again, officialism is displaying a petty meanness on the spot curiously at variance with sentiment. For instance, it will give Barbados the refusal of such properties as she desires at a higher price than the highest private offer. She is compelled to pay £800 for three quarters of an acre of barren rock at Hastings, and rent the Savannah at £150 a year until a price is agreed on. Though ill able to afford it, she is buying property in the public interest simply because the War Office means to sell. The silken bonds of Empire become "squalid" without any aid from a tariff.

If there was a personality at the War Office as able and powerful as there is at the Admiralty, our policy in the Caribbean would have been conceived on different lines no doubt. But even then it would not meet the case because our commercial strategy is so faulty. The mighty fabric of the British Empire has been built up on trade, and by trade it will be maintained. Hence the best-laid plans of defence must come to naught if they are not based on commerce. But the only Minister of the late Government who perceived this, and built up a policy on it, was Mr. Chamberlain.

But if we have continuity at the Foreign Office we have none at the Colonial Office, and so nothing more can be done until the fiscal system of this country is put on a business footing. At present it is almost impossible to get the official mind to see that the essence of the West Indian question is commercial.

It therefore comes to this, that we are drifting in every direction but the naval. We are, apparently, acting on the assumption that as things are so they will be. But, in this world, nations never remain stationary; either they move forward or they move backward. So with us in the West Indies, so-called Free Trade ruined their prosperity, while we calmly looked on, and did nothing. This worked badly even when we were supreme in the Caribbean. Now that our place is being taken by the United States, the political consequences of Cobdenism are beginning to ripen fast. The Brussels Convention, to obtain which this country went cap in hand to foreign Governments, binds England not to give preferential treatment to Colonial sugar. The only action which meets the case, a countervailing duty, she could not take because her hands were tied by doctrinaires. This, with her usual promptness, was done by the United States. The result was the West Indies were beggars on her bounty for years. To understand the full significance of the situation it must be remembered that Great Britain, which was once the largest market in the world for cane sugar, is now the largest market in the world for beet sugar. The place she has surrendered by violating the Free Trade faith as Adam Smith taught it is filled by Protectionist America. Could fiscal irony go further?

Again the "open door" has been shut in our faces both in Cuba and Puerto Rico. We have lost our standing on the Isthmus. We are being squeezed out of Hayti and San Domingo. It needs no special gift of prophecy to perceive that unless we change our ways and that quickly, the Gulf of Mexico will be completely closed to British trade. When an active policy is opposed to a negative one the results are always startling. Of this our present position in the West Indies is eloquent; our success in meeting the situation in Asia is due to the fact that it is as yet remote from the fiscal controversy. It is based mainly on political and strategical considerations. Russia is not a commercial rival, and our trade interests both in the near and the Far East are preponderating. In the Western Hemisphere, on the other hand, we can never maintain our position without sound commercial strategy.

In Puerto Rico, which became a territory of the United States

after the war with Spain, the Dingley tariff and American Coast-wise Laws have completely turned the position against us. Six years ago the value of our exports in the island was £106,271. By 1904 it had dropped to £44,495, whereas in the same period American exports increased by nearly a million sterling. In San Domingo, over which there is a virtual American Protectorate, we are being driven from the field in another way. A protocol has been signed by both nations empowering the United States to collect Dominican revenues, attend to the service of the debt, and take any steps that may be necessary for the preservation of order. The political leverage this gives to Washington will be used to such purpose that, as it was in Hawaii, so it will be in Hispaniola. But instead of supporting American citizens in overthrowing the native Government, the United States has merely to support one of the rival parties in the Island. For civil war is its normal condition. Until lately the leaders were President Morales and Vice-President Caceres, the latter of whom favours America, and it is owing to his intervention that the former is now a fugitive. Should a preference be granted to her we shall suffer as we have already suffered in Puerto Rico. Owing to the disturbed condition of the Island since 1890 trade with this country and the United States has declined. Under American rule it is bound to revive. But if we maintain our present attitude towards the march of events in the Caribbean, the one Power which will not benefit by it is England.

But the largest and most important West Indian Island is Cuba. Nominally it is independent. But experience is teaching us that when a strong Protective State establishes a Protectorate over a weak one, and secures reciprocity, there is an end of commercial freedom. To meet the situation created by the Treaty of 1902, by which Cuba gave to the United States a 30 per cent. preference in exchange for a 20 per cent. preference on her own products, Lord Lansdowne negotiated the Anglo-Cuban Commercial Treaty to take the place of the one in existence before the Spanish-American War. A similar treaty with Italy became law eighteen months ago. But from the monopolist point of view there is all the difference in the world between one of the smaller commercial powers and England. Hence the Anglo-Cuban Treaty has aroused the fierce resentment of the commercial and capitalistic classes in the United States, especially those interested in securing the Cuban market for their exclusive exploitation. Washington indeed denies that it has actively interfered in the matter at all. But hostility can be conveyed secretly as well as openly. For months

the American Minister in Cuba was allowed to oppose England in the matter of the Treaty, and against Cuba in the matter of the Isle of Pines commanding the Yucatan Passage, and it was not until a formal complaint was made in Washington that he was recalled. But in spite of this obvious meddling with Cuba's sovereign rights the Treaty is "hung up" indefinitely. That is to say, it is not ratified, and probably never will be. This was surmised by the Cubans themselves when no mention of it was made by President Palmas in his message to Congress. They believe that, before it can become a burning question again, the United States will secure a Navigation Treaty which will place her in the same position in Cuba as in Puerto Rico. Verily British complacency in the Caribbean is receiving its reward!

Our exports to Cuba in 1904 amounted in value to £1,828,868, whereas American exports amounted to £5,381,797, and the treaty, which has reposed in a pigeon-hole of official Havana for a year, secures British shipping against any attempt which may be made in the future to include Cuban ports in the coastwise trade of the United States, and ensures English trade against any violation of the most-favoured nation treatment in all cases save those in which the reciprocity with America gives her goods special privileges. Are we going to allow Cuba to become even as Puerto Rico? It looks like it, as every step taken by us in the Caribbean seems to be retrograde. But, as a rule, our attitude is a perfectly passive one. If we imagine that the expansion of the United States will stop short of the British West Indies, we are mistaken. In time they will be subjected to the same fiscal and political pressure as their neighbours, and if we suffer each fresh aggression as we suffered the last, the Caribbean will become an American lake. As for freedom of trade in the Panama Canal, we have no guarantee that it will ever be ours. Moreover, America is gradually acquiring a monopoly of all the land on earth suitable for producing Sea Island cotton. In short, commercial and political strategy is likely to render our naval policy futile, since the trade basis necessary to its effectiveness is crumbling. For it is commerce which makes a foundation for defence, not defence which creates a foundation for commerce.

Admitting that the naval point of view is the only one from which to view the West Indies, our policy is no more intelligible than before. In his memorable "invasion" speech last year Mr. Balfour said that, owing to the progress of modern invention, the conditions of defence have changed. He referred particularly to

steam and the telegraph. Since that was the view of his Government it might be thought that before removing the outward and visible signs of British power in the Caribbean they would have seen that the modern conditions on which they laid such stress are there. But are they? As a matter of fact cheap and rapid communication, which is one of the means of tightening the bond of Empire, is actually discouraged. That the redistribution of the Navy called for the withdrawal of the West Indian Squadron may be admitted. But in the circumstances there is something almost farcical in the idea of leaving one second-class cruiser to patrol the whole of the Caribbean.

For cable communication with British possessions in this part of the world is inferior to cable communication between France and her dependencies, and between the United States and hers. British Honduras is entirely cut off from everywhere except by steam. Jamaica has cable communication with distant Halifax and Bermuda, over British territory, but none with any of the Island fortresses, of which she is the forefront. St. Kitts and Antigua are connected, and so are St. Lucia, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and British Guiana, but they are not in communication with the outside world and Jamaica, over British territory, and the all-British Cable scheme receives no assistance. Nor is this the worst. The rate for sending telegrams to the West Indies from this country varies from three shillings to seven shillings a word. As it is only 1s. 8d. a word to Havana, and 1s. 10d. to the rest of Cuba, it can readily be seen under what a disadvantage the neighbouring British Colonies labour.

Again, it was only the other day that the subsidy for the mail contract was withdrawn. When the question came up for consideration the R. M. S. P. Co. asked for an increased subsidy, which amounted to £20,000. The Colonies were willing to pay it. But the Colonial Office called for fresh tenders, and Elder, Dempster & Co. made a smaller one. The contract was therefore awarded to them, subject to the approval of the Colonies. But as the Colonies refused to give it, the contract was not renewed.

The result is that the intervals between the regular delivery of letters, both at home and in the West Indies, grew longer instead of shorter as they do elsewhere in the Empire. Moreover, it now takes eight days to go to Trinidad from Jamaica, instead of three-and-a-half days as formerly, and nine days from Barbados instead of four-and-a-half. No greater barrier to federation can be imagined. As for the withdrawal of the garrisons, it was a measure which should

never have been taken until all the islands were linked up with one another and with this country.

If they had ceased to have any value, there would be some excuse for our lethargy, but so far is this from being the case, that they are on the eve of a new era in which their former greatness will be rivalled, if not surpassed. As they have been the keys of international strategy since the days of Charles V., so they are now, a fact recognised by everyone but ourselves. Captain Mahan in his "*Interest of America in Sea Power*," says that the Caribbean Archipelago is the very domain of sea power. . . . In the cluster of island fortresses of the Caribbean is one of the greatest of the nerve centres of the whole body of European civilisation. Now, Captain Mahan's authority is admitted by Ministers and by their naval and military advisers without exception. But in practice they deny it. America, not England, rests her policy in the West Indies on the teaching of history. But it is not necessary for us to seek light in the books of a modern author, whose inspiration is Nelson. We have the life and teaching of the great admiral himself. For though methods may alter with circumstances, the underlying principles of war are always the same. A few months ago, we celebrated the centenary of Trafalgar, which was well. But we should have done better to lay to heart Nelson's last message. It is a sinister coincidence that in this year of all years we should be removing the last symbols of England's power from the training-ground of the mightiest captains of the Navy, the training-ground with which are connected some of their greatest achievements. The moment it was threatened by Napoleon, did not the master of them all hurry at full speed to its aid? With the rise and maintenance of British sea-power the West Indies are inseparably associated.

The Government, we are told, prepares for to-day and to-morrow, but not for the day after to-morrow. That accounts for the present strategical position in the West Indies. It should not be necessary to prepare for to-day: that should have been done yesterday. The only policy that succeeds in the long run is the policy based on the necessities of the day after to-morrow. For the West Indies cannot be considered apart from Canada and Australia any more than we can consider India apart from South Africa. With the opening of the Canal the Dominion's Pacific seaboard will be brought nearer to her Atlantic seaboard by thousands of miles. The intervening South American Continent, which has now to be doubled to establish sea communication, will be cut off. That is to say, Canada has

an interest in the waterway only second to her neighbour. Nor is this all. Australia will have an alternative route to the Mother Country nearer than that by way of the Suez Canal, and New Zealand will gain a great deal more. In short, the ocean highway created by cutting through the Isthmus of Panama will not only be vital to us in our trade with the Far East, but it will link the Dominion and Australia more closely with ourselves. Apparently we take it for granted that a war in the Western Hemisphere is impossible, just as we took it for granted there would be no war in South Africa. We have permitted the United States to construct the Panama Canal as a national undertaking. We let Hawaii slip through our fingers when the natives were eager for our protection. We withdrew the garrisons from the West Indies. We gave up without equivalent Greytown and other strategical positions commanding the Isthmus. But the impossible sometimes happens.

It is easy to excite British sympathy on behalf of the distressed foreigner, but difficult to excite it on behalf of the distressed Colonial. It is one expression of our pride of race. Therefore the West Indies are of small interest to us compared to Armenia, for instance. Moreover, we have an uncomfortable impression that this country is mainly responsible for their poverty, and that is always irritating. We talk very loud about the lack of enterprise among the planters, and the apathy of the West Indies generally, but we know very well that their prosperity was blighted by Free Trade and the unbusiness-like emancipation of the slaves, before arranging for inevitable and palpable contingencies. However advantageous this latter was to us in the nineteenth century, it spelt ruin for them. What we should like to do is to forget their existence. As they are too important for that we try to evade the issues they raise instead of facing them courageously. If they are worth keeping, and of that there is no doubt at all, they are worth developing. Mr. Chamberlain recognised this in connection with them and our other rich possessions in the Tropics. Hence the evolution of his policy for making the most of the neglected estates of the Empire.

For, unlike the self-governing Colonies, they are not strong enough to grow into a nation. To a certain extent they must always depend on the Mother Country. Why a flow of new blood and capital should be considered essential to the progress of the South American Republics in which we take so much interest, and superfluous in the case of the West Indies, will be understood only when we understand why foreign trade should be considered so much more valuable than Colonial trade. Few people realise that

the united area of the West Indies is no greater than the area of Wales, that it consists of many small islands, that they are situated in the Tropics, and that, though they are our oldest possessions, they have been shunned by emigrants and capital for two generations. Their marvellous richness and the character of the population enabled them to maintain their splendid fight against physical conditions and accumulated misfortunes. In Downing Street it is believed that the withdrawal of the garrisons will lead to confederation as it did in Canada and Australia. The circumstances are of course different, but there is need for hope and inquiry.

It may well be that the value of co-operation is not recognised in the West Indies as it ought to be. But of late years there has been improvement. An attempt is being made to have a uniform tariff and coinage, and to secure uniformity in administration whenever it is possible. Moreover, since Mr. Chamberlain's time every official not absolutely necessary to efficiency is removed as circumstances permit. We professed to be shocked at the idea of a grant in aid to the West Indies, but it is not so shocking as the unbusiness-like methods of government in the Caribbean, for which we are largely responsible. The Colonies have no money for progressive undertakings, because it is spent in salaries and pensions fixed in London. The annual cost of Governors and Commissioners is £600 more than it is in Canada, which is five hundred times greater with a population five times as large. It is true that the tropical climate of the West Indies accounts for much that is otherwise inexplicable in their later history. But it does not account for everything.

It is not for want of accurate information that the Home Government has no intelligible policy in the West Indies. It can always call on the West India Committee, the oldest, as it is the most historic, of the Colonial associations in the capital. It is formed of British subjects personally interested in the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Islands. The executive numbers not more than thirty-six or less than twenty, and on it are representatives from each Colony. Their watchword is co-operation; members realising that a "solid West India cable is of more practical utility than a single island link." For by its means planters and merchants are able to speak with one voice, and the grievances of small islands receive as much attention as the grievances of Jamaica or British Guiana. Honorary correspondents are appointed on the spot, so that the executive is kept in touch with

local affairs, and has its notice drawn to matters that call for attention. Its valuable services all through the sugar crisis can hardly be over-estimated. It was, too, instrumental in preventing the abrogation of the ancient Constitution of Barbados in 1876, and the closing of Codrington College, practically the only university in the West Indies. It is an expression of British genius for devising an institution exactly suited to the need. Without its ceaseless activity it is very safe to say the situation in the Caribbean would be even more unfortunate than it is. The West India Club and other West India associations in this country also do good work towards the same end.

There is a sentimental side to the question. Even if we would we could not cast off the West Indies. They are woven into the warp and woof of our power, and, until the Empire has gone the way of all Empires, their influence will live in the Mother Country. The blood of the West Indian flows in half our aristocracy. West Indian wealth built up the fortune of many a noble family, and many a business house. West Indian riches literally paved this country with gold. Through the Napoleonic wars the Islands contributed 25 per cent. to English commerce when the Mediterranean contributed only 2 per cent. Our West Indian fleet of merchant vessels trained men to man our fleet, and as Mahan truly says the islands were the chief factor in our commercial strength and credit which carried us to the triumphant end. It must be remembered too that some of the best blood in England poured into the Islands during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and they were further strengthened by fugitive United Empire Loyalists from the United States in the eighteenth. If it were not so they could never have struggled unaided against bounty-fed competition of beet sugar for thirty years. It was, however, not England which saved them from ruin in 1897, but the United States. Is there another instance of a people maintaining their staple industry against such fearful odds? Even if they have equality of opportunity by the Brussels Convention, it is to be hoped that more than mere justice shall be rendered unto them. They need our sympathetic interest. And, if for no other reason than their intimate association with our rise as a sea-power they should receive it, particularly in the year of the centenary of Trafalgar. But if we continue to regard them with the indifference of the past decade, the oldest American people will sometime in the future sit under the shadow of Nelson's monument with nothing left but the memory of his achievements.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. E. R. DAVSON: I am glad to have the opportunity and the privilege of offering my congratulations to Miss de Thierry on her most interesting and instructive Paper, a paper which shows a great depth of learning, of study, and of thought. I would especially draw your attention to the question of the so-called Americanisation of the West India Islands, which I do not think is receiving that attention in the highest quarters which it deserves. I would also like to mention the question of the Panama Canal, which will undoubtedly revolutionise the politics of the West in the future. But there are so many problems on which Miss de Thierry has touched that I can only express my admiration that she has been able to crystallise them into such a clear and concise statement. It would not perhaps be complimentary to say that she has put the whole matter in a nutshell, but I think you will agree that in propounding these problems to us to-night she has given us a very hard nut to crack, and if I might venture on just one point of criticism it is that she has offered us so little encouragement as to the best method of cracking it. As I listened it seemed to me that there was a tone of pessimism running through the Paper; and although this was doubtless justified, yet I hoped that, like the schoolboy's arithmetical problem, one might find a solution by turning to the last pages of the book. Yet the Paper went on, the last page was reached, and I am afraid the reader with almost cruel cleverness has left the poor West Indians to unravel the problem themselves. I say themselves, for if we wait for a solution to come from high quarters here, and look to the British Government to show signs of reform or remorse, I fear that we shall have a very weary time to wait. I myself have no solution. If I had I should consider myself worthy of occupying the positions of Colonial Secretary, First Lord of the Admiralty, and War Minister all in one. I certainly know, or at least I think I know, when acts of military or naval strategy exercise a harmful effect on the West Indies. But then I am told by experts that although the matter may be bad for the West Indies it is very good for the rest of the Empire; and so I subside in all humility, greatly wondering at the brilliant ingenuity of a Government which can convert the injury of the part into the benefit of the whole. I would like, however, to touch on one point in the hope of finding a partial solution, and I am the more encouraged to do so

as Miss de Thierry has said that it is the most important part of the problem. I refer to the commercial side of the question. Some ten or twelve years ago West Indians were showing much enthusiasm over a possible commercial union with the United States. Since then there has occurred what is known even in home politics as the swing of the pendulum; and now they are turning their thoughts further north, that is, to Canada. Indeed, as also sometimes occurs, there is a tendency for the pendulum to swing to excess, and one hears some rather wild talk about union with Canada, not only commercially, but also politically and constitutionally. I believe such a union would not be at all to the benefit of the West Indies, nor can I believe that Canada would willingly undertake such unaccustomed and onerous duties. But between this and closer trade relations there is a world of difference. I do not say how such an undertaking is to be accomplished. It may be by preferential tariffs, but these are still rather in the nature of an experiment; or it may be by ordinary business methods such as better steamship facilities, improved cable communication, more frequent visits of traders and merchants, and a closer alliance of chambers of commerce. But, whatever the means, if the West Indies and Canada would work in harmonious co-operation, I am convinced that each would contribute largely to the welfare and prosperity of the other, and in doing so would weld another link in the chain of Empire—a chain not of servitude or bondage, but one which is rather an emblem of mutual protection, mutual advancement, and mutual trust.

Dr. T. M. MAGUIRE: I would much prefer that some expert on West Indian affairs should follow the last speaker, with whose criticisms I do not altogether agree, as neither Miss de Thierry nor anyone else can speak more than a certain number of words in an hour. As to her matter, although it is of course not all-embracing, it was ample, and all present and every patriotic citizen would do well to mark, learn, and digest it carefully paragraph by paragraph. On the wise or foolish treatment of subjects like these depends the future of our race. For my part I agree with her fully in her criticisms on the paltry ignorance and puerile folly of the mere partisan fiddlers and triflers and dilettanti and metaphysicians and game-players called statesmen in England. It appears to me that they are incapable of thinking for themselves, of any foresight or political capacity, or even of assimilating knowledge. Political legerdemain, fantastic phantasmagoria, cat jumping, or waiting on jumping cats is not statesmanship, as not only the people of the West Indies, but of every isle and peninsula in that vast Map of Empire

which I see on the wall, know to their cost. The policy of our partisan drivellers for the past thirty years has been one long series of outrages on the feelings and the prospects of our Colonies, particularly the West Indian Isles. It has been a policy of shuffling, of feeble compromise, a policy of cant and philosophic humanitarianism, which being interpreted means shilly-shally and fiddle-faddle. Whether we look at Ireland or India or Australia or Canada, or those "strategic nerve centres of the Universe" the isles of the Mexican and Caribbean Seas and the Isthmus, and the past trade and the future trade of mankind and the displacement of international and commercial relations by the Panama Canal, we find that our political charlatans have betrayed with ingenious incompetence the prospects of our race. The able lecturer has clearly demonstrated that Mahan is right, that our strategists from Cromwell to the elder and the younger Pitt were all right. She also has proved that the Namby Pamby school of elegant triflers, strong on the golf links and at the card table and in the tennis courts and in the pheasant coverts, but drivellers in the Council Chamber, have been all wrong. I venture to contend that the proposed withdrawal of our troops and the abandonment of our position in the West Indies, especially with regard to future interest in the Panama Canal and the whole theory of the Lytteltons *et hoc genus omne* was not only strategically but commercially atrocious folly, and also an outrage on all the traditions and hopes of our Colonies from the St. Lawrence to Jamaica, and thence to the Cape and Australia. *A priori* and *a posteriori* it was, as Miss de Thierry has demonstrated, irritating puerility. Captain Mahan, the celebrated American, proved in advance in his "Influence of Sea Power on America," that the tennis-cum-golf-dialectical politicians were strategists *pour rire*. I beg every man and woman who has any respect for this Empire to read this masterly production and then to vote for some partisan "vote catcher" if he can. All women here are deeply interested in the prosperity of the West Indies. Let my audience buy strategic maps and read Bancroft's "New Pacific," and they will find the clearest confirmation of our lecturer's theories. I say that when the Panama or Nicaragua or Tehuantepec Canal, or all three are opened, a new light will be thrown on the culpable folly of our paltry and degenerate rulers. What did Charles, the great Kaiser, say of the Pacific? What did Romney and Nelson think? The Blue Water School is quoted as if men lived on water. Surely the reason why people go to sea is to get the products of the land; surely each ocean voyager wants to get to

some shore. Columbus started to find India; Vasco da Gama wanted to find India, not seas. Water School is not a naval school; it is turned into ridicule by the history of every fleet that ever sailed. It is a milk-and-water school. A school of twaddle, mere rubbish, contrary to, in vivid opposition to, the common sense of mankind and the experience of all ages. I take the opportunity of denouncing its theories, which are hotbeds of every political and moral error, and if accepted must bring about the decay of our race. It is used by feeble theorists to encourage the inertia of luxurious and degenerate mobs. As surely as the empires of the old world depended upon strategic bases on the shores of the Mediterranean, so surely the future of our race depends upon the possession of strategic posts in the Pacific, and now, having regard to every conceivable ocean route between the various parts of our Empire, the West Indies are of far more importance than they were in the days of Queen Elizabeth, or of the buccaneers, who had far more common sense with all their faults than our party charlatans. These isles will soon be of more importance than they were in the days of Walpole or Burke and Napoleon. Blue Water, indeed! Don't ships want food depôts, coal depôts, harbours of refuge, harbours of repair? What about blockades? What about striking forces and bases for armies? Are not soldiers and sailors complements of each other? Are not an army and a navy, in an Empire like ours, as vital to our existence as are father and mother to the existence of a family? If the Blue Water School means the abandonment of our Keys of Empire and of our prestige, the sooner it is drowned in the waters of oblivion and contempt the better for us all. I assert most distinctly two propositions as to which I challenge every Blue Waterite to contradict me. I assert that no great Power, or no ardent small race, was ever yet brought to its knees or compelled to give up its struggles for predominance or freedom by any merely naval power, however strong. It was not Trafalgar that ruined Napoleon: it was land power. The British army in the Peninsula did him more harm than all our fleets put together. Of course the fleets protected our lines of communications, but admirals did not illustrate the art of war, either at Vittoria or Waterloo or Alexandria. It was not the sea power of the Federals, even working up rivers like the Mississippi, that ruined Davis and Lee: it was the military energy of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. Was our Indian Empire won by sea power only, or Pretoria taken by ships? I go further, and I contend that not one great maritime fortress was taken by sea power. Cadiz, Charleston, Sebastopol, Vicksburg, Santiago, and Port Arthur fell to soldiers. I beg of you to study

carefully that map, and, while magnifying your sea power as much as you please, and justly, don't be gulled into abandoning any strategic point whatever. Don't let the Ghost of Monroe, now reincarnate in a monstrous doctrine of aggrandisement, frighten you out of possession of your soul. I confess I feel, looking at that Map of Empire, a glow of rapture similar to what Keats wrongly ascribes to Cortes, but which Balbao felt when he first beheld this mighty ocean from Mount Quarequa, and rushing into the sea with brandished sword claimed it, and all its shores, for the King of Spain and his God. I too feel

“ Like some watcher of the skies,

When a new planet swims into his ken,

Or like stout Cortes when with eagle eyes

He stared at the Pacific and all his men

Looked at each other with a wild surmise,

Silent upon a peak in Darien.”

Let the fair lecturer persuade you to be true to yourselves, and to dash from your lips the poisoned cup of the Blue Water witch. Follow the example of President Roosevelt and of Mr. Pitt ; hearken to the oracles of time ; trample upon the petty, though noisy and irksome party grasshoppers of the hour, and your descendants will join you in hearty thanks, not only to Miss de Thierry, but also to the Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : It is a celebrated dictum of that eminent man Mr. Chamberlain that we should try to think imperially. I would ask you whether you have not heard an address to-night which should induce you to try to think imperially. The whole tenor of that very instructive and able address has been to condemn the policy of both the parties governing in the State with regard to the great question under discussion, and to compel us to look a little more broadly at it. Miss de Thierry has pointed out that, after all, the object of all defence, whether naval or military, is chiefly to foster and promote commerce. In a powerful and interesting speech our friend Dr. Maguire has pointed out very clearly how the basis of naval power has been in the course of time transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The words of warning he has so eloquently addressed to us meet with my entire sympathy and I am quite sure the sympathy of every one present to-night. I wish especially to thank Miss de Thierry for the very interesting page of history and national politics she has unfolded to us in her valuable and important Address, which I sincerely trust we shall all lay seriously to heart.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.) : I will now ask you to give Miss de Thierry a hearty vote of thanks. For my own part I think we have heard a most important Paper—that we have had a most interesting picture laid before us—and if that picture belongs, perhaps, as some may think, rather to the Impressionist school ; if she has laid on her colours with rather a strong hand, I think that has only had the effect of bringing out more clearly the features of the picture she wished to present to us. Miss de Thierry remarks that the West Indies must depend on this country in the future as in the past. It would have been a very bad look-out for the West Indies if they had only had this country to depend on in the past. There is no doubt that the West Indies have been absolutely saved from ruin by the United States, and until about three years ago had nothing whatever to thank this country for. With regard to the future I am inclined to believe we have much more to expect from Canada than from this country. As Miss de Thierry has said, this country is perhaps a little ashamed of its treatment of the West Indies, and would gladly forget they exist ; and I do not think if it can help it this country will ever do much for them. But I do think Canada is likely to do a great deal for the West Indies. She has already given the West Indies favoured treatment, that is to say, she makes a reduction of 33 per cent. in the amount of duty she charges upon West Indian sugar as compared with the sugar coming from other countries. Hitherto—the consumption of Canada not being large enough to take over the whole production of the West Indies—the result of the preferential treatment has been to put a large sum of money into the pockets of the Canadian sugar refiners. In fact the bulk of the preference given to the West Indies has gone into the pockets of the Canadian refiners. At the same time the West Indies have received a small portion of that preference, and even that small portion has been very acceptable to them. We all know that the population of Canada is increasing very rapidly, and that just now she is in an era of the greatest possible prosperity ; and I think there is hardly any doubt that before three or four years are over she will be able to take all the sugar the West Indian British Colonies can produce. I look more to that help of the West Indies in the future than to anything we are likely to get from this country. As Chairman of the West India Committee I wish to thank Miss de Thierry for the kind things she has said of that Committee. I can honestly say that for the last thirty years the Committee have spared no pains to promote the best interests of the Colonies. I have sometimes asked myself who else there is in this country to speak for

the West Indies. I suppose theoretically it is the duty of the Minister of the Colonies to watch their interests. But in the early days when I used to go to the Minister about sugar bounties, his answer was, "It is no business of mine; you must arouse public feeling in the matter." He threw on us the responsibility of doing what I think ought to have been the duty of the Minister himself. Therefore I think that, although the West India Committee have no official status, they have done really good work for the West Indies, and that the West Indies will find the Committee will be able to do even more for them in the future. Before sitting down there is one matter I would like earnestly to press on this meeting and on the members of the Royal Colonial Institute generally. It seems to me quite evident the time has come when a strong effort ought to be made to keep Colonial questions apart from party politics. We must all admit that the welfare of the Colonies is not promoted by the dissemination of "terminological inexactitudes"—I believe that is the proper term. It seems to me the interests of the Colonies are so important that it ought to be considered highly discreditable they should be used for mere party purposes. I think that every opportunity should be taken of pressing home this very important consideration. I was pleased to see that in his able speech the other night Mr. Haldane appealed to the House against the Army being made a party question. In my view we ought all to agree in regard to the Army, the Navy, India, the Colonies, and Foreign Affairs that party politics should not be mixed up with them at all. For I think we must all have realised the great injury that has accrued to one of our Colonies of late from the fact that that Colony has been mixed up with party politics; and I think that case must have opened the eyes of all of us to the importance of the consideration that I am pressing on your attention.

MISS DE THIERRY: As all the speakers have been so kind in their criticism of my Paper I do not think there is anything for me to say in acknowledging your kind vote of thanks. I may, however, take this opportunity of saying how much I think that not only members of the Institute but the outside public owe to the Library connected with this Institute. It is really a centre in London. Nobody goes there who does not receive satisfaction. You are treated as though it is a positive favour to ask for information, and you get so much knowledge and sympathy. I cannot tell you how much I think all the public, not members alone, owe to the Library and to the Librarian, Mr. Boosé.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENT IN CAPE COLONY.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, April 4, 1906, when a Paper was read by Mr. P. J. Hannon, Superintendent of Agricultural Organisation to the Cape Government, on "The New Agricultural Movement in Cape Colony." Dr. Alfred Hillier presided.

Mr. HANNON said: The area of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope is roughly about 276,000 square miles, and the population, including black and white races, about 2,409,804. The soil of the Colony is, generally speaking, of considerable fertility, and it is a common saying that it is capable of producing almost anything, provided that water can be artificially obtained as a substitute for the insufficient and irregular rainfall. One would naturally have supposed that a Colony at once so extensive and so naturally fertile would at least be capable of producing sufficient food for its own people. This, however, is far from being the case, and the total imports in 1905 of food stuffs and other articles which might be produced within the Colony itself amounted to £5,886,000.

This deplorable condition of Cape agriculture will be understood from an examination of certain peculiar economic conditions affecting not only Cape Colony, but South Africa generally, during many years. The opening up of valuable mines for gold and diamonds, and the consequent concentration of public thought upon the mining industry, attracted the mind of the country from the land, and the organisation of agriculture seems to have been entirely forgotten in the desire to facilitate the rapid development of great mining speculations. The absence of railway communication with the principal ports, and the great distances which divided the larger centres of distribution from the smaller country towns, necessitated a vast amount of transport work, and in this large numbers of farmers systematically engaged themselves, in the unfortunate delusion that it was more profitable to be a carrier than a producer. With the extension of railways, however, and the more convenient organisation of the distribution of the articles

of consumption, with the exception of a few localities, transport riding and trekking has become a thing of the past. Moreover, the rapid development of the ports of Delagoa Bay and Beira have had a severely adverse influence upon the volume of traffic of the Cape Government railways, which to a recent date provided an enormous revenue from the carrying trade to the northern colonies. The economic changes incidental to the causes just described naturally brought the mind of the Colonial back to the importance of more extensively developing and enlarging the enormous wealth-producing capacity of the land. Since the advent of Dr. Jameson's Ministry the Government have given serious consideration to the best means of encouraging agriculture in all its branches. In 1904 Dr. Jameson appointed a member of the Legislative Council at the Cape to make an investigation into various schemes of agricultural development in Europe, with special reference to the operations of the Co-operative Agricultural Movement, and the production, transit and distribution of agricultural products. Moreover, Dr. Jameson himself, during a visit to Great Britain in the same year, took counsel with many prominent practical agriculturists, and decided to apply systematic organisation to Cape agriculture. Practical effect was given to the Prime Minister's policy by the passing of a measure in the Parliamentary Session of 1905 authorising a loan of £150,000 to be raised for the purpose of making advances to co-operative associations of farmers. This measure, which was adopted unanimously on both sides of the House, may be regarded as the beginning of the new Agricultural Movement. In July 1905 the Government of Cape Colony applied to the Irish Department of Agriculture for the services of the reader of this Paper, who had previously been engaged for eleven years in the organisation of the agricultural industry in Ireland, and who happened to have had considerable experience of agricultural methods and policy in most European countries, in Canada, and in the United States. Thus it came about that it fell to the lot of an Irishman to take charge of the schemes propounded by the Cape Government for the improvement of the Cape farmer.

The Minister for Agriculture for the Colony, the Hon. A. J. Fuller, took specially in hand the arrangements of the earlier propaganda, and at his instance a series of public meetings was arranged, extending over a period of more than three months and embracing practically every important centre in the whole country. These meetings were very largely attended by farmers, both Dutch and British, and as soon as the nature of the proposals

submitted by the Government came to be understood the greatest enthusiasm was manifested everywhere by the farming population in favour of the application of the co-operative principle to every department of farm work. During the tour of Mr. Fuller and the officer appointed by the Government for the special purpose of dealing with the inculcation of the co-operative spirit, sixty-six public meetings took place. These were usually held in the morning, and were followed by conferences in the afternoons. At the morning meeting addresses were delivered, laying down the broad principles which govern every branch of co-operative enterprise, and explaining as fully as possible the means by which State aid could be judiciously applied in conjunction with a "self-help" movement on the part of the people for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the country. As far as possible, the special local peculiarities were always considered, and all suggestions made were framed so as to apply to the locality in which for the moment the apostles of the new movement were engaged. At the afternoon conference the fullest discussion took place on the matters brought before the farmers, and the special schemes decided upon were invariably framed after careful consultation with local representative men. The net result of the mission may be summed up by stating that in almost every centre in the Colony committees are now actively at work in the development of proposals calculated to materially assist the people who live upon the land.

It may be mentioned in passing that a number of lectures were also delivered in the principal public schools, and the minds of the younger generation directed to the important part they are expected to play in the future life of their country. These public school addresses directed special attention to the necessity of giving a more practical turn to primary and secondary education, by introducing, as far as possible, into the curriculum of these schools, subjects of instruction having especial bearing upon agricultural and industrial problems concerning the area in which the school operated.

The comprehensive character of the new movement may be gathered from the great variety of rural industries to which schemes are now being applied. These, in the order of their importance, may be set out as follows:—

I. The wine farmers of the Western Province carried on the cultivation of grapes and the fermentation and maturing of wines in an old-fashioned and irregular way, with the natural result that

it was difficult to produce wines of high character, and, of course, uniformity in the aggregate output was entirely wanting. Two co-operative wineries have just been completed, and commenced operations in the beginning of the month of March, one at Stellenbosch, the other at Wellington. The opening ceremonies have been performed by His Excellency the Governor, whose wide knowledge and mature judgment have been invaluable to the organisers of all these Colonial projects. These new co-operative movements embrace a membership of about twenty farmers each. The grapes from the different farms will be brought to the winery, and under the supervision of a thoroughly competent expert will receive the most up-to-date treatment, and everything will be done to conform to the most approved practice of highly-organised European, Californian, and Australian wine-makers. Several other districts are engaged in the organisation of similar societies, and, with the extension of co-operation in wine production, every type of Cape wine will, as nearly as possible, conform to the highest standards.

II. In the table submitted it will be observed that the imports of dairy products amount to £600,000 per annum, and thus the necessity for the creation of Dairy Societies provided with up-to-date machinery on the most modern plan is obvious. This is now rapidly being done, and five co-operative creameries are already in operation on the model of those which have been found so successful in Denmark and Ireland; but with the important modification that, inasmuch as the Danish, Irish and continental creameries generally receive milk, Cape creameries will deal largely with cream, owing to distances and transport difficulties. Besides creameries for butter making, the manufacture of cheese is being introduced, and co-operative depots for distribution in large centres of pure milk, either fresh or pasteurised, are under contemplation.

III. The wool industry of the Cape has been in a deplorable state. Grading and classification of wools were entirely absent, and owing to the presence of dirt and the absence of skirting, locking and piecing fleeces, the reputation of this article in the London markets had gone very low. As compared with Australian wools during the season 1905, Cape prices per pound averaged 4½d. less. This problem is now being solved through the establishment of a National Association of Wool and Mohair Growers, which was inaugurated at Port Elizabeth at a public congress of farmers and produce merchants on January 27. The Association will have branches in every fiscal district, and the strictest regulations

have been laid down for the shearing, classification and baling of wools; and the members conforming to the obligations of this body will have their wools presented for sale under a national brand. The effect of the formation of this Association has already made itself apparent in England, where the wool brokers and produce buyers have warmly appreciated the effort that is being made.

IV. The same regulations and organisation which have been introduced in the case of wool apply also to mohair, which is one of the most important of Cape products.

V. Every assistance and encouragement is given for the improvement of various breeds of live stock, and where small groups of farmers join together for the purchase of expensive stud animals, and comply with certain conditions as to the repayment of loans, the Government is prepared to make advances for this laudable object.

VI. Cape Colony is perhaps one of the finest fruit-producing countries in the world, and the possibilities of fruit culture are practically unlimited. There were, however, very grave difficulties to be surmounted in the introduction of improved methods of fruit culture, but above all in reaching better markets with greater economy. Central depots for the collection of fruit and its proper grading, packing, &c., are being established. Expert advice will be provided in connection with these centres, and cold-storage facilities will be available through the medium of Government assistance. The Wellington Farmers' Co-operative Association has established in Cape Town itself a large depot for the sale of its fruit and other perishable farm produce, and this has resulted in profiting both producer and consumer by bringing them into closer contact. The splendid exhibition of fruit from the Cape which took place some days ago, under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society, is sufficient evidence of the far-reaching importance of this industry to the Cape farmer.

VII. Where five farmers and upwards unite together to carry out schemes for water-boring on their farms loans are provided by Government on certain conditions, repayable by instalments, for the purpose of boring machinery, and the Government, moreover, give a subsidy of 8s. per foot for such boring, as well as providing the necessary technical advice in the purchase of the drills.

VIII. One of the most serious difficulties which beset sheep-farming in the Colony is the want of proper fencing to prevent the inroads of jackals, and the consequent necessity of kraaling sheep

at night. Arrangements are now made whereby groups of farmers of five or upwards may obtain loans from the State for the purpose of erecting such fencing, and this is being largely taken up in many districts and is regarded as of the greatest value to sheep-farming.

IX. In the grain-producing localities combinations of farmers can procure loans for the erection of stores or granaries, in order to enable them to hold up oat, hay, and grain in the face of falling markets until prices improve.

X. In the same manner advances are made for irrigation schemes, for the erection of dams or weirs, where large quantities of river or surface water may be made available for irrigation purposes. One such scheme has already been completed, and its advantages to the farmers of the district may be realised by reference to the increased value of the land which came under the influence of the water supply; ground which previously would be sold at from £1 to £2 per morgen (a morgen being slightly in excess of two acres) is now valued at from £50 to £60 per morgen. But in order to encourage more extensive irrigation schemes a special measure is being introduced in the forthcoming Session of Parliament, providing special facilities for farmers to obtain large loans repayable, principal and interest, at 6 per cent. on the security of their holdings.

XI. With all these schemes is involved a great deal of practical experimental work to which the Government is giving large measures of support, and which are of much benefit in the adoption of more improved methods, the introduction of new seeds and crops, and the use of artificial fertilisers.

XII. The various co-operative projects, owing to the concentration of considerable volumes of produce, have, of course, a great effect upon the cost of transit, but it should also be mentioned that the Railway Department is placing every facility at the disposal of the new associations for the cheaper and more efficient conveyance of all kinds of agricultural output.

Generally speaking, the scheme of organisation followed in Cape Colony is on similar lines to that which has been adopted with conspicuous success in most European countries, and in many of our other Colonies. The farmers in any particular district having decided that a particular type of co-operative society would be advantageous in the industry with which they are specially concerned, the advice of an expert is secured for the purpose of estimating the probable amount of capital necessary to successfully carry on business.

Farmers are invited to apply for shares in a proposed society, which in the present state of the law must be registered under the Companies Acts, and a condition is made that only in exceptional cases will any advance be made by Government for the purposes of any co-operative scheme until the nominal capital of the Association has been applied for in full by the farmers. The calls upon the shares are usually of small amount, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of their nominal value, and everything being in order it is not likely that further calls need necessarily be made. Articles of Association provided by the Government are adopted, and the new society duly incorporated. The preliminary details of organisation having been legally effected, the society is then in a position to apply to the Treasury for a loan under the provisions of the Loans Act. The Government issues the loan in instalments as work progresses, and, moreover, assists by providing plans and specifications for buildings and plant, as well as making inspections and advising the committees from time to time.

In the Agricultural College at Elsenberg courses of instruction are now being provided for the training of farmers' sons in creamery management, poultry work and viticulture, with a view to having available properly trained managers for the new associations. The vigour with which schemes are being pressed forward will be apparent from the fact that the sums advanced from September 1 to December 31, 1905, amounted to about £40,000.

This is, in crude outline, a general survey of the new Agricultural Movement in Cape Colony, and it is not perhaps too much to hope that the "self-help by mutual help" spirit displayed by our farmers, supported by the well-conceived financial assistance of the State, will awaken a wide interest in the future prosperity of this important sub-continent of the British Empire.

On behalf of my Government and of the farmers whose interests I am employed to serve, I have to tender to the Royal Colonial Institute my warmest gratitude for the opportunity afforded me this afternoon in placing before them thus hurriedly the nature of the practical constructive work upon which we are now engaged.

Mr. HANNON added that Mr. Chiappini, a well-known member of the Opposition Party at the Cape, was present and would address the meeting, and the fact of his presence was, he thought, evidence that the Dutch and the British were working hand in hand with all the energy they possessed to make the Colony take its proper place among the Colonies of the Empire.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of lantern views.

APPENDIX.

The imports for 1905 are set out in the following table:—

Articles	Half-year ending June 30, 1905	Half-year ending Dec. 31, 1905	Grand Total
<i>Food, Drink, &c. :</i>	£	£	£
Ale and beer	44,598	42,082	86,680
Butter, Margarine, &c.	165,638	126,297	291,935
Cheese	44,932	43,202	88,134
Chicory	4,959	3,885	8,844
Confectionery, Jams, &c.	64,805	62,559	127,364
Flour, wheaten	145,279	44,565	189,844
Milk : preserved (1904)	139,907	139,907	279,814
Maize	51,450	174,523	225,973
Oats	9,306	5,845	15,151
Wheat	543,988	449,816	993,804
Meat, frozen	217,141	281,591	498,732
<i>Spirits</i>	111,056	98,341	209,397
<i>Tobacco, unmanufactured</i>	12,876	12,468	25,344
Cigars	26,770	28,983	55,753
Tobacco, manufactured	91,386	36,000	202,058
with Cigarettes, unstemmed, and Snuff	—	74,672	
<i>Wine</i>	26,132	22,600	48,732
<i>Leather Goods :</i>			
Leather and Manufactures (N.O.D.)	85,479	86,401	171,880
Boots and Shoes	370,280	395,551	765,831
Saddlery and Harness	26,207	27,941	54,148
<i>Candles</i>	43,052	43,432	86,484
<i>Soap, common</i>	83,608	64,560	148,168
<i>Furniture</i>	222,329	240,000	462,329
Total	2,531,178	2,505,221	5,036,399

DISCUSSION.

Mr. C. DU PLESSIS CHIAPPINI, who spoke very good English, but apologised for not being perfectly conversant with the tongue, said that his countrymen, the Dutch, whom he did not wish in any way to disclaim, were proud to be associated with the effort to make a success of a British Colony through the agency of co-operation. They had done everything in their power to further the movement. He held in his hand a pamphlet which he wrote in English and Dutch advocating this movement and calling for a truce to mere party politics. He had recently decided to leave such politics and devote his energies to practical matters of the kind they were now discussing. Every class in South Africa had given its adhesion to

the principles he had laid down. He might say that in South Africa they did not find racial questions half so much discussed as they were in London. He was glad, of course, that Great Britain took such a tremendous interest in South Africa, but he would take the liberty of making a suggestion to his fellow-subjects, which was that they should purchase Cape products—that the best way, in fact, to bind the Empire together was through trade, or, as he might say, through the pocket. He was sent by Dr. Jameson's Government to this country, and perhaps he ought to say that, though he was one of the members of the Opposition that had given Dr. Jameson most trouble, yet Dr. Jameson sent him with full powers to negotiate and open trade relations between Great Britain and Cape Colony. He was doing everything in his power to promote the sale of Cape products. There was hardly a fruit shop or a tobacconist's shop in London into which he had not been for the purpose of trying to find out what they would give for the produce; in fact he might say he was absolutely 'on the make' in London and doing everything in his power to improve his country in that way. He was very sorry, as he had said, to see so much discussion in Parliament and elsewhere about matters which would not put twopence into their pockets. It was the first time he had been to London. His friend Dr. Jameson was very anxious about his welfare. He might say he was rather bewildered when he saw such an enormous piece of veld covered with houses and people as he found in London, and that he rather preferred the veld covered with beautiful vines and orchards. He had recently visited Ireland. He found the people with whom he came in contact there awfully good fellows, and he might say that he received the greatest assistance from Sir Horace Plunkett and his staff.

The Hon. SYDNEY T. JONES (Grahamstown) stated that he was much struck with the kindly words that had fallen from the last speaker. It must have made them feel that if South Africa were left to itself that country would, with peace, have prosperity, and that their politics would be in a different and much more satisfactory condition. Politics had, in fact, too often been disturbed there from this side of the world, and, in his view, the policy laid down by Mr. Hannon and Mr. Chiappini was much more likely to bind the Briton and Boer than much he had heard in England.

Mr. ARTHUR ROGERS (Intelligence Division, Board of Agriculture) who explained that he had been asked by Dr. Somerville, the head of the Division, to take his place, stated that he had heard with the greatest pleasure of the success of the co-operative movement in

South Africa. The Board of Agriculture had always been strongly in favour of the movement in this country, and successive Presidents of the Board, including the present President, had spoken strongly in its favour. When he heard, however, two of the most important speakers that afternoon urge that everybody in this country should buy Colonial produce he was obliged to remember that he was there as a representative of the English farmer, who also sold agricultural produce. Indeed, he felt considerable alarm when he heard about these co-operative creameries and other enterprises for the purpose of bringing South African products into this country until slide after slide thrown on the screen showed one vineyard after another, yielding products which he was perfectly certain no power on earth could grow in England. In any case he felt that they must all join in wishing hearty success to the co-operative movement both in this country and in the Colonies.

Captain STEWART STEPHENS, who claimed to be a judge of wines, expressed his high appreciation of those produced at the Cape, and said that some of the vintages there were not to be beaten by those of Australia or any of the other Colonies.

The Hon. J. G. JENKINS (Agent-General for South Australia) remarked that, as representing one of the great British Colonies, he felt it his duty to gain what information he could in relation to other parts of the Empire. He did not contemplate the possibility of the produce of the Colonies having a detrimental effect in any way on the English producer. All he said was, "Give the Colonies or provinces of the Empire, whether Australia, Africa, Canada, or India, an opportunity of furnishing you with products you now buy from alien peoples." They did not propose to interfere with the English poultry farmer producing eggs for the Cambridge crew, or with the English fruit-grower supplying the market as far as he was able, but, seeing that there were millions of pounds' worth of produce coming from Continental countries and alien Powers, all that they asked was that the English people should encourage the use of Colonial instead of alien products. He was exceedingly pleased with the Paper, for, as representing one of the Australian States, he was glad to be able to say that they had practically adopted a good many of the principles laid down in the Paper. However individualistic your inclinations, you must, to a certain extent, become socialistic in order to improve a dry and arid country. He believed, himself, that Africa and Australia were quite able to supply the world with wool, though Africa, he was bound to say, had a long way to go yet in order to bring its sheep up to the proper standard—

to get a good quality of wool and a large clip. In Australia, forty years ago, the average clip was under 4 lbs. To-day the average of 75,000,000 sheep was about 7 lbs. per head. He saw no reason why, as he had said, that portion of the Southern Hemisphere belonging to the British Crown should not supply all the wool required, not only by England but by America. America, he believed, would never be a really good wool-growing country. He went to the Horticultural Society's Rooms the other day and was pleased to see what a good show of fruit South Africa was able to make. South Africa had one advantage over Australia, which was that she was nearer to the English market. That market was, he believed, large enough for both of them. He did not advocate the extension of one Colony's trade to the detriment of another.

Mr. P. CARMODY (Trinidad) stated that he was glad to know that so much good work was being done in Cape Colony in connection with the Co-operative movement. He had been much interested in the remarks of Mr. Chiappini, and agreed that if more attention were given to agriculture, and less to general politics, it would be better for the Empire as a whole. The things grown in his Colony could never be usually grown in England, and there need be no fear of shutting out the English farmer. He thought the Colonies had a right to expect that a preference should be given in England to Colonial products over those coming from alien countries. In Trinidad they produced cocoa very largely. It found its way largely to the American market. There was another product which did not now find its way to America, and that was sugar. It was surprising to those who knew the difference between cane and beet sugar to find that beet sugar grown in countries that were not British was often preferred to the purer and better cane sugar. He should have thought that a little sentiment ought to enter into matters of this kind and that the British people would do all in their power to encourage the trade of the Colonies.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., reminded the meeting that he travelled extensively in South Africa a few years ago, and said that he warmly approved of the Paper. It was true, as had been stated, that attention had hitherto been principally paid to mining, and therefore one was glad to learn that agriculture was now not being forgotten. It only wanted an energetic people who understood their business to make the soil grow almost everything on the face of the earth. The results already achieved in certain districts proved how much could be done if the matter were only taken in hand properly. He was exceedingly delighted with what was said

by their Dutch friend, Mr. Chiappini, with regard to the desire on the part of both races to do all they could to develop the resources of this magnificent part of the Empire. A good deal of attention was paid to him by Dutch as well as by English when he visited the country a few years before the war, and at that time he used every opportunity of saying how anxious he was that both races should unite in every possible way to develop in friendly co-operation the great resources of the Colony. He was therefore delighted to see how much had since been done in that direction.

The CHAIRMAN (Dr. Alfred Hillier) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hannon for his able and instructive Paper. The subject, he said, was one in which he took a keen interest, because in years gone by he was himself a farmer in South Africa. This co-operative principle was undoubtedly one which, in many parts of Europe, had been of the greatest possible benefit to the farmers, and he instanced especially Denmark, a country which he visited some two years ago and where he was greatly interested by what he saw. He was convinced from his knowledge of the Colony that the system was particularly calculated to be of advantage to the farmers in South Africa, and particularly to his good friends the Boers—for he had many good friends amongst them—whose persistent individualism and independence had hitherto, he thought, rather militated against their success in farming. It would be quite feasible, he thought, to come to some arrangement whereby the Colonies should get some sort of preference for the produce sent to this country. He would remind the audience that already there were Colonies—notably Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa—which were extending a preference to British goods, and we had to consider whether we could not give some sort of return which would be practicable and acceptable to both Colonies and the Mother Country.

Mr. HANNON in reply said that nothing could be further from his intention than to exclude a reference to the splendid part the Dutch had played in this new agricultural movement. The Chairman had referred to the natural individualism that was found not merely among the Boers but among all communities similarly circumstanced. There was only one type of rural inhabitant who took his place behind the Boer in that matter, and that was the English farmer. According to his experience, the Dutchman of the veld was quite as willing to learn the new economics of agriculture as any farmer in England. He was delighted with the spirit shown at the present meeting, which would give them hope

in the work they had undertaken. That work could not be carried to a successful issue without the practical support of the Mother Country. The principle should be, not to fight one another as Colonists, but to ask the Mother Country to support them in excluding the alien producer from the market.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for presiding.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 10, 1906, when a paper on "Australian Immigration" was read by Mr. Walter James, K.C. (Agent-General for Western Australia.)

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 16 Fellows had been elected, viz. 3 Resident, 13 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Major Wm. Anstruther-Gray, M.P., Alfred H. Houlder, Augustus F. Houlder.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Thomas H. M. Bonell, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E. (Southern Nigeria), William F. Caulfield (Cape Colony), George Churton Collins (Natal), W. Bowen Evans (New Zealand), Henry Green (New Zealand), John Growder (Canada), Major Joseph J. T. Hobbs (Western Australia), Alexander Johnston (British North Borneo), Frederick A. McDougall (Southern Nigeria), Thomas Moore (Transvaal), Randolph Rust (Trinidad), Alan L. C. Stuart, LL.D. (Cyprus), Fred. E. Wienholt (Rhodesia).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Walter James, K.C., to read a Paper on

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

It would be rash to assert that Australia and things Australian are fully understood in the Mother Country. Until Australia is relatively more important, it would be unreasonable to hope for such an understanding except from those whose tastes or interests give their thoughts a special bent towards the Commonwealth. From public opinion as a whole we cannot expect an accurate

knowledge ; we do, however, ask that our actions be regarded sympathetically and have placed upon them that favourable construction which can alone guarantee harmonious relations.

The immediate past has not been a pleasant one to the Australian anxious to have his country standing high in public estimation. Though sanguine enough to believe that Australia is rapidly "coming into its own," the misrepresentations of the last few years—a time of great strain in the Commonwealth and when a kindly sympathy was the more needed—will need thorough eradication.

There are still people in England who think that "eternal cold" exists in Canada and "everlasting drought" in Australia. But there are signs that the general body of English public opinion is gradually being formed on less inaccurate knowledge. We are grateful for the evidences of such a change and satisfied that with fuller knowledge will come truer appreciation. But whatever efforts be made to disseminate the truth Australians must be prepared to accept without resentment the continuance of some degree of misunderstanding between the peoples of the Mother Country and the Commonwealth. The fact that they are (geographically) the wide world apart, and that the environment of one differs so markedly from that of the other, must produce points of apparent conflict notwithstanding the similarity of national characteristics. The Australian is isolated ; the Englishman is insular. The self-reliance of the former leads him to over-estimate the relative importance of Australia ; the self-contentment of the latter to under-estimate it. The Briton almost unconsciously assumes that he is the sole repository of racial wisdom and experience : the Australian disputes the assumption. The Englishman, whose fathers made the Empire, thinks he can best manage the whole of it : the Australian, who has actually made the Commonwealth and in his nation-building has prospered in proportion to his measure of self-dependence and self-government, has no doubt whatever that he can best manage his own part of the Empire. Both, however, share the racial trait of self-sufficiency, and because of that very quality, which makes for faith in one's own ideals, pride in one's own achievements, and devotion to one's own country, it has been possible for Australians in Australia to lay the broad and solid foundations of that "New Britannia in another world." It is that racial quality which has made the white parts of our Empire—and kept them white !

British colonisation has been successful because the colonist lived

in and loved his new home, and turned his face from the old. To make his new life a success and his children's paths smooth were his main objects. He left home and gave to his new country the same attachment that his brothers retained for the old one. Each identified himself with his own home and, as time passed and memories faded, each regarded the other by the light of his own conditions. To the second generation of Australians, England is the heart of the Empire, but Australia is his home; to Englishmen of every generation England is both home and Empire. The Australian is not indifferent to English opinion and English standards, but prefers to form and make his own; the Englishman habitually wants to set the standard for "his" Empire. To him, only the English are English. This the Australian resents, at least passively. He claims to be English, too—in the Imperial sense. He objects to the silent but pervading conviction that the racial purity of Australian opinion must be tested by standards laid down by the present-day Englishman; and he denies the claim of one son to be the only true descendant and the sole repository of the genius, the traditions and the instincts of a common racial inheritance. It would simplify matters if in England you would realise how close we are to you—how closely analogous to yours are our home life, our public life, and the principles that underlie our National institutions—and that difference in methods due to the presence of smaller populations in larger territories, and the modifications inevitable in the development of an old-world civilisation transplanted to a new land, do not necessarily mean differences in essentials.

This unconscious habit of the Englishman to regard England and Empire as interchangeable terms accounts for some misconception in this country, as to the motives and the reasons that prompted Australia's voluntary and whole-hearted participation in the Boer War. The Englishman regarded it as a personal tribute to *his* statesmanship, *his* cause, *his* military and administrative methods and *his* Imperial leadership. Such an interpretation was not unnatural, while it certainly was personally gratifying—to him. As, however, it was not accurate, it led to disappointment when Australia resumed her old attitude, and in subsequent acts showed the continuing force of Colonial nationalism and the existent vitality of that "insularity" which is called "narrowness" in the Australian and "patriotism" in the Englishman, but which the foreign observer notes as the real secret of the colonising power of our race.

The Boer War appealed to the Australian as involving the Empire and therefore the race. It excited the racial loyalty of the Southern Hemisphere, and became our quarrel just as much as yours. It is to the Empire as representing the race that our attachment clings, and so long as England maintains that leadership and defends race interests, we shall march side by side with her and all other portions of the Empire. It is important to bear in mind this characteristic of Colonial development under British rule, because it will explain much that is otherwise difficult to the stay-at-home Englishman—and how few, even in the Parliament of Empire, are the members to whom this description does not apply—to understand.

A RETROSPECT.

In this address, I desire to say something of land legislation in relation to past immigration—an aspect of development which might puzzle the Englishman who has experienced in his own country an increase of population coincidently with the passing of land out of cultivation. That is exactly the reverse of what has happened with us. In Australia the Immigration question is and practically always has been a land question—that is, with increased facilities for land settlement there has been an increase of permanent immigration. The freer the land, the fuller the flow of immigration. To make this clear, let me glance for a few minutes, first at Australia under the years of Imperial rule, when the land was locked up by Imperial regulations and development was retarded almost to the point of cessation, and then pass on to watch developments under the successive stages of responsible Government in the various States up to the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Although Captain Cook visited both Australia and New Zealand in 1770–1777, the British Government singled out Australia alone as a transportation depôt. The settlement of Botany Bay began in 1788, and it remained for several years an almost isolated spot on the fringe of 3,000,000 square miles which no Imperial effort was made to colonise. If one eliminates the expenditure in connection with prison establishments—an expenditure which had to be incurred in the United Kingdom or in Australia—it can be truthfully stated that the Old Country has expended nothing on the colonisation of Australia nor upon its conquest.

In three particulars Australia is unique; no other part of the Empire has cost England so little, no other part has yielded

England so comparatively much, and no other part is more essentially and racially British.

Commencing in 1788, with a population of 1,030 souls, the Australian Settlements had, in 1831, increased to 80,000 only after nearly forty-five years of settlement. Between 1831–1841 a special effort was made to attract population by means of State aid—but at the sole expense of the local government—and as a result the year 1841 found a population of 206,000, which represented the work of half a century of colonisation under direct Imperial control.

Between 1841–1851 the population increased to 400,000, and as gold wrought in the latter year a far-reaching and striking change that year represents (for the Eastern States at least) a termination of that quiet pastoral Australia which was alone possible under the conditions prevailing prior to the gold discoveries.

In 1851, and indeed long after that date, the production of wool—which under earlier methods of sheep-raising required very large and extensive areas of land—was the only profitable export available. The principal exports were pastoral productions mainly—wool, tallow, skins and salt beef. Of the total export of Australia at this date, valued at £3,339,738, wool alone accounted for £2,000,000.

In dealing with the population figures of Australia it must be constantly borne in mind that she is situated 13,000 miles away from the countries which must be the sources of her population and the main markets for her products. With all the present advantages of steam it takes the subsidised mail-steamers six weeks to travel from Sydney to Tilbury; it takes an average cargo-steamer seven to eight weeks. This handicap of distance was crushing under the old conditions of sea transit; it remained an almost insuperable obstacle to full agricultural development until the discovery of the freezing and cooling apparatus—a development in which Australia and New Zealand led the way in the early eighties—and it stands out to-day as the most important factor to be regarded by those who think too exclusively of our land area and too little of our distance from the markets we have to supply.

In a country so entirely dependent as Australia then appeared to be upon a purely pastoral future, the growth of population was necessarily slow. Agriculture had no local market because wanting in a consuming population; no export market because wanting in an available and commercial means of sea transport. There were

moreover other conditions of a local and special nature which stood in the way of early agricultural development and still confront us as each decade adds to the area of new land being cultivated.

Australia has problems of its own to solve. There is no analogy between settlement conditions in Canada and the United States of America and those prevailing in the Commonwealth. The emigrant has a great deal to learn and much to unlearn, not only as to soils and climate, but more particularly as to seasons and rainfall. He comes from a land of perpetual green herbage and deciduous trees to a country of "green winters and brown summers" and perennial foliage. Many of the early comers made bitter mistakes in the best parts of the country, because they applied English knowledge to strange and even topsy-turvy conditions. Many gave up the richest valley flats and went into timbered country on the assumption that land growing the best timber must possess the best soil. Experience has since taught its invaluable lessons both as to natural conditions and most suitable methods, and Australian agriculture is to-day conducted on its own lines, adapted to varying local conditions, which almost yearly disclose the need for still more progressive advance. That the farmers still learn from and profit by experience is shown by the increasing advance of agricultural production. This knowledge was as a sealed book prior to the gold discoveries; it has since opened page after page of its useful lessons, but only after years of persistent effort. This experience was impossible of attainment prior to 1851, because the absence of a cereal market (available on profitable terms) made agriculture, however conducted, an unattractive because unprofitable industry. Pastoral pursuits were the foundation and mainstay of Australia's agronomic production until the late seventies. Agriculture is relatively new.

Australia possesses no old farms; there may be old patches, but no large areas which have been farmed for two generations. On the other hand "runs" which have carried sheep for upwards of fifty years are to be found in almost every State. These, however, decrease in numbers as agriculture advances upon and absorbs the old "squats" in good and rich areas.

In only isolated places have the Australian settlers to hew their way through forests to establish farms, but they have always had to establish themselves in circumstances quite as difficult in bringing their work into accord with new climatic and geological conditions. Immigrants never did—except for gold—come in hordes, because the

country itself does not invite huge numbers of people ignorant of her peculiar humours and way. Even to those who came in the earlier years the work of settlement would have been more difficult, and more heart-breaking, had it not been for the convicts who preceded them. The legion that led the way in Australia was "listed," but though some of the convicts were brutal and brutalising, there were many who amply redeemed themselves and made to the Mother Country which branded them as felons for some petty offence against the Game Laws, a return which she scarcely deserved. Transportation ceased in 1840, and at the census of 1841 only 46,374 convicts and ex-convicts remained. They did their main work in the vanguard of settlement, and have left behind no moral taint to counterbalance their material achievements in the pioneering paths of Australian colonisation.

In the years up to 1851 the story of Australian settlement is the usual one of English people setting to work to make another England in a new land. There was a slow influx of people intending to settle on pastoral or agricultural land. Agriculture languished, but the value of the country for sheep-growing was very early ascertained, and the States were settling down to a future development under pastoral conditions. The grazing profits governed other industries, and it is doubtful whether the assisted immigration policy which had obtained between 1831-41 could have been continued in a country so entirely committed, as then appeared, to a purely pastoral expansion. Small though the assisted immigration had been, the years 1841-1842 witnessed a financial crisis due to excessive land speculation following upon that immigration. This in itself compelled and accounts for the cessation of that assistance, and the gold discoveries of the early fifties avoided all need for considering whether the then restored finances should be again drawn upon to further add to the population. The knowledge of the country points, however, to the conclusion that, apart from these discoveries, it is questionable whether the system of assisted immigration would have been renewed, having regard to the agricultural outlook. A reference to the writings of the time shows a most extraordinary view as to the capabilities of the country. Scientific experts—a dangerous class at all times and in all countries—excluded all the present wheat-growing areas from land which would be likely to grow wheat. The area of Victoria was made smaller by the extraordinary dictum which declared that nothing but sheep could be grown north of the dividing range—a chain of ranges some sixty miles from the coast. In New South

Wales the vast western plains beyond the Blue Mountains were never recognised at their full value ; Western Australia was unknown ; South Australia but little known, and such a thing as using the rich downs of Queensland for agricultural products of the temperate zone was laughed at. The knowledge of Australia has widened since those days. The study of the broadening of agriculture year by year in Australia adds to our knowledge of its enormously increased potentialities, and each year's experience adds to the accumulating data and removes misapprehension ; it inspires us with the belief that even as to-day we marvel at the dogmatic ignorance of fifty years ago so shall we be laughed at by those who come after us enriched by the store of our experiences.

The year 1851 divides the industrial history of Australia into two periods. The earlier was a purely pastoral one ; the latter was and is mineral, agricultural and pastoral. In the future a manufacturing expansion will add to these three great industries, which show no sign of languishing, but on the contrary are attracting the population which the manufacturer needs.

The pastoral era terminating in 1851 left us, after sixty-three years of colonisation, as follows :—

Population	403,889
Gold Production	Nil
Sheep	17,515,798
Cattle	1,924,482
Acres under Crop	491,364
Exports (domestic)	£3,339,738

THE GOLD RUSH.

The gold discoveries in 1851 changed the whole face of Australia, and laid the foundations of many of the burning political questions now troubling the country. The settlement policy of the earlier period based upon the contemplation of a purely pastoral future had locked up what should have been immediately accessible lands in large areas, and the system of selling land to obtain revenue—initiated whilst, and continued during all the time that Australia was directly under the control of the Imperial Government, and when no representation whatever was allowed to non-official residents—had alienated in fee simple a large part of these lands. Though to-day there still remain 1,040,774,165 acres of unalienated Crown lands, the great bulk of it comprises the interior areas, whilst hardly any part of it (except special reserves for forest, mining or other purposes)

is accessible without increased railway communication. The new era of gold was in Australia as elsewhere in direct conflict with the old. The discovery of gold made it possible for new people to come in hordes—and they came. The immigrant who arrived in 1849 found employment limited and uncertain. His agricultural products had no market; to follow pastoral pursuits involved substantial capital, and his openings were accordingly restricted. The immigrant of 1852 was independent of the world, for the earlier goldfields were poor men's propositions. Capital had then no necessary part, nor was machinery a factor. So long as the miner could work and live, he could reach gold. The vast tide which poured into the country in the early fifties was wholly concerned in getting to the goldfields. In the years 1851–1858 the export of gold was £80,640,402, and so huge an output, won by individual and personal efforts, readily accounts for the growth of population from 403,889 in 1851, to 821,452 in 1858. This flood-tide of immigration was of its own kind, and different from that which has since poured into the United States of America. It was formed mostly of young men who came to Australia without ties to seek their fortunes, that they might the sooner return to the Mother Country. Amongst the thousands who crowded the "diggings" were but few grey beards. The experience of but few counted into years, and the rawest new chum had just as much chance in the gamble as the oldest miner. Few dreamed of subduing the new country and of making permanent homes. They were nomads, who came for gold and cared nothing for settlement. The news of a new find would clear off ten thousand miners in one night, and once on a new "rush" every man pegged out his own "claim," which was only a few feet square, and held from the Crown by virtue of a miner's right. It was then entirely a question of digging; and the struggle became one of endurance, in which brawn counted for more than brain.

Such a condition of affairs, where capital and machinery were minor factors, could not last long, and as the industry settled down to normal conditions the country had to face the problem of absorbing in other industries the tens of thousands whom gold had attracted but could no longer sustain.

The years 1859–1861 may be regarded as a transition period, when the country was recovering from the days of excitement and the dreams of chance. During each of these three years £10,000,000 worth of gold was produced, but the conditions were changing; capital became essential, and the life of the individual was drifting

into a prosaic period of sterner effort and slower and more arduous advance.

In 1861 the position was :—

Population	1,153,973
Annual Gold Production	£9,113,346
Sheep	22,806,746
Cattle	4,212,652
Acres under Crop	1,362,203
Exports, including Gold	£23,166,607

The ten years 1851–1861 added to the population of Australia some 750,000 people, the great bulk of whom were male adults of young and vigorous ages, and of a superior stamp. So great an increase was bound to exercise a far-reaching influence over the future destinies of the country, and the Commonwealth to-day feels throughout its length and breadth the spirit of fearlessness and energy which actuated those pioneers of the fifties. It has been said that the gold discoveries “precipitated Australia into nationhood.” The phrase is no poetic imagination; it is actual fact.

UNLOCK THE LANDS.

It was the shock of the giving-out of the shallow leads of alluvial gold, the working of which needed no capital, that gives us the first view of the Australian Labour-problem—the abundance of suitable agricultural land surrounding a population in need of land but imprisoned by large holdings altogether unimproved or carrying a few sheep or cattle. The land question was thrust to the forefront and, strange as it may appear in a country so astonishingly full of Parliamentary activity as Australia, that same question is still perplexing political parties and demanding a solution. Its demands become most pressing in sympathy with recurrent pressures of population; its more or less successful temporary solution from time to time relieves that pressure and stimulates immigration. Up to 1851 the immigration question was a Land question and it has remained so ever since, notwithstanding the dislocation caused by that “rush” and by the extravagant expenditure of moneys during 1883–1893. These occasional periods, during which the urgency of the Land question has been obscured, have each terminated in conditions which still more loudly emphasised the lesson first taught in 1841.

Throughout the period of the pouring in of population attracted by the gold discoveries the Land laws remained unchanged. The

conditions which tended to encourage the acquisition of large estates continued unchecked, and as population increased the more far-sighted, who realised the enormous value which this population would give to land, continued the acquisition of large areas during the "Gold Rush" years. When the conditions of the mining industry changed and the possession of capital became an essential qualification to success, the thousands of miners who did not possess this capital and had too readily assumed that the earlier and easier phases of alluvial mining would continue, found work scarce in a country which, though full of agricultural promise, was mapped out in vast pastoral runs growing sheep and cattle only and employing but little labour. Men who had come to Australia intending to return to the Mother Country as soon as possible, had settled down to stay and desired to find employment or means of livelihood in their new home. There at once arose the anomalous position of a pressure of population eager for land in a new country, possessing large areas of unoccupied lands tied up in large holdings and therefore quite beyond the reach of the would-be settler.

In 1862 Australia possessed about 23,000,000 sheep and 4,000,000 cattle, but only 368 miles of railway had been constructed. The Commonwealth has few navigable rivers opening up her agricultural lands; the chief means of transit are the various railway systems. In the year 1862 these systems covered so limited a range of country that within their reach hardly any unalienated land remained available for agricultural settlement, whilst the holders of the large estates preferred the cultivation of sheep and the prospective enjoyment of a rapidly increasing unearned increment, to the sub-division of their holdings and their sale to the would-be farmers.

The conditions which existed soon gave rise to a demand for land and to the cry "What shall we do with our sons?" To that cry two answers were given by two different bodies of public opinion. One raised the cry "Unlock the Lands"; the other demanded "Protection to Native Industries." The champions of both policies agreed that settled conditions of national life should be provided. The former policy would have been the simpler and the easier to realise but for the fact that the best and only accessible farming lands had been alienated and could be unlocked only by means of taxation and state repurchase. The urgency of the question was moreover staved off from time to time by railway construction into newer and more distant areas towards which settlement was attracted. Looking back over these forty years one is inclined to

think that, had such legislative action then been taken, we should have secured better and more permanent advance. Such measures, however, were not acceptable, and it has taken upwards of 30 years of constant agitation to witness the adoption—although in a somewhat modified form—of these methods of stimulating closer settlement.

That the conditions existing in the sixties demanded exceptional and practical steps to enable people to settle on the land is clear from the extent to which all accessible lands were then held in large and unimproved areas, and from the fact that this condition of affairs pressed so seriously upon the country that for the decennial period 1861–1871 the excess of immigration over emigration amounted to 188,518 only as against 520,718 during the previous ten years. The difficulty in absorbing immigrants was almost entirely a “Land” one, and though legislative effort of more recent years has largely reduced these difficulties the question remains to-day a practical and urgent one in all the States. The land exists in millions of acres capable of great agricultural development: the problem is to make the good land which has been opened and is served by the railway systems fully and freely available to the would-be settler. The movement of Land legislation has been slow; has been full of disappointment and disclosed difficulty after difficulty as experience has manifested the almost incurable—and certainly the insatiable—desire to acquire large estates even though success required acts and evasions which, even when not illegal, were grossly immoral. It is the constant succession of fruitless efforts to restrict the accumulation of large estates, side by side with liberal provisions to encourage the smaller holdings, that is driving Australian public opinion to face Land taxation as the most effective instrument by which to secure the end that for 40 years has been the object of every Parliament in the Commonwealth.

In the sixties the known territory was locked up in big sheep-runs; the unknown territory was not available. The progress of opening new lands was slow, and from 1861 to 1871 the railway extensions amounted to some 800 miles only; even of this a considerable bulk of the mileage was through the older and alienated portions of the country surrounding the capitals and ports from which the railway systems radiated. Moreover, the policy of large loan expenditures was not then in vogue. It most probably would never have been adopted had its inception not been forced upon the country by the imperative need of opening unalienated lands. Of the evils of locking up lands every State has had a bitter experi-

ence ; from those evils every State has been for forty years, and still continues to be, a sufferer.

In 1826 the British Government granted 1,000,000 acres of good agricultural country in New South Wales to an English company. A sub-company was formed and still holds back the development of one of the richest agricultural parts of that State. Tasmania has had the same experience, so also has Western Australia. In all these cases large areas of land granted with the intention of encouraging settlement have been held locked up and undeveloped, controlled by absentees, who take no direct personal interest in the country and are more concerned to wait for the State to create values than to actively exploit their concessions and turn their values to account. The conditions thus created might have been improved by a Land tax adopted in those early years. That step was avoided. Other action was taken and millions and millions of money have been expended on railway construction to open up more distant areas. That expenditure has increased beyond measure the value of these old holdings though the owners have but slightly contributed to the cost. It has indeed too often been their sole pleasure to criticise at this end an expenditure for which they were largely responsible ; towards which they contributed so little, but from which they have derived an ever-increasing profit. The resident landowner holding large areas has not been so thorough or so selfish a monopolist. In Victoria, for instance, a vast tract of the richest agricultural country in the Western district was until recent years laid down in sheep runs ; to-day it is subdivided and cultivated and is producing the bulk of the butter supply of Victoria, which last year exported that article to the value of £1,144,167.

The agricultural advance since 1861 has clearly shown that when the attractiveness of gold ceased Australia had (as she still has) all the natural conditions for diverting the immigration movement from the goldfields where wages could be earned to the agricultural lands where sustenance was certain and competence probable, but the agrarian position was a bar to immigration and people did not come. The Land legislation proved to be the real Immigration Restriction Act.

In Western Australia, where different conditions have produced different results, this contention has been verified. The gold discovery in 1887 at Yilgarn found the population of the State 42,488. The early rushes of gold-seekers subsided in 1897, since which date the industry has become an ordered and settled one. But State lands were available at low prices, and as a consequence

the tide of immigration towards the Western State has never ceased. Land is maintaining the flow which gold first attracted, and the population to-day is 260,000.

The efforts made throughout Australia after 1861 to open lands beyond the limit of the alienated areas required the construction of new railways. The Land laws were much liberalised, and every effort aimed at aiding the acquisition of small estates by resident and cultivating settlers whilst checking the growth of additional large holdings. The old and already acquired large estates were left untaxed and undeveloped; new areas were opened by means of new railways.

During the years 1861-71 New South Wales disposed of some 4 million acres; Victoria of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and South Australia of $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions of the land thus opened with the sole desire and object of encouraging cultivation. But returns soon disclosed the fact that only about one-thirtieth part was cultivated in New South Wales, about one-seventh in Victoria, and about one-fourth in South Australia. In 1871 New South Wales had 417,801 acres under crop; Victoria 937,220 acres, and South Australia 1,044,656 acres.

The policy of Land settlement which sprang from the conditions of the early sixties continued until the eighties. The lands dealt with were new State areas opened by means of railway extensions and the laws were passed—and time after time amended—with the object of encouraging the small farmer and discouraging the aggregation of large estates. The Legislatures were generous in their concessions and encouragement to the *bona-fide* farmer, but found time after time that, often by illegal actions but mostly by dishonourable evasions of the law, legislation intended to promote *bona-fide* settlement was extensively used to secure large estates. As the evils manifested themselves new laws were passed and new railways built to open up lands which should be free from these evils. It was this constant effort to get ahead of the land monopolist and “dummy selector” which urged on the Australian Works Loan policy; it is only since some 30 years of constant effort and vast expenditure that public opinion has begun to think of more practical and effective methods.

This period extended from the sixties to the early nineties. Up to the early eighties it was a *bona-fide* effort to encourage settlement; during the latter eighties and up to 1893 it became more particularly a policy of loan expenditure.

In 1871 the population was 1,668,377. In 1881 the population was 2,252,617. In the latter year the land under cultivation was

4,489,607 acres, showing an increase of almost a hundredfold on the figures of 1871, and the exports amounted to £27,528,583. The increase of population by immigration over emigration during 1872-1881 was 223,326, showing a better result by some 45,000 over the period 1862-1871, and indicating therefore the direct influence upon the flow of immigration exercised by the new lands opened up by means of railway extensions directly the result of that policy could assert itself.

THE LOAN EXPENDITURES.

The period 1881-1893 saw a continuation of the policy of the earlier years, but the heavy expenditure of loan money created in the late eighties an artificial state of affairs, which largely accounted for the fact that during this period the population increased to 3,183,237, of whom 374,097 were immigrants: a number only some 146,000 less than were attracted to us during the Gold Rush.

In 1881 the loan indebtedness of Australia was £66,306,471 and the mileage of railways open was 4,192. Of this length of line 800 miles had been constructed between 1861-1871 and 3,000 miles during 1871-1881.

During the eighties, however, loan expenditure in all the States—in pursuance of a policy initiated and enforced by the need to open lands and which was in almost every instance justified by responsible Ministers on the same ground—rose very considerably. In New South Wales between 1881 and 1891 it amounted to 36 millions; in Victoria it amounted to 21 millions; in Queensland it averaged between one and two millions per annum; and in South Australia it was never less than a million a year.

In 1881-1891 the loan indebtedness of Australia was increased by £89,000,000 and 6,000 additional miles of railway were opened, but though our population increased most satisfactorily our land settlement did not.

The loan expenditures of the period 1881-1893 soon lost sight of their justification. The opening up of new lands to meet the pressure of public demands became entirely subordinated to the belief that these expenditures were in themselves sufficient to secure population. The inrush of immigrants encouraged this idea and was constantly pointed to: the paramount need to absorb and retain the new-comers was forgotten midst the glamour of the artificial prosperity, which the inflated loan expenditures created and could alone maintain.

The population increased by nearly 375,000 immigrants, but notwithstanding a total increase to our population of some 930,000 the land under cultivation increased only to the extent of 876,000 acres as against an increase of 2,150,000 acres during 1871-1881.

Our acreage under crop which, as compared with the population, increased 100·6 per cent. in 1861-1871 and 107·2 per cent. in 1871-1881, fell during 1881-1891 to 22·1 per cent.

Again, experience taught that the power to absorb additional population depends upon the availability of land for settlement. The wealth of Australia is so largely based upon primary productions—in which productions she has the highest output per head in the world—that her permanent attractiveness to the immigrant must be measured by her power to make him a producer in those industries. The manufacturing development of Australia is a matter for the near future and will exercise its influence in due course; but looking at the lessons of experience and the position to-day it is wrong to test the absorptive capacity of the Commonwealth by a standard which her present industries make inapplicable.

Long before we had a Labour Party in Australia experience had taught that the Land question was inextricably mixed up with that of immigration, and it was the Land policy and not the Labour Party which acted as a bar to the incoming and settlement of population. When the land is made available no party can or will check the flow of immigration which will ensue. To the extent to which the Labour Party urge the adoption of greater activity in land settlement—a policy of which they are not originators nor by any means the sole or most persistent advocates—they are moving along the most effective lines to secure additional population. Their occasional efforts in minor matters regarding Labour questions do not affect the main issue, or justify a charge against them of actually blocking immigration, which all our experience shows to have been almost entirely controlled by and due to the Land question.

THE REACTION.

Up to the year 1893 the flow of population to Australia since 1840 was satisfactory, much greater than the flow to any other portion of the Empire. When regard is paid to our distance from Europe the increase was striking.

The record since 1893 is distinctly unsatisfactory but easily capable of explanation.

There came a halt to the policy of opening new lands by means of new railways. The aggregation of large estates had not been effectively checked and the new areas soon after being opened were found practically "locked up" where the land was best suited for agriculture. Moreover, in many cases young farmers, lured on by the speculative fever of the eighties and a series of exceptionally good seasons, found themselves in possession of land needing new methods of cultivation and incapable under old methods of meeting the strain of bad seasons and falling prices. These had to retreat until a more gradual advance could be made by means of a greater knowledge and experience of local requirements. At the same time some 40,000 people who had been accustomed to find employment and been attracted by the works constructed out of public loans, found themselves out of work. The shrinkage of the expenditure of private capital affected another large number, and with the displacement of these large bodies there followed the many more thousands who, directly or indirectly, were dependent upon them.

In the Eastern States the year 1892 showed a restricted loan expenditure; the total of the five States, which in 1889 had been about ten millions, fell to three millions per annum, a shrinkage of £7,000,000. Between 1870 and 1892 the amount of private capital sent to New South Wales in excess of withdrawals was about nineteen millions, and those going to the country took over twenty-three millions. Of these totals the bulk came and was expended in 1883-1890. Between these latter years the private capital introduced into Victoria, or withdrawn from investments outside that State, amounted to £81,500,000.

Conditions almost as inflated applied to South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania.

The collapse of 1893 threw upon the Commonwealth a greater strain than has faced any other country, and it is a magnificent testimony to the richness and resources of that Continent that she retained all her natural increase, and by 1901 had absorbed a few thousand immigrants.

The stress of 1893 fell most heavily upon the older States, and during the next ten years these States threw upon the Commonwealth the obligation of finding work for upwards of 170,000 people, who were directly or indirectly sufferers and rendered workless by the crisis of 1893.

During this period of trouble came some years of low prices for articles of local production, and the great pastoral industry suffered from an exceptional drought.

The problem that faced us in 1893 was to find employment for those who had been attracted and fed by an enormous expenditure of public and private capital, and those who were indirectly in whole or in part dependent on these people. To deal with that problem, attention was at once directed to the primary industries. The heavy fall in agricultural prices handicapped land settlement; the long drought was so severe that it caused an enormous shrinkage, and added to rather than relieved the pressure. But the main solution of the problem was found in increasing attention to land, and to the increased mineral development in all the three gold-producing States. It was obvious that railway extension could not be indefinitely continued; public opinion grew in opposition to a further continuance of that policy. The increased development of lands already served by railways remained the only alternative. It was at once recognised that settlers must not only have land made available but must be granted direct or indirect aid in the work of improvement. From the year 1893 began the real adoption of a policy of *bona-fide* settlement as distinct from mere questions of reforming the Land laws, which in Australia means the law relating to the Crown lands. Bonuses, State and Agricultural Banks, Creameries, Repurchase of Estates, Village Settlements and other practical reforms were instituted, and all of them aimed at giving aid and encouragement to the man on the land. As a consequence the agricultural advance of 1893-1903 is the greatest relative progress made by the Commonwealth. The agricultural production of 1891 was less than £1,000,000 in excess of that of 1881; that of 1903 was £10,000,000 over that of 1891. Land under cultivation increased by 4,000,000 acres during 1891-1903 as against an increase of 876,000 acres during 1881-1891.

In 1891 the wheat crop was 25,641,486 bushels, showing an increase of 4,250,000 bushels on 1881; for 1903 the crop was 74,000,000 bushels, being nearly three times the crop of 1891. In 1891 the dairying export (butter) was 4,000,000 lbs., valued at £170,000, whilst in 1904 its export value alone was nearly £2,580,000.

When one has a knowledge of the grave problems which faced Australia in 1893, it is not surprising that during the next ten years she barely held her own in population. The marvel is that a country with so small a population as 3,000,000 (3,183,237 souls in

1891) could have retained her natural increase and avoided a loss when called upon to face so grave a problem as was then presented, accentuated as it was by low prices for agricultural products and a drought which reduced the sheep by 50,000,000 and the cattle by 4,000,000. When called upon to absorb the suddenly dislocated body of labour and find a compensation for the enormous shrinkage in public and private expenditure, Australia had to repeat her earlier experiences and find salvation in increased land cultivation. She proved again that her absorptive power was measured by her land settlement, and that, when the land was made available and direct inducements to settle given, she could find homes for those who had been deprived of settled occupations by the crash of 1893. The land responded to the call, but it has only done so after legislative activity has run in different channels from those which characterised the earlier and futile efforts of scientific land reformers.

Australia now realises also that to make her railways pay more fully she must settle the lands which are capable of agricultural development and lie within easy reach of existing lines, and that it is an unwise expenditure to be constantly extending lines to open new areas and at the same time repeating the evils which these lines were built to outstrip. She is learning the lesson, too, that agricultural advance must be from the coast inwards, and that the future conquest of the interior lands will be simpler as the nearer lands are settled and the experience gained in one advance utilised to assure the next step forward.

She must and will insist upon the settlement of these coastal areas, and in that effort will extend her Repurchase of Estates system and apply more discriminately and thoroughly a system of equitable land taxation. The existing system of land taxation by the State dates from subsequently to 1893, when the evils of locked land became apparent to those who had to face the problems pressing for solution. Even to-day two States impose no such tax, whilst, in the four which do, the legislation is imposed from a Revenue standpoint and does not aim—as it should—at those large estates which are capable of closer settlement but held to-day practically as land speculations.

THE PRESENT.

The year 1904 found us safely over the crisis and enjoying conditions of renewed prosperity. But it will take some time

yet to remove from the public mind the depressing effect of these long and trying years. The boom of the late eighties re-acted almost too strongly and spread abroad a spirit of undue caution as opposed to the resolute optimism which formerly prevailed and will soon re-appear. Immigration results must not be looked for until this prevailing opinion has reverted to the old sound tendency and impressed upon all the striking richness of Australia's resources and productions.

A few figures of 1904 may be not uninteresting :—

TRADE.

	£
In 1901, excess of exports over imports (foreign only)	7,262,361
In 1904, excess of exports over imports (foreign only)	20,468,374
Estimated value of agricultural, pastoral and mineral production in 1901	82,731,923
Estimated value of agricultural, pastoral and mineral production in 1904	84,521,589
Increase in 1904	1,789,666

BANK DEPOSITS.

As to the accumulation of wealth in Australia, the amount deposited in Banks of issue was in 1901	89,590,722
On June 30, 1905, it was	98,143,388
An increase of	8,552,666
Cash and bullion held by them in 1901	19,737,572
Cash and bullion held by them on June 30, 1905	21,490,355
The number of depositors in Savings Banks in 1901 was	950,079
The number on June 30, 1905, was	1,117,709
Out of a population of 4,014,000 an increase of	167,630
The amount deposited in 1901 was	30,869,596
The amount deposited on June 30, 1905, was	35,844,839
An increase of	4,975,248

SHIPPING.

Shipping inwards and outwards was, in 1901, vessels	18,639
Tonnage	26,198,899
In 1904 it was, vessels	17,691
In 1904 it was, tonnage	29,150,962
Thus there was a reduction in the number of vessels of	948
But an increase in tonnage of	2,952,073

WEALTH AND PROPERTY.

The private wealth of Australia is estimated, necessarily approximately, as £250 per inhabitant, or £1,015,000,000 for all Australia. This amount per inhabitant is the greatest by far of any

country in the world except Great Britain, for which the amount is £302 per inhabitant.

The capital value of rateable property in Australia certainly exceeds £700,000,000.

Sir John Madden, the Chief Justice of Victoria, referring to these figures at a recent meeting of the Australian Chamber of Commerce, said :—

“Economists and historians never tire of pointing to the recovery of France from the disasters of the Franco-Prussian war with the help of some 38,000,000 people. If they could but understand what the blight of the culminating drought of 1902 and 1903 meant to Australia's herds and flocks and crops; if they could conceive what was the strain to defy and defeat it, they would indeed appreciate the meaning of the facts which I have shown, and realise what Australian land and energy and Australian resolution really are, Australia's creditors would know they have no other such security in their deed boxes. If the machinery of our politics, being yet new, has not quite settled down to the bearing of smooth and useful working, let us remember that politics never yet made the prosperity of a nation. Indeed, it may be well doubted if they ever yet very seriously impeded it. Hard work, honest, persistent, resolute industry of the people, guided by sound brains not easily disturbed, is the only recipe for national success, and that recipe has been working pretty fairly in our country.”

THE FUTURE.

To the extended operation and increasing application of the principles and methods which have so much aided land settlement of recent years, the near future should add a new factor in attracting population by the creation of an Australian manufacturing industry protected within the whole Commonwealth by effective fiscal tariffs. Victoria turned towards this manufacturing development in 1867, but until the Commonwealth tariff of 1901 her manufacturers were restricted to the markets of that one state. The Mother State of New South Wales remained true to Free Trade largely owing to her great pastoral industry, her terminal ports, her coalfields, her large unalienated areas and the lessened pressure of population affecting her at the end of the Gold Rush (1858).

It was the position of Victoria in 1860—with land locked up on all sides and no outlet for the growing population—which turned the men who left England fierce in their resentment of the Corn Laws and enthusiastic supporters of Cobden into staunch Protectionists. Economic questions weighed lightly with these pioneers,

the pressure of population much. The bedrock principle was to find work for the children. To widen the openings and increase the opportunities for employment. That force is still operative and influences the opinion of 75 per cent. of the population. It is the main power behind the Protectionist movement, and strong enough to enforce its views as soon as the direct issue is put to it.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth Government of Australia, unlike the Dominion Government of Canada, has no lands of its own and therefore has not as yet taken any part in the solution of the Land problems. But the Commonwealth Parliament has done something, and may do still more in the early future, in relation to immigration, and therefore some reference to the Commonwealth is called for in this Paper if only in this connection.

The Commonwealth of Australia came into existence in 1901, and its consummation appealed most strongly to Englishmen as a practical step towards that greater cohesiveness which all parties within the Empire alike desired.

It was natural that the Commonwealth Parliament should attract a far wider attention than did the various State Parliaments. People at this end might find time to follow one Commonwealth Parliament, but could not be blamed if they failed or declined to endeavour to keep in touch with the legislative activities of six State Parliaments.

Such a change was desirable in every way. It inspired in us the hope of obtaining a more accurate body of English opinion, whilst on the other hand it offered to Englishmen an opportunity of following the main trend of Australian political forces.

The initiation of this new system—this new informative and educating agency—needed tact and care in view of its external influence.

In Australia Federal action is judged by a knowledge of currents of public opinion which found expression in the various State Parliaments before Federation was accomplished. The Englishman has but little if any knowledge of these currents, and views Federal action as if new and quite unconnected with a past. Viewed in such a light Commonwealth legislation must appear as if embodying novel and untested theories springing from a desire to be experimental rather than—as the fact is—an earnest effort to secure the united expression of a common opinion. This apparent

want of continuity was a difficulty which, during the earlier years of the Commonwealth, was bound to cause misapprehensions in the minds of men who follow Federal action but possess but little if any knowledge of earlier State activity. The difficulty was emphasised by the misconceptions to which the Boer War gave rise at this end, and also by the want of tact which characterised some acts of Commonwealth administration.

The Immigration Restriction Act was passed in 1901, and was intended to protect the policy of a white Australia. To that policy we almost unanimously agreed; it was conceived and enforced long before the Labour party came into existence, and it stands to-day too strongly entrenched to be affected by the opposition or advocacy of that or any other party. So far as it aims at preventing the settlement in the Commonwealth of Asiatics and other coloured races no serious objection will ever be raised to it. Legislative modifications which preserve the main principles whilst removing needlessly objectionable details will be fairly and openly considered, but in its broad sense the policy of a "White Australia" represents the one question upon which the Commonwealth is inflexibly and earnestly united.

The Immigration Restriction Act—a most unfortunate short title—has done much to injure Australia. No statute of the Commonwealth has been so largely moulded by Imperial considerations; yet strangely enough no statute has received more English condemnation. The Mother Country condemns us because, anxious to save the feelings of other portions of the Empire, we have listened to and respected the expressed wishes of the Mother Country. The result has not been encouraging, and subsequent appeals to the need for respecting Imperial considerations in Commonwealth legislation are not likely to be more favourably considered, when we remember the attacks made upon us by Imperial organs and so many classes of Englishmen professing Imperial sympathies on account of the "Language Test" embodied in that Act—a device entirely and wholly of London origin, conceived in Downing Street and brought forth in Natal and Australia at the urgent request of the Colonial Office.

This Act and the administration of it have, however, given rise to very widespread misapprehensions as to Australian immigration as a whole; a question which remains unaffected by this Act except to the extent to which the misconceptions to which the Act has given rise have retarded the flow towards Australia. Only a few weeks ago Sir William Lyne, the Federal Minister of Customs,

pointed out that "the British Customs authorities, acting under the Aliens Restriction Act, did exactly what was done in the Commonwealth in the case of the six hatters, the wrecked crew of the *Petriana*, and the foreigner Stelling at Newcastle. Take" (said Sir William Lyne in illustration of this contention) "the case of the American barque *Edward C. Mayberry*. Her shipwrecked crew was brought to London in another vessel. The British authorities refused to allow the men to land until the American Consul undertook to have them sent back to the United States." Take again the experiences of Mr. Richard Jebb, the *Morning Post's* special correspondent in the Colonies. Mr. Jebb, who went to Australia from the United States and Canada, says he cannot endorse the notion that strangers landing on Australian shores are subjected to harassing investigations. In passing through the United States from Canada, he obtained—at the cost of much valuable time, irritating examination, and two dollars in cash—a certificate to the effect that he was "an alien in transit." But when he got to Sydney from America he, with a crowd of other passengers, left the wharf at Sydney, baggage and all, "with less trouble of any kind" (he says) "than I have ever experienced in any other part of the world. . . . Here in Australia I am a white fellow-citizen, welcomed as such without fine or hindrance."

The Language Test provided by the Immigration Restriction Act has never been applied to any European. It was never intended that it should be; it was openly stated that it would not be. Directly the Act was passed the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth gave specific and written instructions on this point, and in no instance have these been departed from.

The Act in itself affords no ground for the statement that it has discouraged or was intended to discourage immigrants. Its Contract Clause—so indefensible as applied to British workers that it has now been amended, and not capable of very strong defence in relation to any white artisan—may have prevented the introduction of a few dozen immigrants, but such a number is too small to affect the broad question and certainly much too few to justify the somewhat gross attacks to which the Commonwealth Parliament has been subjected. But that Act does, however, deal—as earlier legislation in every separate state had dealt—with Chinese and other Asiatics. This legislation was in its inception aimed at Chinese, with whom alone the Australian was then acquainted and of whose "ways" he still has the greatest experience. The question is an interesting one to this country, and I will conclude with a few words in reference to the policy it involves.

ASIATICS.

There are only 30,542 Chinese in Australia now. They came freely in the early diggings but were the jackals of the whites. The white man never troubled about the yellow until the mine owners thought fit to use the yellow man as a threat to bring down the price of labour. A very few attempts to do this laid the foundations of the bitter hostility of Australians to Chinese. The most dramatic incident in connection with this happened at Clunes in Victoria, the scene of one of the first gold discoveries. Because of a strike at Clunes the mine owners sought to bring a large body of Chinamen to the field from Ballarat, and did succeed in getting them within sight of the mines. At that point the road was barred by a determined-looking body of Cornish women, who were so patently ready to deal with the aliens that John Chinaman dropped off the coaches as one man and scurried back. It was the menace of cheap Chinese labour more than the fact which laid the foundations of Australian exclusion laws. The foundations were laid and even the pinnacles capped by the first immigrants—the men who had not had time to forget the songs of the English birds or the scent of the Scottish heather—not by their children who rule Australia to-day and who only know the England of song and story. The menace these men legislated against was at the time no greater than the first cloud that Elijah saw “like a man’s hand.” Their senses told them that a flood of immigration that might follow would be as sudden and as heavy as the rain that splashed Ahab’s chariot.

The exclusion laws, having their root in the labour question gained a powerful support from the social side. Whatever may be said for the Chinaman individually, taking him in the mass he is, judging wholly from Australian experiences, most undesirable. It stands as a broadly admitted fact that every Chinese camp in Australia has been a festering sore in the heart of the community into which all that was foul and low in human character drifted. It did not matter that a whole countryside of healthful surroundings was open to the Chinamen: they made of every camp an evil smelling reproduction of Cantonese purlieus. A few steps would carry one from a bright, sweet atmosphere of cleanly English home-life, where white miners reared their families in decency and in comfortable homes surrounded with flower gardens, into an Asiatic hell where bark huts and tumbling down shanties held each other up, where the sunlight was excluded, where a moral leprosy flaunted at the

doors and a physical leprosy hid in the corners. It is true that the moral lepers were not all yellow. Even some degraded whites drifted to the camps. But the odour of the Chinese camps ate into the very hearts of the whites so deeply that a white girl not of the demi-monde, would consider an alliance with a prince of the Manchu blood a shame that would cut her off from her own colour. These things raised the ban of the Chinese in all the mining districts; but the legislation which was passed was in no sense the work of the Labour Party as we now have it.

The Chinaman to-day in Australia is a decreasing force. He is a furniture maker, a laundry-man, a market gardener (he has a perfect genius for growing vegetables), and a fruit grower in tropical Queensland. "The Camps" are disappearing in the old mining centres, and in the cities he is becoming quite European in his dress and growing more European in his tastes and mode of living. But the sense of him as a menace to the labourer, and as a menace to the moral and physical health of the nation, is so deeply burnt into the heart of the Australians, that there are no two parties on the question of the Exclusion Laws.

When we turn from the yellow to the black exclusion some of the same circumstances are met with. There are only twenty thousand coloured aliens in Australia, not counting Chinese and Japanese. Except in Northern Queensland, there is no Black Labour question in Australia. Even in Northern Queensland on the sugar plantations it is more the menace to than the actual displacement of white labour which has caused the resistance of the working classes to the Kanakas. White labour has shown no inclination to exploit the sugar plantations, and such as go to them are the unskilled floating class of labourers. With the bulk of the Australians the question has not been whether the plantations wanted black labour, nor whether the Kanakas were fairly treated on them, but whether the conditions of the recruiting traffic could be tolerated. In its very nature it appeared a wrong to the Islanders. The criticisms that are levelled at the Commonwealth, based upon the selfishness of keeping the Kanakas from entering Queensland to labour, are wide of the mark. The Kanaka Exclusion Act was aimed at the traffic. The influence of the Labour Leagues dealing with it as a Labour question was the smallest part of the sentiment which made the Commonwealth Parliament practically refuse to discuss the question. It was treated as a matter with only one side. There was the subsidiary question of the purity of the race, both with the blacks and with the Chinese. The white woman who goes

out to either goes out for ever from her kind. The alien races bring very few of their women with them and intermarriage with a white man is almost unknown. A white woman demoralises herself so completely by mating with black or yellow that, while purity of race has its part in the great question, it is not the most potent factor under the conditions we have known.

As to the brown-skinned low-caste men from India, the answer is simple. Those who have so far come from India are of no use in Australia. They are still Hindoos or Mohammedans and keep apart from the national life. They hawk through the country districts cheap fancy-goods, mostly rubbish. The merest handful have taken to productive work. The bulk wander through the country scaring lonely women, and from any point of view are valueless to a new country. Australia needs population, but is not in any way yearning for immigrants, black or white, to hawk cheap cotton-goods through the back blocks, and as a class that is all the Indians do.

Long before a Parliamentary Labour Party existed was laid the firm foundations of all the legislation which has excluded Asiatics. More than that is not and never was intended by the Federal legislation. It is not the fault of the Australian Parliament that the Act is so drawn as to make it *possible* to exclude Europeans. An amendment to confine the act to Asiatics only was moved by Mr. Watson (the Labour Leader), and successfully resisted by the Barton Government, because of the urgent representations of the Imperial Authorities that the direct exclusion would disturb the Imperial relations in Asia.

The future of tropical Australia still remains to be dealt with by Australians. They appreciate the difficulties and the gravity of the problem, but believe that white labour can people this country and have strong grounds on which to base that belief.

It has been represented by many English critics of Australia's "All White" policy—and by many Australian critics too—that it is a dog-in-the-manger policy—that it is keeping out of occupation tropical and sub-tropical districts in which the white man cannot live, and in which he will not let the coloured man live. This assumption that the white man cannot live and work there equally as well as the black or the yellow is perfectly gratuitous. It is true the whites do not now occupy that part of Australia in considerable numbers, but that is because the temperate latitudes of the continent have superior attractions. Let there be but another Coolgardie gold discovery in the northern territories of Queensland, South Australia, or Western Australia, and there will

be set down there another Kalgoorlie or Gympie or Charters Towers, built and peopled and governed and industrially manned by white men.

Dr. Elkington, the Health Officer of Tasmania, who has had considerable experience of tropical climates, expressed the conviction in a paper recently read before the Royal Society of Tasmania, that the impossibility of employing white labour in the Australian Tropics was a "fetish." More recently Professor J. W. Gregory F.R.S., D.Sc., of the University of Glasgow, in a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society of England, declared that "there is nothing in the heat of the tropics to prevent white men working there."

Speaking of the anti-Asiatic legislation of Australia, Professor Gregory said in the paper I have just referred to :

"The north-west ports of Australia are only four days' steam from that overcrowded corner of Asia where dwells about half of the human race. . . . Australia has only to remove the artificial barriers she has erected to let in an Asiatic deluge. The coloured immigrants would keep clear of the deserts of the interior. The cities and the pleasant coastal districts would be good enough for them. The difficult interior would still have to be opened up by the white man. But the figures of the Australian population would be easily multiplied. . . . There seems to be no adequate reason why Australia should not in time all be occupied by white races."

The future will decide, but until driven by an experience which admits of no possible doubt and teaches beyond question the incapacity of the White to do what can be accomplished by the Brown, Black or Yellow, the Australians will run no risks. They are determined to keep Australia "White" if possible; nothing but the clearest proof of a physical impossibility of otherwise developing the continent will make them reconsider the question.

On this question the Australian temper found expression so far back as 1888. In the Parliament of New South Wales a Chinese Restriction Bill was introduced by Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.—himself a native-born Englishman—to deal with Chinese immigrants then on their way to Sydney. There had been communications passing between the Home and Colonial Governments in contemplation of this restrictive legislation, but the Imperial replies indicated a preference for Manchester cottons in China rather than for racial interests in Australia. Sir Henry decided to pass the Bill and exclude the Chinese—he had indeed promised they should

not land even before the Bill was introduced, and in moving its second reading said :

“ In this crisis of the Chinese question, and it is a crisis, we have acted calmly, with a desire to see clearly the way before us ; but at the same time we have acted with decision, and we do not mean to turn back. Neither for Her Majesty’s ships of war, nor for Her Majesty’s representative on the spot, nor for the Secretary of State for the Colonies, do we intend to turn aside from our purpose, which is to terminate the landing of the Chinese on these shores for ever, except under the restrictions imposed by the Bill, which will amount, and which are intended to amount, to practical prohibition. . . . I care nothing about your cobweb of technical law ; I am obeying a law far superior to any law which issued these permits, namely, the law of the preservation of society in New South Wales. So far as I have means, against every power that can be brought against me, I will carry out my pledge given on that night in writing to the free people of this country, and not allow these men to land.”

Sir Henry kept his word ; and since that object-lesson the Home Authorities have not attempted to arrest the development of the “ White Australia ” policy.

DISCUSSION.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN FORREST, G.C.M.G., Treasurer of the Commonwealth : I am sure we have all listened with much attention to the interesting and able address which my old friend Mr. James has delivered to us. He speaks with a directness that is not, perhaps, too common in this country, but when one has anything to say it is a very good thing to say it so that everyone should clearly understand it. In the matters he has dealt with, I think, generally, Mr. James’s views represent a large section of the opinion of the people of Australia. Of some of his observations at the beginning perhaps another view might be taken. It must be remembered that to the people of this country Australia is a far-off place, an off-shoot of the Empire, and has not always possessed the importance and the wealth which it has to-day. It is not surprising, therefore, that the people of this country should have viewed the people of Australia as the head of a family sometimes views its young members ; he does not consider them to have all the wisdom he himself possesses, and it is very often difficult for him to understand their passing away from the time of youth and becoming full-grown men. No doubt that natural feeling has influenced public opinion in this country in regard to this outlying portion of the Empire.

There is another reason why the people of these Islands, perhaps, think somewhat more of themselves than of those who are far away. It is that they have the responsibility cast upon them not only of defending themselves but other parts of the Empire. As we all know, the man who pays the piper generally has the right to call the tune; so here the people who to a very large extent provide the Army and Navy for the protection of the Empire (I am not referring for the moment to internal defence, which most of the Colonies provide) not unreasonably think perhaps that as long as that state of affairs exists the Colonies are hardly in the partnership which many look forward to as some day likely to exist. There are those in this country and all over the Empire who do look forward to that time—perhaps a far-off time. It is difficult even for those who have studied the question most to see how it is to be brought about. Still we do look forward to the day when this great Empire of ours shall have representation from every part of it, and when the defence of the Empire shall fall upon us all and not be cast upon one particular portion alone. That, as I say, may not come about in our day, but you may depend upon it that as the dominions beyond the seas increase in strength and population, and become greater perhaps in population than the Mother Country, the state of affairs that now exists will not be thought suitable, and some other means will have to be devised by which not only shall those living beyond the seas have rights and representation and privileges, but shall have to pay too, because, as I have said, unless you are willing to pay you should not have too much to say. My friend Mr. James underrated a little the extent of manufactures in Australia. These are growing very quickly and we look forward to the establishment of manufactures as the only means by which we shall be able to support a large population. I do not myself believe that you will be able to fill up Australia with only primary producers from the soil. It is a very nice idea but not likely to be realised. We hope to help to fill up our country with them, but we also hope to have our tens of thousands of artisans and others engaged in manufacture. I notice already, showing that we are moving in the right direction, that while there are £90,000,000 a year produced from the soil there are £30,000,000 a year produced by manufacture, or £120,000,000 a year in all. Mr. James also gave us a retrospect, which was interesting. We have to work out our destiny as we go along, and that has been the case in Australia, as in every other country. It is easy to be wise after the event. All the things my friend speaks of as being unwise did not appear unwise at the time.

The people then were just as alive to their interests as they are to-day, though when we look backward we do see that if other influences had prevailed better results might perhaps have been attained. My own idea is that in British communities the people are generally able to look after themselves for the time being. In regard to the population question, I would impress upon you that Australia never was so flourishing as it is to-day. We are doing very well, and anyone who is dissatisfied with the present condition of things must be very hard to please. Everything is very flourishing, and therefore when we speak of want of population it is not that we want individually to profit by it or get richer by that means, but that we believe it is necessary in the interests of the Empire that Australia should be filled up with citizens of the right stamp, because so long as we are empty we are not so powerful for defence. I hope we have some idea also that we desire to be a greater power in the world than at present, and to see the people of our own race turn their attention to their own land rather than go elsewhere. It is in the interest then of the Empire and of the race that we desire increased population, and in order that we may grow in importance and be able to stand shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the Empire to which we are so proud to belong. No doubt the burden of defence is a terrible one. It has doubled, I think, within the last few years, and sometimes people think that the outlying portions of the Empire, Australia, Canada and the rest, are not doing enough, seeing that the Empire belongs to all of them, and that we are all equally interested in its stability. As to that, I will just make this observation, that, after all, up to the present at any rate—I do not say we must go on using the argument for ever—we are doing perhaps a greater work than in contributing to Imperial defence by building up as we have done almost unaided another Britain in the Southern Hemisphere. We must never forget, however, that in doing this great work we have been greatly assisted by the fact that we have always had the strong arm of the Mother Country ready, willing, and able to defend us, and which has given us continued peace and security.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., G.C.M.G., referred to that part of the Paper that dealt with the original cost of the settlement of Australia, and held that a much greater burden had fallen on the Mother Country than was usually admitted in Australia. He urged that this should be considered when arrangements were made for admission of immigrants, and that some help might be given to the Mother Country in the matters of those who are maintained by the

Queen's Fund—so that the broad plains of Australia might be available for their support—assuming that the Mother Country is to continue to bear the greater part of the cost of defence. He hoped that the Colonies would consider the views and interests of tax-payers at home, and be more friendly and courteous towards British subjects from India and Hong Kong, and towards foreigners from Japan and China, than has been the case in the past. The policy of exclusion is annoying, and has been defended on grounds far from complimentary to them. He hoped that a more conciliatory policy would be adopted, because if difficulties should arise the defence of Australia would entirely depend on the forces of the King.

Mr. SIMPSON NEWLAND (South Australia): I wish to draw attention to an erroneous impression which Mr. James has, quite inadvertently no doubt, produced in the minds of some of you. He has mentioned that Australia has practically no navigable rivers. That is certainly not correct, for Australia has one of the very finest rivers in the world, the Murray, which is navigable for over 3,000 miles, and is capable of being made navigable for an even greater distance. No doubt when canals are made, as they will be in the future, the navigable capacity of the rivers will be largely increased. It is generally accepted that Australia is a dry country. Dry the interior undoubtedly is; still it has that magnificent river system which, as time goes on, will be more fully developed. I noticed what one speaker said about immigration. He endorsed what the President of the United States said when some time ago, in a pregnant phrase, he advised us to open our gates or fill our cradles. It would have added weight to his expression of opinion if he had said do both. I think Australia is on the right track in opening her gates. I will only add that, though I cannot entirely agree with Mr. James in the absolute accuracy of his retrospect, I deeply appreciate and heartily compliment him upon his Paper.

Mr. W. J. NAPIER: I wish to thank Mr. James for his able and well-reasoned Paper. Speaking as a New Zealander and one who, until lately, was a member of the New Zealand Parliament, and who is still identified with its public life, I would wish to say that the problems we have had to encounter in New Zealand are to some extent similar to those Mr. James has referred to. We have not had the unfortunate experience of Australia during the last ten or twelve years, for we have had fifteen years of uninterrupted prosperity, but notwithstanding, or perhaps because of that prosperity, our crying want to-day is population. We have no Act of

Parliament which in any way whatever would prohibit a white British subject entering our portals. We extend open arms to any resident of the British Islands who comes to us, and I may say that the test to which Sir Fowell Buxton referred, with some asperity I must say, was one which within the last few days I myself was subjected to in the United States, for when I landed at San Francisco I had to make an affidavit that I was worth a hundred dollars, but for which I should have been excluded from the Republic. Thus Australia is not peculiar in providing that at least temporary means of subsistence should be possessed by those who seek to come within its gates. In looking through the newspapers since my arrival in London I noticed a proposal of some English nobleman to form a regiment or regiments of younger sons of good families, with the object of providing them with some means of occupation. It occurred to me that, as, through the wise diplomacy of your statesmen, we are going to have a sort of universal *entente cordiale*, we shall have no nations left to fight, and I would suggest that these younger sons should go to New Zealand, where they would become worthy settlers and sturdy pioneers of a great race. New Zealand gives leases of land for 999 years, and advances money at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to enable the holders to stock, fence, and improve it. I may say that there is no country within the British Empire which offers such excellent inducements to younger sons of good families or to any others who are not afraid to work as New Zealand offers to-day. The lecturer very wisely observed that had Australia adopted the policy of breaking up large estates in the sixties many evils would have been averted. I quite agree, and our experience has demonstrated the accuracy of that contention. Sir John Forrest, who rather criticised Mr. James for censuring statesmen of a former generation, will see by referring to the results of a contrary policy in New Zealand that we actually adopted the right solution in breaking up these big estates. Of course full compensation in money was paid for the estates resumed. The result of this policy was an enormous extension of settlement, with resulting prosperity.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: Perhaps I may be allowed to add one word with regard to the interesting suggestion which has fallen from the last speaker on the subject of land settlement, because, as many of you know, I happen to be one of those who was associated with Edward Gibbon Wakefield, who did the very thing he proposes in the case of New Zealand in 1839-51. I personally assisted its great founder in carrying out his plans of colonisation in connection with that country. I am glad to think

that there is some indication the policy then initiated by him under the terms of the Wakefield system is likely to be revived in some form. The idea Mr. Napier suggests was the very idea with which we started; the Molesworths, the Petres, the Cliffords, and others whom I personally knew went out to New Zealand under it, and the result has given pride and satisfaction to every one who had anything, however small, to do with the Colony of New Zealand. I wish as much as any to do all I can to promote a large system of emigration to Australia, as well as the other Colonies, for I maintain that by a system of carefully selected emigration a large number of suitable people might be planted in our Colonies who are admirably qualified to fulfil all the requirements of successful colonists, and who would consequently benefit themselves, the Mother Country, and the Colonies to which they were induced to go.

The Hon. B. R. WISE: I rejoice that after a long interval there has come an Australian to London to speak in London the sentiments of Australians, and to speak them in a way which will command recognition on account of their good sense and moderation. Our problems are quite different from yours, and our solutions must often jar on the preconceived notions of those who are not accustomed to look at problems from new standpoints. But I believe Mr. James is absolutely right in pointing to the land question as the most crucial of all political problems in a new continent. I may be pardoned if I remind you that a distinguished Italian economist, in discussing the fiscal policies of different countries, pointed out that the predominant object of getting revenue, whether through the Custom House or by direct taxes, always depends on the fertility of the land and its profits, and he showed how in all countries, when the fertility of the land came to be exhausted and the population began to increase beyond the means of sustenance from the land, the necessity arose for finding some means of employment, and that generally led to the development of manufactures. Mr. James has shown that this general law has been proved to be true in the State of Victoria, where lands were first exhausted. It is now becoming true all through the Commonwealth. I am afraid the solution of the difficulty will not always commend itself to English investors who have invested in land with the object of getting the unearned increment. If they look at the matter fairly I think they will see that, though they may not get dividends in the same way in the future, they must allow us to develop our country along lines that science indicates as

correct and practical experience proves to be correct, and though they may lose in one direction they will gain in another. Think what this continent was a little more than a century ago, when Captain Cook or Governor Phillip first visited it. I suppose the whole place was not worth 20s., while now you cannot calculate its value except in figures which baffle the imagination. Why should not that value belong to the people who made it? In Australia we see, not in one generation but in twelve months sometimes, lands that are valueless increasing ten-, twenty-, or even a hundredfold, not through the energy of the people who own them, but through the expenditure of public money or the discovery of some latent natural resource, and we ask ourselves why some portion of that State-earned increment should not go back to the State. When we are told this is Socialism, and that we ought to encourage thrift, we may reply by reminding you of what happened in New South Wales, where a man who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for a very bad crime found, when he came out of jail, that an estate he had inherited near Sydney, and which was half bush when he went into jail, was worth £20,000. He was afterwards held up to the community at a ripe old age as an example of virtue and thrift. Mr. James is perfectly right when he says that you cannot have any steady flow of immigrants in any new country unless you have the land to offer, and I am glad to find that quite recently an Immigration League has been founded in my own State (N.S.Wales), which is asking for the assistance of charitable and emigration agencies in Great Britain, particularly in London. What response we are to give to that request, and how we can most satisfactorily carry out the wishes of the League, is a question not easy to answer, but the request has come from a thoroughly responsible body in N.S.Wales that all Australians in London and all interested should do something to divert the stream of emigration towards Australia. They inform us that a committee of business men has been established, with plenty of funds, who will see that any immigrant obtains a billet which he is fit to occupy without any delay, whether he is an artisan or a labourer. It seems to me it is not of much use to form a committee here if it involves having offices and advertising and merely parading ourselves, but I think organisations already in existence might be approached by those interested and asked to give the information which is at the disposal of the Agents-General and others. I would just like to say this, further, especially with regard to a cable which has appeared in the papers to-day, that if the Commonwealth revenue from

Customs is decreased there is only one source from which they can get revenue, and that is from the land—not from the persons who are working the land, but those who are holding with a view to reap profit in the future from the growth of the population. If a federal land tax, which is referred to in the papers as a possible feature of the new programme, should be introduced, I believe it will be the forerunner of as large a stream of immigration as fertilised Australia even in the goldfields time or in the eighties. There is one other matter to which I must allude. If Australia is to have a proper stream of immigrants she must be represented in Great Britain by a responsible official able to speak the voice of the Commonwealth, and I can speak of this in the presence of Sir John Forrest the more freely because my name has been mentioned in connection with this office almost as freely as his, and with just as little justification. Australia has suffered from the lack of some one who can voice the opinions, not of this State or of that, but who can speak for Australia as a whole, as the High Commissioner for Canada speaks for the Dominion. It is all the more important that appointment should be made when we recollect that two or three years ago an Order in Council was passed providing that the High Commissioners of Canada and of Australia when appointed should be members of a sub-committee of the Cabinet of Great Britain to advise on matters of commercial and Imperial importance—a committee which perhaps may constitute the germ of an Imperial Council which in the future would bind together the whole Empire. Every month's delay in the appointment to that great office of State is a disadvantage to Australia, and holds her back in that fair and legitimate competition for immigrants of British race in which she is engaged with all the other branches of the Empire.

Mr. E. T. SCAMMELL: Being interested more especially in Western Australia, I would like to state, with reference to the observations of Mr. Napier, that we also, and Australia generally, can offer to young men similar advantages to those which he has mentioned in regard to New Zealand. I was glad to hear what Mr. Wise said about the proposal of the Immigration League. It is an excellent idea that useful settlers should be helped on their arrival in Australia. If a committee can be formed here to assist this plan so much the better. I am glad Mr. James has presented so well the historical account of Australian immigration, but we want not only the historical aspect; we want, as Sir John Forrest says, to "look forward," and in the debate to-night we have had

the opportunity of anticipating what Australian immigration may become in the future.

The CHAIRMAN (the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.) : I have now to propose that we give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. James. I think we are very much indebted to him, if only because he has given the opportunity for the discussion of a variety of subjects. In fact, almost every subject connected with Australia has been discussed except, perhaps, cricket. I quite agree that the question of the land laws must always, to a certain extent, affect those who may become immigrants. This question is also exceedingly important to those who may have invested their money there. But I quite agree that every country must approach these subjects from its own point of view. As long as they are dealt with in an honest and honourable manner I do not think people need fear, and in Australia I feel confident that whatever measures may be undertaken will be undertaken with a full sense of the responsibility which must attach to any Government or Parliament which tries to settle them. I hope they will be dealt with in that spirit of consideration for the interests of all concerned which has hitherto distinguished British legislation. It seems to me the real question is, in what way Australia can best attract to its shores a good class of immigrants. I do not agree with Sir Fowell Buxton that there are many of those whom we have sometimes seen perambulating the streets close by here who are exactly those best suited to go to Australia. I should think, to begin with, that they would create a rather bad impression as to the bone and sinew of this country. What I think is wanted in Australia is an arrangement by which when people go out they can speedily find places on the land. It does not rest entirely with the Commonwealth Government. The Governments of each State must try—and I believe I am right in saying that they are trying—to make such arrangements as will attract settlers upon the land, and that is what will help to strengthen Australia generally. I see from the telegrams that at the conference of the Premiers this question of immigration has been discussed, and there seems to be a readiness on the part of the Premiers and the Prime Minister to work together in this direction. If they will all pull together I have no doubt there will be a good result. I am not quite certain what can be done in this country. Though if there happens to be a particularly good man I do not know that I am anxious to see him leave Great Britain, still I know there are good people who in the spirit of enterprise would be glad to go out ; and it is no use telling them to go unless you

tell them what to expect. I hope that Sir John Forrest will be able to take the feeling of this meeting when he goes back to Australia. I hope it will be understood in Australia that people will not go out merely on the chance. They must know something definite, and if that something definite can be told them in this country I think you will find plenty of people ready to go. It is a long and expensive journey, and therefore, perhaps, people are inclined to see if they cannot be helped to go out. It might perhaps be possible for the Government of the different States to arrange that the passage-money should not be quite so high as it is now, for undoubtedly that must act as a deterrent to many people. I cannot say that I agree with everything that fell from Sir Fowell Buxton. I am entirely in favour of a white Australia. I do not for a moment think that the governing people in this country would wish for their entreaties to be of such a nature as would interfere with the due and right development of Australia. I do not think that pressure would ever be put on Australia by whatever Government might be in power in this country. There are many reasons into which I need not enter why Australia should protect itself against alien races, and though it may take a long time for the country to be thoroughly peopled, depend upon it it will be better for the future, to which all of us look forward as the destiny of Australia, that that future should be delayed, and that she should develop slowly, than that she should be filled up by the inrush of races alien to our own. Peopled by those who are born and bred there, and increased by those who will go there from this country Australia will have a great future, and will help the Empire in many ways. This is why I want Australia to remain a white Australia, and that inducements should be held out to people to go from this country to help forward her destiny, and at the same time to show that she is not looked upon askance in the Mother Country.

Mr. JAMES: I have to express my thanks for your vote and my gratitude for your patient attention. My object in this address has been to explain Australia's position in relation to immigration. On that point exist so many misconceptions that I was anxious to place before you the facts—to show that there was an exceptional flow of immigration until 1893, and that the practical cessation since is due to other than legislative causes. I do not refer to the policy of the future. That is for the Australians to decide, and must be discussed on the spot: it would be impertinent to discuss at this end a question upon which the Australian elector must give

judgment, and in connection with which arguments should be addressed to them in Australia—not lectures aimed *at* them in London. In passing from this Paper I desire to make one matter clear—namely, that, although the land question is the dominant factor affecting immigration, and will remain so whilst we are so largely primary producers, it is the pressure of population which has alone forced the solution or attempted solution of our land problems. As it has been in the past so will it be in the future. In Australia there is too great a readiness in some quarters to ignore this vital fact and to imagine that the land question can be settled academically without the pressure of a practical and visible need for its solution. If Australian immigration is to wait until our land laws are perfect we shall never advance. Immigration, on the other hand, will soon improve those laws by forcing their shortcomings on the public view. We need both policies put into force, as neither can succeed without the other.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Institute was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, April 25, 1906. The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

The following is a complete list of those present:—

Arthur a' Beckett, W. Acton-Adams, W. Adamson, C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., Major W. Anstruther-Gray, M.P., H. R. Arbuthnot, W. F. Scott Armstrong, O. F. Armytage, D. P. Arseculeratne, H. M. Ashton, M. Attenborough, Octavius C. Beale, George Beetham, Moberly Bell, H. F. Billingham, Sir Arthur Birch, K.C.M.G., Colonel Sir William S. Bisset, K.C.I.E., J. R. Boosé, R. A. Bosanquet, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., C. R. Bradburne, Leonard Brassey, P. L. G. Bridger, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Bridges, R.A.A., C. E. Bright, C.M.G., Major R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G., Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, A. Bruce-Joy, G. E. Buckle, W. Bulpitt, Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., J. F. Burstall, Major Burstall, R. E. Bush, Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., Desmond Byrne, Wm. Chamberlain, F. S. Cochrane, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Dr. Cooke, R. A. Cooper, W. F. Courthope, H. Bertram Cox, C.B., Capt. W. R. Creswell, R.N., C.M.G., A. Cunningham, H. Curtis-Bennett, H. H. Curtis-Bennett, C. Czarnikow, D. R. Dangar, F. H. Dangar, T. F. Dalglish, E. R. Davson, H. H. Dawes, Marquis de Bucy, C. F. de Nordwall, D. C. de Waal, F. C. Dick, Geoffrey Drage, Fred Dutton, H. H. Dutton, C. S. Edmondson, F. W. Emmett, W. T. Englefield, W. Scott Fell, Freke Field, D. Finlayson, Algernon Fisher, Harold Fry, J. Goodliffe, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Capt. H. R. Green, E. Haarbleicher, J. Hardy, S. T. Harrison, Sir James Hay, K.C.M.G., Capt. A. Hayes-Sadler, Colonel Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G., James Head, F. E. Hesse, Dr. A. P. Hillier, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Hime, K.C.M.G., H. Tylston-Hodgson, Bernard Holland, C.B., John Hopkins, Lieut. L. H. Hordern, R.N., H. C. Hull, George Humphreys, W. R. Hunt, Sir David Hunter, K.C.M.G., Major-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.M.G., C.B., G. C. Jack, George Jamieson, C.M.G., Sir John J. Jenkins, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., E. O. Johnson, G. Lawson Johnston, Sydney Johnston, Hon. Sydney T. Jones, F. R. Kendall, Admiral Sir Wm. Kennedy, K.C.B., G. Leigh King, H. Douglas King, R.N.R., Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., Robertson Lawson, B. W. Levy, H. P. Levy, Robert Littlejohn, F. Graham Lloyd, J. G. F. Lowson, C. P. Lucas, C.B., E. J. B. Macarthur, F. T. MacDonnell, Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Douglas McLean, J. M. Macmorran, Vice-Admiral W. F. S. Mann, A. E. Messer, Robert Miller, Rt. Rev. Bishop Montgomery, A. Moor-Radford, S. Vaughan Morgan, E. A. H. Mosenthal, G. J. S. Mosenthal, H. R. Mosenthal, W. Mosenthal, Capt. H. Musgrave, R.E., W. J. Napier, John Nivison, Robert Nivison, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., R. C. Nesbitt, Simpson Newland, F. A. Obeyesekere, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. (Secretary), H. Oliphant, Sir Montagu Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., Colonel Macarthur Onslow, J. Wilson Owen, Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., Sir J. Roper Parkington, E. C. Penney, R. W. Perks, M.P., Owen C. Philipps, M.P., Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Edmund Potter, James Powell, Dr. Purdie, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., C. R. Robertson, Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., Capt. A. Rose, C. D. Rose, M.P., C. F. Rouse, C. Rous-Marten, T. J. Russell, E. Salmon, Leslie Sanderson, H. Sausenbacher, W. F. Savage, E. T. Scammell, F. P. M. Schilber, G. Addison

Scott, Walter Sharpe, Fred Shelford, Charles Short, George Slade, Lieut.-Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., E. A. Smith-Rewse, Harry Solomon, A. G. Speke, Rear-Admiral H. Stewart, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., G. Sturgeon, His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., C.I.E., P. Tennyson-Cole, J. W. Thomas, S. de Courcy Thompson, A. Tickle, Major S. R. Timson, V.D., Sir William H. Treacher, K.C.M.G., H. Trevor, R. J. Turner, W. C. Tyndale, Dr. Verdon, A. E. Walker, Edmund Walker, Frank Walker, H. de R. Walker, M.P., E. A. Wallace, Wm. Wallace, C.M.G., F. J. Waring, C.M.G., Colonel Sir Charles Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., W. Weddel, Frederick White, J. P. White, W. Wright, Colonel A. C. Yate, Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Colonel J. S. Young.

The Guests were received by the Earl of Elgin and the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

Vice-Presidents : The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. *Councillors* : Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., J. G. Colmer, Esq., C.M.G., F. H. Dangar, Esq., Frederick Dutton, Esq., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Alfred P. Hillier, Esq., B.A., M.D., the Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G., Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., S. Vaughan Morgan, Esq., Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.

The hall was decorated with the flags of the various parts of the Empire and that of the Institute, bearing the motto "The King and United Empire."

His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney said grace.

The Chairman proposed "His Majesty the King," which was duly honoured.

The Rt. Hon. Sir ALBERT H. HIME, K.C.M.G. : I have the honour—and I consider it a very high honour indeed—to propose the toast of "H.M. Queen Alexandra, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." No words from me are necessary to ensure an enthusiastic reception for this toast, especially at a gathering such as this, representative as it is of all parts of the Empire, for I venture to affirm that nowhere is the spirit of loyalty to the Throne and of love for the Royal Family stronger and more firmly implanted than it is in the Colonies and in the outlying portions of H.M.'s Dominions. I shall not attempt to dilate upon the many and great virtues of our beloved Queen, who, by her goodness, her graciousness, her deep sympathy with all who are suffering or in distress, and by her womanliness, has endeared herself to all her people, and whose place in their hearts and in their love has each year become more and more firmly established. May she live long to adorn the throne and to be the idol of the nation. The Prince of Wales, whom we all are proud to have as President of the Royal

Colonial Institute, the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family are worthily following the noble example set them by the King and Queen, and they are daily showing the deep interest they take in all that appertains to the welfare and progress of all parts and all peoples of H.M.'s dominions. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who a few years ago visited all the most important Colonies of the Empire, have recently paid a prolonged visit to our great Indian Empire ; and as in the Colonies they were received with enthusiasm and earned golden opinions wherever they went, so the same thing has occurred in connection with their tour in India. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by their daughter, have just completed an extended tour throughout South Africa, whilst their son is honouring the great Dominion of Canada with a visit. These visits are of incalculable advantage in every way, and we trust that not only will they continue but that they will be of increasing frequency in the future. In giving you the toast of " H.M. Queen Alexandra, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family " I say, happy indeed is the nation that is blessed not only with such a King as ours, but also with such a Queen and such a Royal Family.

DR. GEO. R. PARKIN, C.M.G. : There is a sense, I think, and in some ways a striking sense, in which one could say that no toast that could be proposed here this evening, not even the toast of the King and Royal Family, or the toast of the United Empire, has a deeper meaning for us who are assembled to-night, and for all British People, than the toast that I have now the honour to propose, that of " The Imperial Forces "—the Navy, the Army, and the Auxiliary forces of the Empire. It may seem somewhat strong to put the case in that way, but a little reflection will show you that the claim is not an exaggerated one. For what are the Imperial Forces ? Are they not that bulwark of trained power by land and sea which our nation has built up to give security to our Empire and its institutions, and to give dignity and effectiveness to the Throne—that Throne which holds its commanding position in this country because it is the supreme expression of the national will ? Great institutions, and Colonial organisations such as this, the united Empire—of which all thinking men of our race dream as the goal of our patriotic expectations and hopes—these would soon vanish if it were not for the Imperial forces, on which they must ultimately rely. Thus whether it is the Throne or our great Colonial organisations, or the Empire itself,

all these depend upon those Imperial Forces in whose honour I wish you to drink this toast.

I think I may say in this Institute that there is no one to whom the splendid traditions of our Navy and Army appeal with more intense reality than they do to us who have been born and brought up on the outskirts of the Empire. There is a reason for this. We know well how our Empire was made. A distinguished Australian writer, Dr. Fitchett, has written a book which ought to be in the hands of every British boy, called "Deeds that Won the Empire." Now I am convinced that he wrote that book with the one thought in his mind that the highest and best inspiration that he could give to the young and growing generations in the different lands in which our people live would be to make them understand the sacrifices and the courage, the energy and the patriotic spirit which have gone to the building up of this Empire. This is why we appreciate it, and want to teach it to our younger generations. Our older generations, I think, know it already. Who that reads our history but is thrilled with the story of Waterloo and Trafalgar and a hundred other fields and fights in which the soldiers and sailors of this country have not only laid the foundations of this great Empire but set an example for all the ages and times of patriotic duty? If this is felt anywhere, it is felt in the Colonies. I have travelled in them far and wide, and I doubt if there is any verse in our English language which appeals more to our inmost spirit than the magnificent verse of Browning in which, after describing himself with Trafalgar full in front, St. Vincent on one side and Gibraltar on the other, he exclaims, "Here and here did England help me. How can I help England? Say." This is the question which rises to the thinking Colonial mind, and though the answer sometimes seems long in coming the spirit is there, and it will find its way. I have spoken of the great traditions of our race. These traditions are now getting scattered freely through your great outer Empire as they are here at home. In the large college over which I had the honour to preside for many years in Canada the most precious treasure we had was one which Eton or Harrow or any of your great public schools might have been proud to have. We had in our possession the Victoria Cross and the sword of Colonel Dunn, an old scholar of our Upper Canada college. The cross was given him, I believe, by the vote of his comrades as the bravest of the brave in the famous charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava. On our walls, again, was a picture of our founder, Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton, and I need not

mention to my military friends present the part which historians now assign to him in the last decisive struggle which settled the field of Waterloo. It was perhaps the possession of these treasures, to say nothing of the memories of Wolfe and Brock, of Queenstown Heights and the Heights of Abraham, which brought it about that seventy of the old boys of the college volunteered for the South African war, and of these one brought back a second Victoria Cross to add to the trophies of the school. I need not tell you how in the last great struggle through which the Empire had to pass these fighting traditions have been shared by Australia, by New Zealand, that little island only the size of this, which sent its ten contingents one after the other in swift succession, and by other parts of the Empire. Nor need I allude to the presence here to-night of our distinguished friend Lord Strathcona, who at his sole expense sent a whole regiment of loyal Canadians out to South Africa. So we are all one in sharing these great traditions of the Imperial forces, and the thought of what they have done thrills us just as it does you here at the centre of the Empire. But it is not enough to look only at the traditions of the past when we toast the Imperial forces. The equally important question which occurs to every reflecting man when he speaks of them is what they are going to be in the future. We are standing at a turning point of our nation's history in this respect. A great poet has pictured England as a weary Titan bearing on shoulders immense what he calls the "too vast orb of her fate," and there are few thinking men, looking at this small island with its forty millions of people pitted against the sixty, eighty, or even one hundred and twenty millions that confront her, who will not ask at times whether the load she bears is not too heavy. That is one of the most serious problems the statesmen of our Empire at home and abroad have to face. Some things begin to show themselves clearly on the horizon of the national mind. One point seems clear. It will not be on the old lines but on new we must proceed. This old Empire, with a standing army which has existed ever since 1688, with a Navy steadily developing ever since "the spacious times of great Elizabeth," has got on fixed lines suited to the country. But in military matters, as in other things, you cannot expect that you are going to put the new wine of these young democracies into the old bottles of an ancient system. The probability is that new methods must be adopted. For a long time yet perhaps the Army and Navy of the Mother-land must be the central fighting force in Europe and Asia at least. Both Army

and Navy must be kept up to a standard of power sufficient for their purpose. No one desires peace more than the people of this Empire; it is to our interest, the interest of the greatest commercial people of the world. But *si vis pacem, para bellum* would seem to hold almost as true to-day as ever. Sir John Seeley has pointed out that almost every one of the great wars of the last two hundred years has arisen upon commercial issues, and the soldier has only been the instrument of the merchant. That is almost as true to-day. When the greatest commercial rival we have never loses an opportunity of telling the world that his sword is sharp and ready, and his people that they must keep it so, it is not the time for us to drop into a peace at any price people, forgetting such things as these. We have seen lately a heroic little nation facing one of the greatest in the world. Short shrift Japan would have had in the recent contest if she had relied upon talking of peace instead of perfecting her military and naval organisations. It is well to remind ourselves also what we British people owe to the prescience of Japan—what we owe as regards our position in Asia to the fact that these people were prepared to meet that great national emergency. Suppose to-day Russia were planted in command of the Pacific and were pressing on China, what would be the anxieties and expenses entailed on this country? So we must learn our lesson from this about Imperial forces. A nation which has vast responsibility must have vast power. It took the American people a hundred years to come up with this idea, but when I was in Washington lately and saw some thousands of men working day and night on guns alone I understood that the United States had begun to see that a nation cannot live merely by growing rich without having a means of enforcing its will and protecting itself.

I believe that our further organisation of Imperial forces must be on a new system. It is a great satisfaction to me to couple with this toast the name of my friend General Hutton and that of Admiral Kennedy. General Hutton, whose work I have watched both in Canada and Australia, has in many ways thought out this great problem more fully than most men. With his main point of view I fully agree, that in the Colonies you cannot expect to have large, powerful, and highly trained military forces, such as you have in this country. Industrial necessities, the need of opening up vast areas of these countries and settling them, make it impossible. But the military spirit, the patriotic spirit is just as powerful as in this country. In Canada we have proved that over

and over again in times of emergency. I believe we must create a national soldiery of partly trained men, with a nucleus of highly trained men so organised that they can in an emergency be called upon either to defend their own soil or assist the Mother-land. That is possible, and I believe the spirit is at work. Canada has lately assumed entirely her own defence and has taken charge of the important fortifications on each coast. I believe the Canadian people have now risen up to a true conception of their responsibilities in this respect. I believe with the steps now being taken and with the spirit of co-operation that exists Canada will become in time what Sir John Macdonald used to say was his dream that it should, namely, the right hand of the Empire in any great emergency. In the same way you see in Australia parallel developments. You know what New Zealand has done. You know the splendid spirit shown in South Africa in the resolution of the people of Natal to maintain without Imperial assistance their position. As in the political development of the Empire so in its military development, internal local growth must go on its own lines according to the conditions of the country. It will not be done by contributions on a large scale, but by each part making its own section strong. That is the general view I had about the Imperial forces of the future. In leaving this toast in the hands of General Hutton and Admiral Kennedy I congratulate them on the way our British people honour the men who fight their battles by land and sea, and the popular enthusiasm they evoke. I am sometimes tempted to wish that we could throw into our civil life the same splendid spirit of generosity. I sometimes fear our politicians think the only way of lifting themselves up is by pulling others down. Our Chairman knows well as regards two of the greatest civil servants of this Empire—men whose names are held in honour and whose blood is in his own veins—that one of them, his father, endured what would have crushed most men from conflicting political passion in Canada, and the other, who did some of the greatest service any man ever did to this Empire (Lord Durham), died under the weight of political animosity that met him in this country. This is a warning and an example. I wish our great civil servants could rely upon the same generous recognition that is given to our Navy and Army. I can only say in conclusion that in the work these forces carry out in different parts of the Empire the hearts and feelings of Colonists and of this Institute, which represents in London the feeling of Colonists, are heartily with them, and whatever plan is devised for making our

forces more effective will, I feel sure, be backed up as circumstances permit by the great outlying parts of the Empire. I ask you to honour the toast of the Navy, the Army, and the auxiliary forces in all parts of the Empire.

Admiral Sir WILLIAM KENNEDY, K.C.B.: Nowadays, with telegrams and telephones and press reporters, you all know as much about the Navy as certainly one who is no longer on the active list. We are all agreed the Navy at the present time is probably at the zenith of its fame. It is, I believe, as strong as it is possible for any Navy to be, and whether we regard it from the point of discipline or gunnery, the number and quality of our ships, or the high standard of efficiency of officers and men, the Navy never can be better than at the present time. Of that I feel perfectly confident. Long may it be so. I feel quite sure that no government will ever allow the Navy to deteriorate or be starved for want of funds. But, as Lord Roberts has often asked, why should we trust entirely to the Navy? He has told us over and over again how important it is for the young men of this country to improve themselves in rifle practice, and I only wish the young manhood of this country would take as much interest in rifle-shooting as in football or cricket or other interesting pursuits. When I look round and think of poor and thinly populated countries, like Norway and Sweden, countries with which I am very familiar, when I think of Switzerland, and see how the men there are accustomed to rifle-shooting, which they make their principal pastime, it seems to me a strange thing the young men of this country cannot throw the same amount of energy and enthusiasm into the practice of rifle-shooting for the preservation of their Fatherland. I have followed with great interest the late articles in the *Daily Mail*. Perhaps some of you don't read the *Daily Mail*; we have no politics here. But I read those articles on the invasion of England with the greatest interest, and I feel quite sure that the writers of those clever articles are doing what they are doing with a good reason. I believe their object is to try to support Lord Roberts and to rake up a certain amount of enthusiasm in this country. Of course as sailors we laugh at the idea of invasion, but it seems to me it is a pity you should trust entirely to the Navy. We will suppose, to take an extreme case, that the Navy was not prepared. It is not in the least likely. Is it possible for any country to gather together a large force, say 200,000 men, with a view of invading this country without our being perfectly aware of it? What would our fleet be doing under these circumstances? Is it likely that

they would be far away? The enemy would have to gather together an enormous fleet of merchant ships to convoy all these people across the North Sea, with horses, guns, and ammunition. Our fleet are not likely to be away on that occasion, to say nothing of a fleet of 180 destroyers always patrolling our coast, but which one of the writers of these articles very conveniently shifts somewhere up in the Irish Sea. I give these gentlemen credit for good intentions, but nevertheless, with due respect to the *Daily Mail*, I consider these articles are an insult to the Navy and to our Intelligence Department. As to what the enemy would do once they landed and invaded us, I leave that to the distinguished General who is going to respond for the Army. I cannot believe the army would be crumpled up in the wholesale way that has been pictured. I would add that I am pleased to meet Lord Elgin again. Many years ago Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith and I were fighting in China at the time our noble Chairman's father was Minister Plenipotentiary at the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin and the operations subsequent thereto. I am very pleased to see our Chairman looking so well, and thank you all for the Toast of the Navy.

Major-General Sir EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, K.C.M.G., C.B. : I may well feel overwhelmed by the responsibility of replying to the toast of the Imperial Forces. The gallant Admiral in replying for the sister service has alluded to the articles now appearing in the *Daily Mail*, and the terrible catastrophes which are to happen to the British Army in the next great war. My friend Dr. Parkin, however, in proposing this toast has placed it on a very high and elevated platform, one indeed which I feel is in accord with the feelings of the large majority of those concerned in the development and maintenance of this great Empire. The expression "Imperial Forces" must commend itself, I think, to everyone here, be he civilian, sailor or soldier. After all the Empire has been created by the sword, whether wielded by soldier or sailor—rather let us say, by the joint efforts of both. Are not our Colonies, in whose special interests this Institute exists, the direct product of the sword? Will they not as certainly have to be maintained by the same agency in the future? The Imperial Land Forces consist to-day of not less than 1,475,000 armed men throughout the Empire. It is not, perhaps, generally recognised that one-fifth only of that number forms the Regular Army of Great Britain, and the balance consists of Militia, Volunteers, and Native troops of all the races and nationalities which compose the British Empire of to-day. The great problem alluded to by Dr. Parkin is the consolidation of these

million and a half armed men, men who are prepared *voluntarily* to fight for and, if necessary, to die for the Empire. It is a great responsibility, this creation of a system which will bring into effect such a magnificent array of men who voluntarily accept the liabilities of citizenship. Dr. Parkin has touched a chord which I think vibrates in every part of the Colonial Empire when he says the Colonies are determined to co-operate with the Imperial Government and with the Mother Country in any effort for the consolidation of her military power, so as to secure our existence and maintain our freedom. The gallant Admiral has said the Navy alone is not capable of defending the interests of this Empire. All students of war agree. Complete and real defence can only be assured by the annihilation of the enemy. Our Navy, great as it is, cannot annihilate our enemy on the sea. Success at sea is only the first step. The second step must be taken on land by land forces, who can alone annihilate our possible foes and bring a war to a final and successful close. Dr. Parkin has alluded to myself most kindly in connection with a system of consolidation such as may be brought about. I am a very humble member of a considerable body of thinking and experienced soldiers, whose firm conviction is that the problem is not to be compassed by "new ways," but on the other hand by going back to what King Alfred the Great gave this country at the commencement of the history of our nation. We require to adopt a *National Militia* organisation, which, within the limits imposed by Anglo-Saxon ideas of freedom, can alone give us the system and the framework in time of peace to enable us in time of war to make use of the almost illimitable military forces of this Great Empire. You will excuse me if I feel strongly on this subject. It has been my fortunate lot to command not only the troops of Great Britain, but also the troops of our great Colonies—command them not only in peace but in war—and I say that what we require is not material, which we shall always have ready to our hand, but the means of utilising it when the emergency comes. This can best be compassed by the reinstitution of the Militia. The Mother Country and her great Colonies have the whole machinery now available for putting into effect a militia system on a large scale. I may be allowed to refer to Canada and Australia, the two great Colonies with the military forces of which I have been intimately associated. Both those great democratic countries have accepted a militia system maintained by voluntary service, but based (if need be) upon universal service in time of war. During my recent command in Australia

no less than four successive Governments, each more democratic than the other, have accepted a militia system based on universal service. The large majority of thinking men in this country and in the Colonies are right, I submit, in adhering to the voluntary system as the guiding principle of military service. It is one of the rights and privileges of British citizenship, the defence of our country, and I feel sure the large majority of our fellow-subjects at home and in the Colonies are averse to any system which would *compel* them to a duty which they *accept* as a right and a privilege. I regret the absence of the distinguished Field Marshal Sir George White, who should have responded to this toast, as he would have done better justice to its importance. I feel at the same time that my having been selected for the honour by the Council of this Institute will be accepted as a compliment by the Canadian troops whom I had the honour to command in Canada, by the Australian troops, whom I had the honour also to command in Australia, and by other Colonial troops whom I have commanded in different parts of the world. In the name of all the Imperial Land Forces I thank you for the manner in which you have received the toast.

The CHAIRMAN: I now rise to perform the chief duty of the Chairman of this meeting, namely, to submit to you the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute." Knowing that this chair had been occupied by some of my predecessors I thought I could not do otherwise than accept gratefully the honour which the Council paid me when they asked me to preside this evening. I do not suppose I need go into much detail with regard to the Institute itself. It is well to bear in mind, however, the object for which the Institute was founded. It was founded, I believe, for the provision of a central place of meeting for Colonists, where information could be obtained through the exchange of experiences, the reading and discussion of Papers, and through the possession of a well-found reference library. This Institute was founded on that basis and has existed for thirty-seven years. If we test its success by the criterion to which institutions of all kinds are bound to submit themselves at some time or other, namely, its financial position, I think we are able to say that the Institute has been eminently successful. Its members have risen to the large number of 4,500 and the income to something like £7,500 a year. That is not all. Some twenty years ago, in what I believe was then thought to be rather a rash moment, the Institute invested in its present building, and incurred a consider-

able debt in so doing. It is satisfactory to know that on July 1 next the last instalment of that debt will have been paid off, and thenceforward the Institute will be in possession of this property, which is of very considerable value, free of any debt. Moreover I am informed that when certain leases fall in portions of the building not hitherto required will be available for the extension of the Institute without any fresh debt being incurred. I think this is a fit occasion for us to congratulate those who had the management of the Institute, and perhaps I may specially name my friend the Honorary Treasurer, on the success which has attended their efforts. I should have been inclined to say that until a man entered the Colonial Office and took up responsibilities there he was not likely to be able to form any adequate conception of what the Colonial Empire really is. It is true that in this particular year there might be introduced a qualification to that remark, for there has been issued from the General Register Office a very remarkable publication, the idea of which, I believe, was suggested by one of my predecessors and which was named at his instigation the "Census of the Empire." I shall not attempt now to give any idea of the mass of information which can be collected from the 300 pages of that volume. It deals with an Empire extending over 12 million square miles and with a population of 400 millions of people. I would point out that the Colonial Office has a direct connection with some 10 million square miles of this area, and with something like 65 millions of its population. You will observe the contrast between the total figures and those applying to the Colonial Empire. That arises from the facts that while in this limited area of the United Kingdom the number of persons resident per square mile is given as 342, and in the great Indian Empire as 172, the corresponding figure for Canada is 1.3, and for the Commonwealth of Australia 1.4. I think that shows there are great possibilities before the Colonial Empire in the future. We have to deal with every part of the globe—with people of every race and colour and religion, and, as I said, you would find particulars with regard to these points in the interesting volume to which I have referred. But after all that has been said and done we only begin to approach the threshold of the difficulties which confront us in the Colonial Office. In the Colonial Office we have not only to deal with these facts. We have to deal with the facts of administration. It is there where the real difficulties of the situation present themselves. We have all forms of administration. We have Colonies which have constitutions. We

have Colonies which have no constitutions, but have Governors. We have Colonies—or perhaps I should rather say Colonial possessions—where we have neither Constitution nor Governors—some of them rocks of which the inhabitants are chiefly seals and things of that kind, which do not go in for refinements like Governors. But all of them have a commercial or political value to this great Empire. I would like, just as an illustration of the peculiarities one may meet with, to mention one case, an island in the far distant Southern seas, inaccessible during the greater part of the year. In these days of concentration of armaments, when I believe even the garrison of St. Helena is probably to be withdrawn, it may be interesting to remember that this island received a British garrison because Napoleon was a prisoner at St. Helena at that time. The island is called Tristan d'Acunha. It is inaccessible, as I have said, during the greater part of the year. It was, I believe, at one time considered whether a constitution should be introduced, but there were three reasons given against that course—first, that the inhabitants held all their property in common ; second, that there was no strong drink ; and third, which perhaps was a consequence of the last, that there was no crime and no serious illness. My experience in my present office, though it has only extended over some three months, shows that, besides these rocks with which we have to deal, there are other rocks ahead. But in my opinion the object of all who have to deal with these questions is to secure a hearty co-operation in the work from those who are at home and those who are abroad. The relationship between them must vary, because the circumstances vary, and I would not endeavour in any way to formulate a precise definition ; but my own personal conviction is that we must look more than anything else to secure sympathy and support to the man on the spot. I rather anticipated that that observation might be received with some satisfaction ; but I would just like to follow it up by reminding you that in my case, at any rate, I may claim sincerity, for I have been a man on the spot, and I should like also to give from experience three illustrations, which I think will show how I believe hearty co-operation and the support of the man on the spot might be secured or can be secured. In the first place, I will take a protectorate—administered by an officer who is appointed by the Imperial Government and who has responsibilities to the Imperial Government. We have had lately a rising in a pretectorate—a rising which had a formidable appearance. It has been promptly suppressed by the energetic action of the Commissioner and his officers, and perhaps the most satis-

factory incident of all is the loyalty preserved of the chiefs, owing to the personal influence of the Commissioner himself. In that case we co-operated, we gave the best co-operation we could by leaving the matter in the capable hands of Sir Frederick Lugard. But please remember, the responsibility was ours. In the second place, take a Crown Colony. There are great varieties of Crown Colonies into which I am not going to enter; but in a Crown Colony the responsibility is divided. There is a great responsibility on the officer administering the government and on the Government of the Crown Colony, but there is also a responsibility in the Home Government itself. It needs the co-operation of both to secure an adequate result. The only observation I am going to make on a Crown Colony this evening is this: I should be the last person to suggest that the measures which his Majesty's Government have thought fit to introduce into the Transvaal have had the entire approval of Lord Selborne, but I am the first to state that no man could have given a more loyal co-operation to the Home Government than the distinguished High Commissioner and Governor of the Transvaal. I venture to add that the co-operation has been of advantage both to the Colony and to the Mother Country. Passing on to responsible government Colonies we come under a different set of conditions. The very name itself implies that there the responsibility for the management of their own concerns rests with the local Government; and referring to what I said at the beginning of my remarks in connection with this Institute, I should just like to point out that in the case of these Colonies there is an additional difficulty in establishing that personal acquaintance which I think is of great importance for both those at home and those abroad. In my own case I remember when I first entered the office I studied the lists of the Ministers of these Colonies, to see if I had an acquaintance with any of them. I found that I had with one gentleman not merely an acquaintance; he was a kinsman, a near kinsman, a playmate of my boyhood, to whose family I was bound by ties of affection and gratitude, and I apologise for mentioning these particulars, but they were necessary in order that I might make quite plain to you how utterly repugnant it would be to the whole feelings of my nature if I had, by any act or word—if I had intended to throw an obstacle in the path of Charles Smythe, the Prime Minister of Natal. This is not the occasion to enter into details in regard to the events which have occurred, and which are still occurring, in that Colony. What I should like to say is that I think I may express on your behalf, as well as on my own, our

entire sympathy with the Government of Natal in the difficult position in which they find themselves, and our cordial wish for a successful and honourable exit from those difficulties. I should wish also to express on my own part my very high appreciation of the tact and discretion which has been displayed by the Governor of Natal at this crisis; and I should wish also to express—and I think there also I shall have your approval—the satisfaction with which I have heard that the people in the neighbouring Colony of the Transvaal are prepared to join with their neighbours and to assist them if need be. For myself I may make this one observation, that I deprecate the use of the word interference as introducing an element of active opposition entirely contrary to my position and that of the Government; and I should like also to make this further observation: it is my duty, it is our duty in the Colonial Office, my duty and that of my hon. friend Mr. Churchill (some exclamations)—I think gentlemen might please respect my colleague—it is our duty to represent colonial interests in this country and in the Imperial Parliament. I think we shall do better work if we have the confidence of those whom we represent. I undertake to say that, if we receive that confidence, we shall do our best to deserve it. In my opinion this Empire must be strong if it is to do its work, and to be strong it must be united. And this brings me round to what I spoke of at the beginning of my speech. I think we want opportunities of knowing each other; and it is because in this Institute we have those opportunities given to us which may do something to remove the divisions which distance and want of opportunity occasion that, I think, is my best reason for asking you to receive with all cordiality the toast of “Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute,” coupled with the name of Sir Frederick Young, one of the vice-presidents, who has long taken a great interest in its work.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: On behalf of the Institute I rise for the purpose of responding to the toast which has been proposed by the noble Earl in a most interesting speech, and one with which, I am sure, we must all have been much pleased, though of course I pass by any questions of a political character. The career of this Institute has been a very remarkable and successful one, but it has had its ups and downs in the course of its career. As one of the original members I recollect very well that four or five years after its inauguration we were for financial reasons obliged to leave our comfortable quarters in Pall Mall and remove for a time to a more modest position over a shop in the Strand. For seven

years with two young clerks, I being Honorary Secretary at the time, with the co-operation of the then Duke of Manchester, our President, and the Council, who sympathised very much with the work, endeavoured energetically to develop the great Institute whose anniversary we are now celebrating. This we did by persistently advocating the sentiment which we so strongly felt ourselves. Our success was so great that after a time we felt it necessary to undertake the building of the present premises at a cost of about £20,000, and some time afterwards an offer was made to us to purchase the freehold for something like £30,000, the arrangement being that the money was to be repaid by forty yearly instalments. The result, however, has been, as the noble Chairman has told us, that at the beginning of July next we shall have paid off in about twenty years the whole of the £35,000 we originally borrowed, and we shall be possessors of the freehold property without any encumbrance whatever. In regard to the assets they consist of three items. The first is that of 4,500 members, a roll which contains the names of a splendid list of distinguished individuals in politics, commerce, and social life, both in the Mother Country and in the Colonies. Secondly, a library which is really so valuable, unique, and comprehensive that it has been admitted to be the best of the kind in existence. Thirdly, a freehold building for which we have paid £50,000, and which we are told will fetch many thousand pounds more than we have paid for it. My lords and gentlemen, I have given you an epitome of the history of the Royal Colonial Institute. To paraphrase the well-known motto 'Imperium et libertas,' its *raison d'être*, its *Flag*, its *Watchword*, its proud and patriotic motto, is this: The King and the United Empire.

The Right Hon. SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P. (Postmaster-General): It is perhaps an appropriate thing that the Postmaster-General should have the honour to propose the toast of "The United Empire," because in that capacity he is a great link of Empire. General Hutton represents "the thin red line" of defence. The Postmaster-General represents the thin red line of the pillar boxes, which do so much, I think, to consolidate and extend the Empire. One of the links of Empire at the present moment undoubtedly is the Imperial penny postage. It has developed the connection between individuals throughout the Empire. It has unquestionably brought nearer and nearer together the various parts of the King's dominions. The Chairman has pointed out the Empire is divided practically into self-governing Colonies and Crown Colonies. As regards the self-govern-

ing Colonies of course the connection of the Imperial Government with them is of a somewhat delicate character, but after all I am glad to think that when any difficulty has arisen in the past or in the present it has been overcome by the common sense and good temper which Britishers show all over the world. It is sometimes forgotten we have Crown Colonies as well. I had ten years ago the honour of being Under-Secretary for the Colonies. At that time there were no less than fifty-two of these various Colonies, and I imagine since then there have been further annexations. At all events the number is very large. They vary between barren rocks on which the seals sit and over which the gulls fly, territories like the Niger, and busy hives like Hong Kong. The administration of these Colonies makes the Colonial Office an interesting place for anyone to have anything to do with. It has to deal with an immense variety of matters. It is something like a heavy smith's hammer which can drive a bolt or crack a nut, and I am sure the Chairman has found his post if an arduous a very interesting one. In his eloquent speech Dr. Parkin spoke of what we owed to Trafalgar and Waterloo in respect of our Colonial Empire. So we do. Sometimes we have stumbled upon it; sometimes we have taken it because we have wanted it; at other times we have taken it because somebody else wanted it. We have annexed all sorts of queer places, and all sorts of queer people with all sorts of queer ways. I remember the story of a South Sea Islander, who paid a visit to Melbourne during some festivity and who cheered very much whenever the English name was mentioned. He was asked why he did this, seeing he had no English blood in his veins, and the reply was, "No English blood in my veins? Why, my great-great-grandfather helped to eat Captain Cook!" We are all glad to think that time has not severed but has tended rather to cement the connection between various parts of the Empire, and that old phrases which used to obtain at one time—on the one hand that the Colonies were "millstone" and on the other the "painter must be cut"—have absolutely disappeared. Everyone of us here, at all events, is determined to do the best not only to keep the Empire together, but to bring the connection together in the most intimate way. I give you the toast of United Empire.

The Right Hon. Lord AMPHILL, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.: I take it that the duty of responding to the toast of "the United Empire" has been assigned to me on principles somewhat different to those which generally obtain on occasions of this kind, for no man except the Sovereign or one of his principal Ministers could properly speak on

behalf of the Empire in accordance with the ordinary conventions of the toast list. I shall not presume to criticise the regular customs of the Royal Colonial Institute, but it seems to me that the toast of the United Empire is one which requires and admits of no response in ordinary circumstances. I therefore feel bound to explain why I accepted the invitation of our Chairman and the Committee to respond to the toast on this occasion. I did so for three special reasons: The first was that I imagined that my duty would merely be to thank the proposer of the toast on behalf of the company assembled for his expression of their sentiments; the second is that I regarded my selection as a delicate and well-considered compliment to India through a recent servant of the Crown in that all-important part of the Empire; and the third was the natural unwillingness of a guest to decline an honourable duty assigned to him. It is on these grounds and on this understanding that I think I can address you without presumption. Let me say then, in the first place, on behalf of those here assembled, that we are grateful to the Right Hon. Gentleman who has proposed the toast for the eloquent, thoroughly candid and worthy manner in which he has expressed our sentiments, the sentiments which have brought us together and which are the whole cause and object of the Royal Colonial Institute. I might with these few words discharge the whole of my duty as I conceive it to be, but I cannot help feeling that I should ill requite your hospitality if I were not to conform to the usual custom of the Institute and dwell for a few moments on the sentiment to which we have just done honour. I find it difficult, however, to choose one of the countless aspects of so mighty a theme for the few remarks which I can properly make. Had you the time to listen and I the talent to tell I might with a few words open the flood gates of your memories to the noble deeds recounted by historians and the great thoughts propounded by statesmen and philosophers. But that would not be appropriate at this time or from me. Were I a Colonist—and I think that it would have been more appropriate if a Colonist had responded to this toast—I would give you some message of brotherhood and sympathy from one of the daughter nations. Again, it is only for those who have been or are among His Majesty's Ministers who can speak with authority on the problems of the present and their intended solution. It remains for me to give you some of the casual reflections of one who has had the honour of serving the Crown in India and who has had the privilege and advantage of serving for nearly eleven years under the two great Imperial statesmen of the age, Mr. Chamberlain

and Lord Curzon. I appreciate the motives which have led you to call for an Anglo-Indian response to this toast, and I see therein a good omen of the future attitude and activity of this Association. The maintenance of a United Empire presents, in my opinion, no more difficult and important problem than that of the relations between India and the Colonies as controlled and influenced by the Mother Country. Take the two familiar questions of the treatment of British Indians in South Africa and of their treatment in the Australian Colonies, and you will recognise at once what I mean. India is by far the largest part of the Empire so far as population is concerned, and the 300 millions of Indians, although they are not our own kith and kin in the same way as the bulk of the population in the Colonies, are just as much our fellow-citizens in the Empire. Can we have a really United Empire if they are treated otherwise than as fellow-citizens, partners in the advantages of the great Confederation and joint inheritors of the glorious traditions of the Empire? Surely not, and herein lies one of the greatest problems of the future, one of those questions on which the minds and energies of all true Imperialists should be set. I am glad that the noble Earl who is presiding over us and who is responsible for the Colonial policy of His Majesty's Government has been Viceroy of India, and must therefore be imbued with knowledge of the Indian point of view and sympathy with our fellow-citizens in India. I trust that he will have the opportunity of bringing about a solution of the problem, and that all who can will assist him in a task of which it is difficult to exaggerate the importance and difficulty. There is a certain school of political thought which regards Imperialism as a mere vaunting of past conquest and present wealth and power, as having no object beyond bombast and pageantry. No doubt those who hold this opinion do so quite honestly, but they would not think of the Imperialist in that way if they knew him a little better. The true Imperialist is he who sees the difficulties of maintaining a United Empire and is full of anxious concern to find their solution. He is one who, with all humility, believes that Divine Providence has bestowed unequalled advantages on the British race, in order that it may prove itself worthy of an exalted mission among mankind. With the true Imperialist a sense of anxious responsibility leaves no room for boastful pride. It is, in my opinion, the first duty of British statesmanship, both here and in the Colonies, to teach the people what Imperialism really means. It is high time that the lesson should be learnt, for it concerns the primary

human principle of self-preservation. The British Government is now concerned with the affairs of an Empire, not with those of a nation alone. The affairs of India and the Colonies are no longer a mere incidental concern of His Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament, but a principal concern—I might well say, the principal concern. I need not dwell on the great changes which have taken place in the Colonies in the way of social, material, and political progress, for they are familiar to you all. We have been for a long time so accustomed to talking of England as the Mother Country that we have forgotten that children grow up to years of discretion and become equal partners in the business and fortunes of their parents. That is the changing situation which we have now to face, and had I the time I could show you how in India as well as in the Colonies we have to remember that the condition of tutelage must in due course be modified and released. The time has come, then, when our purely domestic affairs must not be allowed to influence our business relations with other members of the family. If our own broth is spoilt by a multitude of cooks we must not on that account thrust our finger into some Colonial pie. To come to the point, it is absolutely essential that Imperial affairs should be raised high above the level of party politics. It is now an honourable understanding that the conduct of foreign affairs should not be influenced by vicissitudes of party strife, and there is no less reason why the affairs of our great Imperial concern should not equally be made national. We may take a lesson from those of our fellow-subjects in India among whom the spread of Western education has encouraged political aspirations. The Indian National Congress has declined, and rightly declined, to ally itself to any political party in this country, and indeed it is not difficult to imagine what the results would be if all the Colonies and Dependencies of the Crown were to take sides in our domestic differences. It would be an intolerable interference, but an interference for which we shall only have ourselves to blame if we allow our domestic affairs to influence our relations with the partners in the Empire. If is of course idle to hope that we shall all agree on such questions as Tariff Reform and Chinese Labour, but whatever our opinions may be let us agree to discuss them without bias and as reasonable men determined to arrive at decisions which are expedient, right and fair. For what is the issue? It is not whether this or that body of men should for the time being manage our political concerns. That, let me assure you, is not a matter of any great moment to the peoples in the Colonies and in India, who have their

own domestic concerns to attend to. The issue is the maintenance of everything on which our very existence depends, the maintenance of the trade by which we live and of the security without which we should perish, and that end in the present condition of the world can only be attained by a United Empire.

The Right Hon. Lord STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner for Canada): I regard it as a great privilege and honour that the Council have entrusted to me the toast I am about to propose, "To the Chairman." You all know the great ability Lord Elgin has shown in administering the affairs of that vast Empire within the Empire, India. You know also the great services he has rendered on other occasions, and of the great ability with which he acted as Chairman of a most important commission, the South African War Commission. I had the privilege of sitting with him on that body, and I may say we were all impressed with the good judgment and ripe experience of Lord Elgin in all that he had to undertake. You are aware also of the service he rendered to Scotland especially, and to the United Kingdom as well, in the matter of the Commission on Church matters in Scotland. It was with the greatest satisfaction that the people of Canada heard that Lord Elgin had chosen for himself in this Government the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies not only from their assurance that he would do all that lay in his power to administer that great department of the Government in the interests of the Colonies but because they had within their recollection that another very nearly related to him had administered the Government of Canada, and that still another, his grandfather (Lord Durham), by his report had prepared the Government of England and the Canadian Colony for self-government and for the federation of the Dominion. Lord Elgin has assured us of his determination to do all that can be done to unite, if possible, more closely the Mother Country and the Colonies. It is a great satisfaction to all present to have heard his words. We shall feel even more and more in the Colonies that in so far as rests with him and with the Government of this Country everything that can properly be done to bring us together in a closer manner than heretofore will be done; and on the part of Canada I say with all assurance that they will co-operate with him in everything that is for the mutual benefit of Canada and of the Mother Country. The same, I am sure, is equally true of all the other Colonies. We regard it as a great honour to have had Lord Elgin presiding this evening.

The CHAIRMAN : I wish to thank you in a very few words for the honour which you have done me. Lord Strathcona has been good enough to speak of me in the past and in the future. In the past he was too flattering. As to the future, well, he has prophesied that I will give satisfaction in a place where it is possible no satisfaction can be given. I am grateful to him for the words he has used and to you for the manner in which you have received his words, and also for inviting me to be present. I am also very much delighted that this particular toast has been proposed by the representative in this country of the Colony of which I can claim to be a native, and which gives me a better right than any other to be present on this occasion.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 8, 1906, when a Paper on "India under British Rule" was read by Mr. Arthur Sawtell.

The Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 18 Fellows had been elected, viz. 2 Resident, 16 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Arthur W. a'Beckett, Wm. R. Arbuthnot, Jun.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

John G. Cameron (Falkland Islands), W. Scott Fell (New South Wales), Harold A. Fry (Transvaal), Frederick Wm. Greenslade (Southern Nigeria), P. J. Hannon (Cape Colony), Samuel Hodder (Transvaal), Charles G. McIrvine (Mauritius), Victor M. Manara (Uganda), Oliver Marks (Straits Settlements), Edalji M. Modi, F.C.S. (Bombay), Edmund L. Newcombe, K.C. (Canada), Colonel Macarthur Onslow (New South Wales), James Powell (New Zealand), Charles Farquhar Shand (Mauritius), Rāmanāthan Vāmādeva (Ceylon), Hon. Wm. P. Waddell, M.L.C. (Straits Settlements).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN : I regret that somebody has not been found to preside at this meeting who is or has been closely associated with India and its Government. We had hoped to induce Lord Curzon to take the chair to-night, and I am sure we should have welcomed him heartily, and have regarded his presence as a great honour. I will read you a letter which he has written to our Secretary, which will, to some extent, serve to introduce Mr. Sawtell to you : "I am sorry that I cannot preside on the occasion to which you refer, being otherwise engaged then. I hope that you may have a very successful meeting, and I am sure Mr. Sawtell will read an excellent Paper." Mr. Sawtell has been engaged for a great number of years in literary pursuits, and he spent five years in India, where he was assistant editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Lahore, the paper upon which Mr. Rudyard Kipling

began his career. Whilst in India Mr. Sawtell travelled a good deal, visiting the North-West frontier and the frontier of Burma on the Chinese border, and that he has not wasted his time or neglected his opportunities anyone who has read his admirable book entitled "Actual India" will readily agree. I may say further that our President, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales have returned from India only to-day, and that lends an added interest to the Paper to which we are about to listen.

Mr. Arthur Sawtell then read his Paper on

INDIA UNDER BRITISH RULE.

In the last Annual Report of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute special reference was made to "the auspicious visit to India of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—President of the Institute—and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales," which was rightly described as an event of historic interest. The Report added that the royal progress in India had evoked "an outburst of loyal enthusiasm which manifested in a striking way the devotion to the Crown of the inhabitants of that great dependency, and their contentment under British rule." This is a simple statement of fact, to which every incident of their Royal Highnesses' most successful tour through the Indian dominions of the Crown bears witness. The tour was indeed an event of historic interest. It was also an event of great Imperial importance. While it served to strengthen the bonds of personal attachment so happily subsisting between the people of India and the Royal Family of Great Britain, it also helped to bring India more closely home to the consciousness of the rest of the Empire. The people of the United Kingdom, and of the British Colonies as well, need to be reminded now and then of the immense importance of India to the British Empire as a whole. In his speech at the Guildhall in the summer of 1904, Lord Curzon said that the most remarkable thing about British rule in India was the general ignorance that prevailed about it in England. Ignorance may be excused, but indifference is an unpardonable sin in an Imperial people. It bespeaks a condition of mind hardly amenable to treatment. It is to be feared that normally the attitude of the people of this country towards India is an attitude of indifference; and even among Colonials, who are supposed to enjoy opportunities for a wider outlook in regard to Imperial affairs than those which fall to the home-keeping Briton, there is a certain sub-conscious feeling that India—despite the greatness of its wealth,

its area, and its population—stands on a lower plane of importance than South Africa, Canada, or Australia. The recent royal tour has done much to counteract this tendency to indifference concerning our great Asiatic dependency. However apathetic Englishmen may sometimes appear in regard to their Imperial interests and responsibilities, they take a lively interest in all the beneficent activities of their Royal Family; and the fact that the Heir Apparent and his gracious Consort have spent six months in travelling from point to point of the Indian Empire, and in receiving the heartfelt homage of its people, has had the necessary effect of awakening a larger interest in India among the people of this country and of the daughter-states beyond the seas.

The disposition to under-rate, whether consciously or unconsciously, the high Imperial importance of India is not difficult to understand. India is not a part of that commonwealth of nations which the United Kingdom and the Britains beyond the seas compose. The people of the great self-governing Colonies are our kith and kin. Equally with us

*They speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake—the faith and morals hold
That Milton held. In everything they're sprung
Of earth's first blood—have titles manifold.*

To such ties as these India cannot appeal. But if the ties that unite her with the British Empire are other than sentimental, they are at any rate not merely "squalid bonds." Self-interest may be the basis of our connection with India, but it must be an "enlightened self-interest." It is our part to see that India reaps from the connection an equal advantage with ourselves. As soon as the self-interest which governs our relations with India ceases to be mutual, so soon will our hold upon India begin to weaken.

There is little need to dwell upon the value of India to the Empire from a commercial standpoint. The bare figures speak for themselves. The total seaborne trade of India, most of which is done with the United Kingdom, now exceeds 200 millions sterling per annum. The debt charges and similar payments from India to this country amount to about eighteen millions sterling annually, a sufficient indication of the capital value of British investments in Indian securities. The fiscal policy of India, being on a free trade basis, is very advantageous to the British exporter, whose opportunities of expansion are now so much hampered by hostile tariffs in other countries. Not only does India, except in one instance, maintain a tariff for revenue purposes only, but she actually counter-

vails her duty on imported cotton goods by an equivalent excise duty on her own cotton manufactures, so that the Manchester exporter may enter her market on absolutely equal terms with the Bombay spinners. This instance of fiscal self-denial is entirely unparalleled, so far as I am aware, in any other country of the world. Needless to say, it would not be maintained if India enjoyed the same complete fiscal freedom that is possessed by the self-governing Colonies. The countervailing excise duty on cotton goods is admittedly imposed by the Government of India, at the behest of Whitehall, in the interests of Lancashire. To most people outside Lancashire it seems an extremely ungenerous exercise of our power to control the fiscal arrangements of an Imperial dependency, even if it be theoretically justifiable. But in any case India, in view of the signal advantages which she offers to the British exporter, deserves the best consideration of the British Government and people, and it should never be forgotten that, on the basis of trade alone, India is far more valuable to the United Kingdom than any other country in the British Empire.

The commercial importance of India is, perhaps, adequately appreciated by the general public of Great and Greater Britain. There is, therefore, no need to dwell long upon this aspect of our subject. It is the great political and strategic value of our possession of India which is not so thoroughly understood as it should be by the average Imperialist. The expert in world-politics knows perfectly well that strategically India is the pivot of the Empire. By the lay mind, however, this axiom has not yet been thoroughly grasped. Many years of agitation and instruction were required to bring home to the public intelligence the truth that absolute supremacy at sea is essential to the existence of the British Empire. These self-evident truths do not win their way to universal acceptance at a bound; and it is not surprising that the value of the Indian factor in the problem of Imperial defence is not yet fully appreciated by the popular mind. It cannot, however, be too often repeated that our possession of India gives Great Britain an enormous strategical advantage. It is too often represented as imposing upon her an onerous responsibility. But it must not be forgotten that if India belonged to any other European Power the defence of the Empire in general, and of Australasia and South Africa in particular, would require adjustment upon quite another basis. Sea power and the possession of India are factors complementary the one to the other. Had India been in other hands, the history of Australia would have been very differently written; and

it is unlikely that the British flag would ever have been hoisted in South Africa. It is the possession of India that has rendered the British Empire possible. That Empire is, in one sense, an Asiatic Empire. Asia has become the theatre in which the great world struggles that will decide the future of the Western nations are being waged before our eyes. The problem of Asia is the problem of the world; and the greatest factor in that problem is the command of the strategical pivot of Asia, the great Indian peninsula.

This being so, it is clear that the good government of India is a matter of direct concern to the Empire at large. It is not too much to say that the very security of the Empire depends upon the just and capable administration of our great dependency in Asia. A permanently disaffected India would be a danger of the first magnitude. The only terms on which British dominion in that Empire may be maintained are that the people as a whole should at least acquiesce in British rule. The recent royal tour has afforded the world a most striking proof of the profound loyalty of the princes and peoples of India. Any doubts that may previously have been felt upon that point are entirely dissipated by the extraordinary enthusiasm with which their Royal Highnesses were received by high and low, learned and ignorant, civilised and uncivilised, at every point of an itinerary that extended from the wild Afghan borderland to the valley of the Irrawaddy, from the palms and temples of the South to the arid sands of Bikanir, from Rajputana, the land of kings, to the teeming millions of Bengal. Wherever they went the Prince and Princess charmed all who saw them, still more those who were privileged to come into personal contact with them, by their gracious bearing and their sympathetic spirit. This is the unanimous testimony of all accounts, public and private, received from India during the past few months. All those in a position to judge are convinced that the tour has had a most happy effect upon the minds of all classes of his Majesty's Indian subjects. A valuable confirmation of this fact has been supplied by his Highness the Aga Khan, who, as a wealthy magnate and an hereditary hierarch, enjoys unique opportunities of ascertaining the real feelings of the masses of the people. During the royal visit to Calcutta the Aga Khan, like the great Haroun al-Raschid, adopted the disguise of an ordinary native, and moved freely among the crowds thronging the principal parts of the city. In relating his experiences in the pages of a Bombay magazine, his Highness says:

“The scene that night I shall never forget. Tears of joy ran

down the faces of old men and young Bengali lads who probably were students who had been agitating [against the so-called partition of the province] several weeks before." One old man, whose visible emotion attracted the particular attention of the Aga Khan, declared that he cried for joy because he had seen the Prince and Princess, and he knew by their kind looks that the heir of the Indian Empire and his Consort looked upon the Indian people as human beings! This and many similar incidents have convinced the Aga Khan that the political value of the royal tour, especially in its effect upon the masses, has been great beyond all expectations. Such testimony from Calcutta, of all places, is beyond question worth much. For it proves that, even in a city peculiarly responsive to the agitation of political malcontents, Indian loyalty to the British Crown is real and abiding.

It is necessary, however, to distinguish between loyalty to the Emperor and contentment with the Government of India. It is quite reasonable to claim that the loyalty so widely shown during the royal tour is proof presumptive of the absence of any deep-seated disaffection with the administration of the country. But it would be a mistake to suppose that our rule in India in all its aspects is beyond criticism, or that the political forces which manifest themselves in unceasing criticism and frequent agitation are unworthy of notice. It is incumbent upon serious students of Indian affairs, not only to watch these movements of political unrest, but to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain the causes from which they arise. As to the latter I shall speak presently. Meanwhile I would observe that the mistake usually made in this country is to attach a disproportionate significance to the attitude of opposition to the Government of India assumed by a considerable section of educated native opinion. It would be an error to under-rate the importance of the National Congress movement, and a still greater error to minimise the importance of the Indian native press. Both represent political tendencies largely of our own creating. They are entitled to a hearing at least in proportion to the body of opinion of which they are the organs. But they are not entitled to the claim of representing the whole of the people of India. Still less can the idea be seriously entertained that an agitation engineered by politicians, and carried on largely by schoolboys and students in Bengal, has any meaning for the masses of the people throughout the rest of the Indian Empire.

These demonstrations, by which Bengal contrives to maintain an altogether disproportionate prominence in the eyes of the outside

world, are the inevitable result of the permission of freedom of opinion in India within the widest limits compatible with the public interest. They are in themselves a testimony to the tolerant spirit of British rule, and there is no need to doubt their usefulness so long as they are kept within the bounds of law and order. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are the necessary antiseptics of non-representative institutions such as obtain in India.

Frederick the Great, despot as he was, knew their value. "My people may say what they like, so long as I may do what I like," was the principle which he openly professed. But freedom of opinion in a country like India is more than a mere safety valve. It is, or it should be, one means of acquainting the Government with popular needs and feelings. It is quite erroneous to suppose that the Indian Government is careless of public opinion, in so far as it exists, or contemptuous of the organs of its expression. There is no country in the world where so much attention is paid by the powers that be to the popular press, or where a paragraph in some obscure print carries greater weight in high places. Individual grievances and instances of petty oppression, when ventilated in the native press, are frequently redressed with a promptitude which would surprise Englishmen accustomed to the circumlocution and delay of constitutional procedure. It must sometimes happen that the Government deliberately acts in a manner contrary to the bulk of the articulate opinion of the country. This does not imply an indifference to that opinion, but only that the Government has arrived at a decision, after mature consideration, which it believes to be more in accord with the interests of the whole province, or the whole Empire, than are the views of the extremely active minority who are best able to make their voices heard.

It is obvious, however, that a Government which is compelled to take the grave responsibility of occasionally over-riding the mass of articulate opinion must be fortified by a thorough knowledge of the needs and feelings of all its subjects. A Government such as that of India stands in constant danger of losing vital touch with the people whom it has to govern. That danger tends to increase rather than decrease as the work of administration grows more complex and more centralised. Between a ruling race and a subject people, alien the one to the other in race, civilisation, and in genius, there must be a certain gulf fixed. The only things by which that gulf may be bridged are knowledge and sympathy. Each must be complementary to the other. The great failing of the

British as a ruling race is a defective capacity for sympathy. Even Colonists, who are our kin and our equals, feel this.

We've drunk to our English brother,
But he does not understand.

So sings Rudyard Kipling in the song of "The Native Born." The Indian, especially when Western education has robbed him of the consolations of an inherited fatalism, often feels poignantly enough that he is neither understood nor appreciated. During five years' residence in India I made as many opportunities as possible of ascertaining from educated natives their real frame of mind in regard to the political conditions under which they live. As a non-official resident in a large town I was necessarily restricted in my intercourse to representatives of the urban, English-speaking community; but on the other hand I enjoyed, I think, a certain advantage over the Anglo-Indian official, despite his constant contact with all sorts and conditions of men, in that my native friends spoke with something less than the reserve which would presumably characterise their conversation with a responsible officer of Government. The general effect of what I heard was that the chief cause of native discontent with British rule is psychological rather than political or economic. Political agitators in India, in their more sober moments, sometimes protest that their quarrel is entirely with the system under which India is governed, and not with the men by whom it is carried out. My impression is, broadly speaking, quite the contrary. The personal factor bears an immensely preponderant weight in the problem of Indian administration. The system is on the whole admirably adapted to the ends in view. It results, at any rate, in a thoroughly efficient and constantly improving administration. Native dissatisfaction with our government, where it exists, is rather to be explained by the increasing estrangement between the rulers and the ruled. The aloofness of the ruling race is the weakest point in the fabric of the British Raj.

It is impossible in the time at disposal to enter into a detailed consideration of this subject. It must suffice to say that the loss of vital touch between the Government and the people is a danger which tends to grow greater rather than less. Experience teaches that it is a danger not to be ignored with safety. The Indian Mutiny might never have occurred but for the lack of intimate knowledge of their troops on the part of the British officers. Fortunately, so far as the Indian Army of to-day is concerned, the

relations between the sepoy or sowars and their British officers are on a far sounder footing. The regimental officer of the Indian Army, as a rule, knows and is proud of his men, and, what is equally important, his men know and are proud of him. The mutual respect and confidence existing between them is a proof of the possibility of the Indian and the Briton understanding and sympathising with each other without any sacrifice of *amour-propre*. The Indian, notwithstanding the secretiveness and the inbred Pharisaism of his nature, responds very quickly to friendly treatment. The art of combining sympathy with strength, and kindness with authority, is much more easily attained under the conditions of military discipline than in the far more complex relations of the civil officer with the people under his charge. It is, however, as essential in the one as in the other. There is a danger lest with our system of competitive examinations we send out to India men who are indeed fitted to be highly efficient administrators but not to be "fathers of the people" and "protectors of the poor," the rôles which the natives of India expect those in authority to fill. Old natives will tell you that the Haileybury civilian, who was selected by nomination from a class of Englishmen hereditarily accustomed to command, was more closely in touch with the people than his successor. This may be discounted as being mere *laus temporis acti*, but the fact remains that our systems of competitive examination—however satisfactory to aspirants for public employment—involve no guarantee of the best possible selection for the work to be done.

The National Congress remedy for this admitted estrangement between the rulers and the ruled in India is, of course, entirely political. "Take us," they say, "into your confidence. Admit natives to the Executive Council, as they are already admitted to the Legislative Council. Let Indian representatives sit on the Secretary of State's Council in England. Give us more chances of employment in the highest branches of the service; extend the measures of local self-government which, thanks to Lord Ripon, we already enjoy." This by no means exhausts the whole of the National Congress programme, but it may serve to indicate the goal at which that body is aiming. It is not my purpose here to enter into a discussion of any of these questions. I would merely point out that all these concessions might be made without in the least remedying that aloofness between Government and people to which reference has been made. We have to deal in India, not with a homogeneous and more or less educated population, but with

nearly 300 millions of people of all stages of civilisation and intelligence. Without wishing to speak slightly of a movement which is far from being a negligible quantity, I may observe that the Congress party is not only very small in proportion, but it is not even representative of the people as a whole. The native aristocracy stands aloof from its activities, and the masses of the people are necessarily indifferent. "Young India," as it manifests itself in the Congress propaganda, is pursuing aims in which the vast majority of the people feel no concern. The Indian people as a whole ask only to be governed, not to govern themselves. But they expect to be governed with consideration, and they like to feel that they are regarded by their rulers as something more than so many taxpayers. Co-operation between the influential and educated classes is not only possible but desirable, but it is chiefly needed in directions which seem least attractive to many educated natives. Social reform and industrial progress are the foremost needs of India; political development is not a pressing necessity. Social reform must come from within. It presents a field which might well absorb all the energies of the enlightened classes. Industrial progress in India depends to a very great extent upon Government initiative and encouragement, and this is more fully recognised by the Indian authorities now than it has been in the past. The Ministry of Commerce established by Lord Curzon marks an important step along this line of progress. The points at which a *rapprochement* between the Government and the commercial classes is highly desirable are too numerous to be noted in detail here. But industry, still more than commerce, demands the unremitting attention of the Government. Economic development spells salvation for India. Possibly political progress will follow in its train. For the present, the supreme need of the country is an expansion of the sources of production of wealth. Agriculture must always be immeasurably the most important of Indian industries, and the Government is doing much by experimental projects to improve and increase the output of various raw materials, especially cotton, the great need here being for the production of a long staple variety for manufacture into the finer counts of cotton cloth. The principal work of the Government, however, in the development of agriculture, is irrigation. There are well defined limits to the practicability of irrigation in India, but there are also great possibilities still unrealised. There are now 49½ million acres commanded and protected by irrigation, and about half that area actually irrigated. The Irrigation Commission appointed by

Lord Curzon reported that 74,000,000 acres, or one third of the total cultivable area of India, must be rendered capable of irrigation in order to secure the entire country from the effects of drought. It will be seen that a large amount of leeway has to be made up before this ideal is attained. The Commission, however, recommended 50½ million acres as the limit of increase during the next twenty years.

A great future is open to Indian agriculture if India herself can undertake the manufacture of her own raw products. The oil seeds, the hides and skins, the raw jute, and the lac which she annually exports to the value of thousands of pounds might all be utilised in Indian, instead of European, factories if the Indian factories existed. Why should India, one of the greatest cane-growing countries in the world, actually import refined beet sugar from Austria and Hungary? The answer is that refining as an industry is an almost negligible quantity in India, and that cane culture is on such an extremely primitive and unscientific basis that the yield per acre compares most unfavourably with other cane-producing countries. Even so the annual output of British India alone is estimated at 3,000,000 tons of raw sugar, all of which is consumed in the country. Well may the *Louisiana Planter* tremble at its own suggestion that India may some day enter the field as a producer of refined sugar, and, with her vast area and cheap labour, become a formidable rival of the American planter—a Yellow (Crystals) Peril that may perhaps become a reality sooner than is generally imagined.

As to mineral development, India is far behind her possibilities. But here again there is the promise of increased activity. The great iron mining project inaugurated three years ago in the Central Provinces by the late Mr. J. N. Tata, and now being taken up by a company with a capital of £1,500,000 sterling, will probably produce the cheapest pig iron in the world; and this will be manufactured into steel which will find a ready market in India itself. The coal industry of Bengal, still in its infancy, has trebled its output in ten years, the production in 1903 being about 7,500,000 tons, the resultant stimulus to indigenous manufactures being very valuable. Mineral oil (in Burma), mica and manganese ore are the products of expanding industries. These, together with gold-mining in Mysore, and manufactures of cotton, jute, leather, wool, and tea, almost exhaust the tale of industrial activity on modern lines in India. But with a freer flow of capital there will be a great development of enterprise in these and yet other directions.

Hitherto the development of Indian resources has depended almost entirely upon foreign capital. It is much to be desired in the interests of India herself that native capital should be more largely invested in these enterprises. That the capital is there is beyond question. In the last five years India has absorbed £50,000,000 worth of the precious metals—a fact worth noting by those who contend that British rule is bleeding the country to death.

Happily the Government of India are now fully alive to the great importance of industrial expansion, and they are prepared to give every facility in their power to its furtherance. The improvement of communications, the development of trade, the facilitating of the free movement of labour, the encouragement of the profitable use of native capital—these are prime considerations with the Indian Government; and India will derive far more advantage from them than from political “reforms” which the bulk of her people do not desire and would not appreciate. But over and above these excellent aims must come the great desideratum of low taxation. That is the master-key, as Lord Cromer has said, to the successful government of all Oriental countries. Into the thorny question of the ryot’s burden of taxation I cannot enter here. The masses of the Indian people are very poor, and India undoubtedly has to pay heavily for the protection and good government which British rule confers upon her. But she gets good value for her money, and in view of the military exigencies of a sub-continent with a land frontier of more than two thousand miles, her burden of taxation compares not unfavourably with the case of other civilised countries with equal responsibilities. Statements are frequently made as to the poverty of the Indian peasant which, though perhaps not intentionally misleading, are in effect most misleading to persons who have no direct knowledge of the actual conditions. It is extremely difficult to convey to Europeans an accurate idea of poverty or prosperity in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world in terms of £ s. d. An income that would mean moderate affluence in India would spell the most wretched penury in Europe. The material condition of the Indian cultivator should be compared with that, not of the European labourer or artisan, but of the *ryot* of Persia or the peasant of China. Indeed it is not necessary to go even so far afield as that. One third of the Indian Empire is under native rule. The native States bear no share of the cost of the defence and administration of British India. If British rule is responsible for the poverty of the *ryot*, one would naturally expect a greater degree of prosperity in the native States. But it

would be very difficult to prove that the peasant of a native State is a wealthier man than his brother who pays taxes in support of the British *Raj*.

British rule has conferred upon India the blessings of security, and internal peace. It is winning and will continue to win for her the benefits of material prosperity. A prosperous India means a contented India. But while low taxation and industrial and commercial development are the chief aims of the Government of India, there are certain considerations relating to the conditions of their attainment which cannot wisely be ignored. What is wanted is not merely continuity of policy, but more uniformity in the rate and direction of progress. Where the head of the Government is changed every few years this is a condition difficult to attain. One Viceroy ascends the throne, so to speak, with a prepared programme of reforms which he is resolved to carry through in face of every obstacle. He retires into the comparative obscurity of private life and is succeeded, perhaps, by one who is chiefly desirous to mark time while the administration over which he presides pursues the even tenour of its way. Another may have advanced ideas on local self-government, and during his term of office the country is pushed rapidly forward in that direction to a point where it rests undisturbed for the next fifteen or twenty years. In his recent despatch on the question of Indian Army administration Mr. Morley expressed the hope that India may now enjoy a period of calm after the strenuous activities of the past few years. This sentiment seems to have met with general approval. But the effect upon the native mind of this acceptance by so high an authority of the idea that these violent alternations between high pressure and low pressure are a necessary characteristic of British rule, may be doubtful. It is difficult to believe that the dignity and the efficiency of the British *Raj* can be subserved by frequent changes at the head of the Government; but if this be inevitable, continuity of policy and, as far as possible, uniformity of development should at least be an unquestioned principle in our administration of India.

The greatest danger to the ascendancy of this principle lies in the possibility that Indian affairs may be dragged into the arena of party politics at home. We have seen something of late of the undesirability of interference, or the apparent disposition to interfere, by the Home Government in the internal affairs of a self-governing Colony. Under the pressure of party agitation, or of commercial interest, this tendency may manifest itself to the detriment of the welfare of our Indian Empire. The best pre-

ventive will be found not merely in Imperial thinking but in Imperial feeling. So far as the Colonies are concerned, what is chiefly to be deprecated in the people of the Mother Country is the indulgence at their expense of uninformed and unreflecting sentiment. So far as India is concerned, what is most to be dreaded is an equally uninformed and unreflecting selfishness. One instance of this has already been noted—the insistence on the excise duty on Indian-made cotton goods in the interests of Lancashire. If the existing fiscal relations between the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire are ever replaced by a system of preference, the danger of inflicting injustice upon India will need some effort to avoid. In the distribution of Army charges between the Indian and the British Exchequer we have never yet made the mistake of too great generosity; and we are perhaps too ready to regard the Indian Army as a reservoir of strength available for operations where India has no direct concern. The question of Indian immigrants in British Colonies gives Colonists an opportunity for the intelligent exercise of that Imperial feeling of which I have spoken. They can at least refrain from treating Indians in such a way as to cause natural resentment in India, where the people are quite as proud of their civilisation as we are of ours, and probably even more disdainful than we of the Kaffirs and negroes with whom the Colonist places them on an equality. These are a few of the many points where a real Imperial sentiment on the part of the people of Great and Greater Britain may become an active and valuable factor in the success of our rule in India. We must try to get rid of the idea that India is a mere appanage, the subject territory of Great Britain without vital part or lot in the Empire to which it belongs. We want a larger conception of the Empire—our Imperialism should have a nobler meaning—than this. If all of us would remember that every subject of the King-Emperor is a member of “a body, fitly framed and knit together,” there would be no fear of Imperialism degenerating into Jingoism on the one hand or giving place to “the craven fear of being great” on the other. Imperialism has its obligations no less than its privileges, and the first obligation of the British people is to see that no supineness or selfishness on their part adds to the burden of those who have been entrusted with the guidance of the destinies of India.

DISCUSSION.

Sir GEORGE WATT, C.I.E.: I am sure I am expressing the feelings of everyone present when I say we have had a most admirable Paper which has covered practically the whole field of India in a manner very few people could have accomplished so satisfactorily. Mr. Sawtell has been five years in India. I have been fully six times that period in India, and I feel quite sure that had I been called upon to prepare such a Paper I should have fallen far short of the success he has attained. Two points occur to me which I may make a few remarks upon. The first is "want of sympathy." As a non-official, Mr. Sawtell can, of course, speak freely, and his criticism will be read and considered by many officials in India, who, I am sure, will agree that want of sympathy is undoubtedly a weak point in our administration. The difficulty is to find out how we can correct that defect. It is not want of sympathy in the character of the Englishman who is spending his life in India, but want of sympathy as a consequence rather of the system of the administration. For some years I was Professor of Botany in the University of Calcutta, and was thus brought into contact with the natives from the educational point of view. I then felt that there was one great defect in our educational system, and perhaps that is at the very root of what Mr. Sawtell has called want of sympathy in our administration. With very few exceptions none of the colleges affiliated to the Universities are collegiums in any sense whatever. The professor drives up to college in his buggy, enters the lecture hall, delivers his lecture, and as soon after as possible resumes his seat in the buggy and drives away, and thus very possibly knows absolutely nothing of his students. It seems to me quite likely that this peculiarity of our Indian Universities has a great deal to do with the tone which many of our native pupils afterwards take with regard to their rulers. They have been taught from the beginning to regard their professors and teachers as moving on a different platform from themselves. If it were possible to recast our Universities in this respect, and bring the professors, as part of their duty, to assist the students in their games as well as in their studies, we might hear less of the want of sympathy between the educated natives and the European residents in India.

The lecturer reviewed very thoroughly the commercial and industrial features of India and laid special stress on my second subject, namely, "want of capital." That is an important fact

for which there are many reasons. Imagine an effort being made to organise a factory for the manufacture, we shall say, of screws, to compete with those imported from foreign countries. In the first place it would be necessary to erect a factory at a great cost, and to look to a market to repay that cost that is exceedingly limited; for in spite of the fact that India is a great country, with an enormous population, it is, from the manufacturer's point of view, really a small country. The English manufacturer, for example, looks to the world; the Indian manufacturer to India itself. What is the result? When a new industry has been started, such as the imaginary screw factory, the larger firms, both in England and America, immediately send out agents to India with large supplies of screws to be given away for nothing, or next to nothing. And so in a very short time the enterprise is snuffed out of existence, and the capital that was invested is lost. That is one illustration out of many of the difficulties that have to be contended against with regard to almost every industry. We hear constantly of an outcry from the natives for more technical education, but the difficulty is how we are to employ them when we have educated them. We haven't the factories or workshops to put them in, and that is another illustration how this want of capital tells against all systems of administration in India, and all educational efforts, particularly of an industrial nature.

While listening to Mr. Sawtell's very interesting remarks on these points, there occurred to my mind a passage in Baber's "*Memoirs*," written more than four hundred years ago by the founder of the Mogul dynasty. He says, writing of India in 1525, that the chief excellency of Hindustan is that it is a large country; that the people are not handsome, have no genius, no comprehension of mind, no politeness of manner, no kindness or fellow-feeling, no enterprise, and he goes on to detail all the other things they are not or have not, and winds up by saying that they don't even possess candlesticks. He lays stress on want of sympathy on the part of the natives. They have no idea of the charms of friendly society or of frankly mixing together. The explanation of all this is doubtless caste. That is the explanation, to a large extent at all events, of the want of sympathy to which Mr. Sawtell alludes; it is the caste system which many of us would like to see removed. Caste may have some advantages, but it most certainly bars social intercourse between the European and the native in India. It is not so much that the Englishmen have no sympathy with the natives as that there are barriers which stand between the two

communities and prevent that sympathy which ought to exist, and which all true Englishmen would like should exist. Turning once more to the economic aspects of Mr. Sawtell's lecture, there have been raised many subjects with which I am personally much interested and on which one might speak at great length. While Mr. Sawtell was dealing with these, I thought about jute. Jute has in the hands of the European merchants become one of the great successes of Bengal. It has become at the same time one of its curses. It is the cheapest fibre in the world, and because of this the manufacturers have been able to pay almost any wages demanded by their employees, with the result that few other textile industries can live in Bengal, for the simple reason that the jute manufacturers have raised the wages of the working classes to a point at which it will not pay any other industry to compete with them. This is but one of the many side aspects and local manifestations of Indian commercial prosperity.

SHAIKH ABDUL QADIR: I have listened with great interest to Mr. Sawtell's very instructive Paper. He alludes quite appropriately to the very successful royal visit to India and the feelings that visit has evoked among the people. These feelings are the outcome of the gracious attitude adopted towards the people of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, whom we, in common with you, remember with great reverence, and call Victoria the Good. Since then there has been an amount of enthusiasm in favour of the Royal Family which cannot be exaggerated. If it succeeds in bringing the importance of India home to the people of England more than before, and in leaving a permanent impression on their minds, I think the visit will have more than justified itself, though it has done a lot of good even in other ways. The lecturer has remarked that the people of the Colonies are the kith and kin of the people of England, and that that is an appeal to the sentiment of Englishmen which India cannot make. I quite understand the standpoint from which he makes that observation. It is true to a large extent. Still, I think we may say that even the people of India may claim a kinship though somewhat more remote. They are divided into two great communities, the Hindoos and the Mohammedans, the former constituting by far the larger number. The Hindoos, as is now well established, belong to the great Aryan stock to which most of the nations of Europe belong, and they claim thus a remote kinship with you. As to the Mohammedans, the kinship they can claim with the Christian community of England is that of faith, because it is a fact that

Mohammedanism is really old Christianity plus something. Up to a certain point it is Christianity, and the traditions of Islam are the same as those of Christianity. Mr. Sawtell has alluded to what he has called a fiscal self-denial on the part of Indians in connection with the cotton duty imposed in the interest of Lancashire. I am afraid I cannot quite agree in calling this a self-denial, as it is not a willing self-denial; it is a condition imposed upon the people against their will. But as the lecturer himself has drawn attention to the unfairness of that duty, I think we need say no more about it. Another good point raised in the Paper is the question of the relative importance of social and industrial as compared with political development. The lecturer holds, and I believe there are a good many thinking Indians who hold with him, that social reform and industrial progress are questions of primary importance to-day. But it may be said, in fairness to those who give the first place to political reform, that sometimes industrial progress becomes impossible or difficult under existing political conditions. For instance, this duty on cotton is often alluded to as an example of what may be done by a Government, in which the views of the people are not adequately represented, to handicap industrial progress. It would be interesting to know that industrial progress is, after all, beginning to receive attention from the people in right earnest. I do not think that five years ago we could point out even half a dozen people who were doing anything in the direction of studying for industrial pursuits in England or any other part of the western world, while to-day I have myself seen in Manchester about a score of men, some of them Government scholars, but the majority coming at their own expense and on purely indigenous enterprise, with the object of learning modern methods of industry in the textile and printing lines, municipal work, and the higher researches of chemistry. The same thing you find in other centres of industrial training, and you find people even going to America and Japan for that purpose—a healthy sign from which we may hope for some progress in the desired direction. One statement as to the Native States struck me as deserving some correction, *i.e.* that they did not share the cost of Imperial defence, though I am glad that in giving an explanation of the photographs on the screen Mr. Sawtell mentioned the important fact that the Native States maintain Imperial Service troops as their share of the general defence of India. The point of greatest importance in the lecture is the appeal made to the Imperial feelings of Colonists to treat Indians

as their fellow-subjects. In an evening paper recently there has been an attempt to excite feeling against the Indians in some of the Colonies on the score of their numbers, making no distinction between them and other Asiatics. As an Asiatic of course I should appeal for equality of privilege for all Asiatics, but from the point of view of the practical statesman I think we should recognise that the question of the status of British Indian subjects in the Colonies stands on a different footing entirely from that of any other Asiatic people. This is a point, I think, which you should constantly press on your kith and kin until the Indians get the treatment as fellow-citizens which they deserve.

Sir FREDERIC LELY, K.C.I.E. : Somebody once said—I rather think it was Lord Palmerston—that if you want to be utterly misled about a country, you should refer to the man who has lived all his life on the spot and knows the language. If that is true—I hope it is not—I am utterly disqualified for saying a word this evening, for I happen to have spent thirty-five years of my life in India, in the jungle and the villages as well as in the capital cities. I heartily concur with most of what Mr. Sawtell has said, more especially about the want of sympathy that is often shown by Englishmen towards the Indians. It is what I have been preaching more or less all my life, and yet I would beg you to remember that this sympathy which seems so easy to us in London, is not so easy on the spot. I think you will admit this, if you realise the enormous gulf there is between East and West methods of thought and custom. I will mention only two points. Has it ever occurred to you that the average Hindoo looks upon us Englishmen as something worse than cannibals? The ordinary Hindoo would not kill a man willingly, but would far rather do so than kill a cow; and when he sees us treating his most sacred animal, one which is to him in the place of a god, as raw material for beefsteak, he is horrified, and sympathy between two such men is naturally difficult. Another point is the latent feeling of contempt there is in the Hindoo mind for the Englishman on account of what he thinks is an altogether unreasonable subservience to women. I can assure you that in India to the ordinary native the deference we English very justly pay to our wives and daughters is absolutely unintelligible and contemptible. I wish you to understand that the work of your fellow-countrymen in India is not an easy one by any means, and that the young Englishman when he goes there cannot hope to do his work effectually without making a thorough study of native customs and thoughts, and putting himself in the

native's place. One word about what the lecturer said concerning the system of competitive examinations, and about the old Haileybury civilians being "the fathers of the people," "protectors of the poor," and so on. This is rather hard on the modern man, because the conditions are absolutely different from what they were fifty years ago. In the "Life of Lord Lawrence" I remember reading how he as a young man got hold of a native and wanted him to do something which the native refused to do, whereupon he made him get up a tree and put an armed man at the foot to prevent him coming down until he had promised to do what he was wanted to do. Supposing a modern successor of John Lawrence had done that I need hardly tell you his fate; if the laws and lawyers and newspapers of to-day had existed then, and he had acted as he did, he would never have been Governor-General of India; indeed, he would much more probably have been sent home by a early ship. Men nowadays are hampered in this way; I do not say it is wrong, but it is the fact that the man who tried to play the father of his people in the way the Haileybury man did would soon find himself in serious trouble. I am glad to find so many of my countrymen taking an intelligent interest in the country where I lived so long.

Captain CHARRIER: I won't detain you long, because I agree with nearly everything the lecturer told us. I was particularly struck with the fact he mentioned that the dependency of India must belong to those who hold command of the sea as we do. It is sometimes thought we hold India merely because it is surrounded by big mountains and rivers, but that is not so. We hold India, first, by justice, and next because we can send the men out there through having command of the sea.

The CHAIRMAN (The Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G.): I will ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sawtell for his admirable Paper. He told us that Lord Curzon said a couple of years ago, at a meeting at the Guildhall, that the most remarkable thing about British rule in India was the general ignorance that prevailed about it in England. Now when one comes to think of the vastness of India, its enormous area, its population of 300,000,000, and its great diversity of races, languages, creeds, and climates, it is not wonderful that those who have not been there don't realise what India is. They don't realise the enormous importance of India to the British Empire; they may realise its commercial importance, because that affects them more or less intimately, but they cannot realise its great political and strategical importance to the rest of the Empire. Any contribution, therefore, which is made to our

knowledge of India is to be welcomed, and I am sure Mr. Sawtell has given us a valuable contribution to-night. Two points struck me particularly in the lecture: Mr. Sawtell advocated continuity of policy and uniformity of development. There can be no question that continuity of policy will be of the utmost benefit in connection with India. Mr. Sawtell seemed inclined to think that it would be a good thing if the Viceroy were not changed so often—that one might be progressive and the next the contrary, and that constant change was not good for our policy in India. It must of course be borne in mind that we cannot keep the same Viceroy permanently in India, and that there must be frequent changes; but there may be, and ought to be, continuity of policy and uniformity of development. That is what we all should aim at and try to get our rulers to aim at. The other point which particularly struck me was that India should be kept out of the arena of party politics. Up to the present time I believe that has been so almost entirely. There is nothing calculated to interfere so much with the good government of a country such as India as interference from home in connection with party politics. Mr. Sawtell has referred to the slight difficulty which arose in connection with a Colony with which I was for many years associated, and which was in great measure due to party politics in the Imperial Parliament. On this subject I will read you a resolution passed to-day by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, which is as follows:—

That in the opinion of this Council it is expedient in the interests of the Empire that Colonial questions be kept out of the arena of party politics.

I hope that that resolution will have some effect; at any rate I do hope that if parties will not let the Colonies alone, they will let India alone, as they have by mutual consent let foreign affairs alone. I may add that we had hoped Sir M. Bhowmagaree would have been present to-night, and I will just read you an extract from his letter:—

In my long experience of addresses on India I have hardly come across a more comprehensive and more impartial statement of views bearing upon the question which Mr. Sawtell has handled. There is scarcely any opinion set forth in the Paper which I cannot endorse, and I am particularly struck with his reference to the industrial development of the vast material resources of the country, and his argument that both the Government and the people should awake to the great necessity of initiating movements towards this object, which has been heretofore sadly neglected.

Mr. SAWTELL: I am very grateful for your vote of thanks, and especially to the speakers, some of whom have come at considerable inconvenience to themselves. Sir George Watt's remarks were, I thought, most valuable, coming as they do from one who has had thirty years' experience in India, not only in the educational world, but as the lexicographer of the economic products of the country and as a student of the industrial arts of India. The remarks of Shaikh Abdul Qadir were also very interesting, as coming from one who represents the more moderate section of the progressive school in India. Anything that Sir Frederic Lely says on these subjects is of great importance; he has recently published a book entitled "Some Considerations affecting the Better Government of India," in which he advances some views of an important character on this question of the Government maintaining close and vital touch with the people. All the speakers were far too kind. I quite anticipated I should be considerably "jumped upon" on several points. This question of sympathy between rulers and ruled is an extremely delicate and difficult one, and perhaps I have dealt with it too sketchily and suggestively. Of course the question of caste is a very complex one, and these religious scruples of the Hindoos make it extremely difficult for any sort of real sympathy to exist between rulers and ruled. There must be a gulf fixed between the two races; but we can do something to try to bridge the gulf by fuller understanding which will lead to fuller sympathy. As the French proverb says, "To understand all is to pardon all," and it is our business as the ruling race at least to endeavour to understand the people, and there is a question whether we are doing as much as we can in this direction in these days of rush and overwork and red tape. I now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Albert Hime for presiding. It is very appropriate that a Colonial statesman should preside at the Royal Colonial Institute at a meeting called to hear a Paper on India, because the motto of this Institute is "United Empire"; and he, as Chairman of a meeting on an Indian subject, and a former Prime Minister of a Colony which has special ties with India, is in himself an embodiment of the union between the Colonial and the Indian Empire which it should be the desire of all good Imperialists to see strengthened.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 12, 1906, when a Paper on "The Development of our British African Empire" was read by Mr. Lionel Deele.

Dr. Alfred Hillier, a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 36 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident and 29 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Edward O. F. Brown, M.E., John F. L. Brunner, M.P., Andrew Cunningham, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. Finlay, K.C., G.C.M.G., Rev. Daniel B. Hooke, Edward Johnstone, Edward Wm. Roper.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Lionel A. Abraham (New Zealand), Arthur B. Abrams (Gold Coast Colony), Gilbert Anderson (New Zealand), Leonard Bangley (Transvaal), Charles A. Birtwistle (Southern Nigeria), Fielden Briggs, M.D., L.D.S. (Transvaal), Edward Brooks, M.B., C.M. (Cape Colony), Lt.-Col. Robert A. Browne (Transvaal), Merwyn L. Chute (Transvaal), Gilbert St. J. Cottrill (Transvaal), E. H. Cunningham Craig, B.A., F.G.S. (Trinidad), William J. Daves (Rhodesia), Patrick L. Dignan (New Zealand), John S. Donaldson (Transvaal), John Fox (Ceylon), David G. Garraway (British Guiana), Peter A. Grassick (Argentine Republic), Kenneth J. Harper (Ceylon), John L. Hatch (Transvaal), William C. Henning (Transvaal), Capt. Henry V. Neal, D.S.O. (Southern Nigeria), Capt. Follett, M. S. Pennell (Cape Colony), E. Graham Pilgrim, M.B., C.M. (Argentine Republic), Shaikh Abdul Qadir, B.A. (India), Charles Ross (Gold Coast Colony), William W. Stubbs (Southern Nigeria), Lieut. W. Bertram Vallancey (Cape Mounted Police), Thomas B. Varty (Natal), Percival Whiteley (Transvaal).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : Before calling on the lecturer, there is one subject to which I must refer. The British Empire has just sustained a loss which every one of us, every citizen throughout the Empire, must feel most deeply. I refer to the death of that loyal, inde-

fatigable and distinguished Colonist, the Right Hon. Richard Seddon, who for many years was Premier of New Zealand. At a meeting of the Council of the Institute this afternoon, the following resolution was passed: "The Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute deplore the death of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, who has always so strenuously supported the unity of the Empire. They desire to convey to Mrs. Seddon, her family, and the people of New Zealand their deepest sympathy."

That resolution, which has been cabled to New Zealand, will, I am sure, meet with the approval of everyone present.¹

Various letters of apology for non-attendance have been received, and I will read one from Sir Harry Johnston, whom we are particularly sorry to miss on this occasion. He says: "Mr. Decle was one of the first Frenchmen to promote a common understanding with Great Britain in the matter of the development of the African continent, and his remarkable journeys in North-East, South and Central Africa, and in Madagascar, have at different times thrown much light on the actual condition and future possibilities of these regions."

I may add that Mr. Decle is known to the world as an accomplished traveller. He has traversed Africa from one end to the other—large portions, certainly, he has traversed several times—and I am sure we shall all listen with the deepest interest to the Paper he will now read on

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR BRITISH AFRICAN EMPIRE.

It is almost impossible for any man under ordinary circumstances to realise what the development of our African Empire really means and to gauge its full extent. Only those who have witnessed, in one of those parts of Africa which we have opened out, the dawn of civilisation breaking through what seemed the impenetrable darkness of savagery, and who have subsequently returned to the country when it was ablaze with the light of modern progress, only those can form an idea of the work which has been achieved.

¹ The following reply has since been received:

"Wellington, New Zealand.

"Please offer Council and Fellows Royal Colonial Institute sincere thanks for kind message of sympathy, which shall be conveyed to late Premier's family and people of New Zealand.

"PLUNKET."

But to understand fully the manner in which this has been accomplished, to get a correct insight into the future of our African possessions, it is necessary to be able to make a comparison between their condition in the present and their condition in the past. Such a comparison must not only bear upon what the eye can see, but also upon the methods employed and upon the materials which those who have built our African Empire have had at their disposal. By materials I mean the country's natural resources and its salubrity, the natives and their temperament, the officials, the settlers and, last but not least, each individual region's geographical position, conformation and accessibility.

I think that I can, without boasting, claim to hold the unique position of being the only man who has travelled twice over every portion of our African Empire from the Cape to the Nile; first at the time when the foundations of the great monument which has since been built were being laid, and a second time five years later when its framework had been completed.

I did not travel as a tourist flying over the place, or as a sportsman keeping away from the haunts of men: my first journey lasted three years, during which I devoted considerable time to the study of the natives, their habits and customs. I took copious notes on the various systems of administration, upon the local resources, and I kept in close contact with the officials and the settlers. During those three years, from 1891 to 1894, I visited every portion of the Chartered Company's territory and I accomplished the first continuous journey from the Cape to the Nile and thence to Zanzibar.

Five years later, in 1899, I was sent by Mr. Rhodes to study the resources and capabilities of the regions through which his Cape to Cairo railway and telegraph lines were to pass, and my instructions were also to find a route for the railway from Lake Tanganyika to Lake Victoria Nyanza.

This last journey lasted two years: I left the Cape in the spring of 1899 and reached Cairo in April 1901. I surveyed over 1000 miles of country—which I plotted on the spot at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the inch. I took 600 photographs and developed them, and I studied every question which I could possibly investigate.

Between those two journeys I paid another visit to Africa in 1896-97, when Mr. Rhodes sent me out with my friend and chief Harry Cust to report on the political situation of South Africa after the Jameson Raid. I may therefore claim to be thoroughly well acquainted with Africa, and five years previously spent in the

British Colonies in the Far East had already made me familiar with British methods of colonisation.

I may add that I was born a Frenchman, but I have lived during the last twenty-five years of my life in this country and the British Colonies. So long as I was French I tried to do my duty to my country; but when the Fashoda affair threatened to degenerate into war I realised how near to my heart Great Britain was. To fight against her would have seemed sacrilegious to me, and I therefore became a British subject. But, unconsciously, I had long become British at heart, and Mr. Rhodes' magnetic influence had made an ardent Imperialist of me.

I will now try to describe to you Africa as I found it fifteen years ago. I began my first journey at the most notable period of the history of Africa, when civilisation was just forcing its way in the interior and when those three great Englishmen—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Sir William Mackinnon and Sir George Taubman Goldie—were laying the foundations of our Empire to the South, the East and the West.

I travelled by rail from the Cape to Vryburg, where the railway then stopped, and I started trekking. After a hard and tedious journey to Palapye, I started for the Victoria Falls. I lost twelve out of sixteen oxen in the Kalahari desert, and with one pack-ox, a donkey and a pony—escorted by a single man—I reached the Zambezi at Kazungola. I could not go farther north, but I was able to judge of the agricultural wealth of the region inland by the splendid specimens of cattle which I saw coming from there. My return to Palapye was a cruel ordeal: starving and with rheumatic fever, I had to sleep daily in the rain without even the shelter of a sheet. However, I soon recovered, and being so close to Matabeleland I determined to visit the famous Lo Bengula of whom I had heard so much: this was at the beginning of 1892, when a look of his was enough to inspire terror in the boldest native. During the few months which I spent in Matabeleland nearly one thousand people were killed for witchcraft and for disobedience to the King. In Bulawayo itself at that time there were only four Europeans, who lived in grass huts. Matabeleland greatly impressed me by its luxuriant vegetation, its fertility and its magnificent grazing grounds. From Bulawayo I returned once more to Palapye and I determined to visit Mashonaland, which had just been occupied by Mr. Rhodes' pioneers.

I arrived in Mashonaland full of prejudice against Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company. I was, therefore, astounded to find

a community of keen, eager, hard-working men, remarkably free from the adventurer element. Some were rough, but all were ready to lend a helping hand to their neighbour. The successful man was respected, the unlucky one was helped, and it was a remarkable fact that those men, numbering 1,500, had lived together for eighteen months in keen competition and yet without the occurrence of one single case of a brawl with firearms, and without a single instance of serious crime against the person or against property—although the police numbered but thirty-five men. The secret of it all can be spelt in two words: Cecil Rhodes—who could infuse in men that enthusiasm which is necessary to achieve great things. My visit to Mashonaland turned my prejudice into unbounded faith in the country. The land was there, rich in minerals, ripe for agricultural development, the men were there, the necessary leader was also there—Dr. Jameson—and above all towered Mr. Rhodes. How was failure possible with such a combination of forces?

When I had concluded my work in Mashonaland (it was not yet called Rhodesia), Jameson suggested that I should march to Zumbo on the Zambezi, along the Manyami river. I could then go to Tete, where I would find a Portuguese gunboat to take me to the coast.

The Lo Muganda district which I crossed had not then been opened out, and coming from Salisbury I felt, among its savage inhabitants, as if I had suddenly gone back 2,000 years in the scale of civilisation, while the Portuguese settlements on the Zambezi gave me a living illustration of life in the days of Elizabeth. Everything was as Livingstone had found it, and things were then just as they stood three centuries before, when the Portuguese first established themselves in that part of Africa.

The contrast between this state of stagnation and the signs of British energy which I found in Nyasaland, which I visited next, was most impressive.

In Rhodesia you felt that you had to deal with men aiming at great things, prepared to risk much in order to reap more. In Nyasaland you found none of that speculative spirit among the settlers, but it does not mean that they had been idle; already many coffee plantations were in full bearing, but none of the planters had the whole of their land under cultivation because labour was scarce and none of them was prepared to offer increased wages to attract more labour.

While an English waggon-conductor earned his £25 per month, while carpenters and fitters earned double the amount in Rhodesia,

in Nyasaland the African Lakes Company were paying an engineer in charge of a steamer less than £100 a year, and many of their clerks earned still less. Need I add that Nyasaland was almost exclusively a Scotch settlement! Yet with all their caution these Scotchmen had done great things, and if they went slowly they progressed surely.

The new colony had also the advantage of having to guide its youthful steps the most admirable tutor, Sir Harry Johnston. He organised everything, and no detail was too small to escape his notice. He had his task at heart and he made it perfect.

Ujiji was the next stage of my long tramp. One of the African Lake steamers took me to the North of Lake Nyasa, where I had a good deal of trouble to find porters to take me to Kitula, south of Lake Tanganyika. I had the good luck of finding there two Arab dhows in which I sailed to Ujiji. Major Wissman, whom I had met on the way, had predicted that the Arabs would kill me, but I had letters for them from Sir Harry Johnston and I had absolute faith in his influence, and I was right. I was most kindly greeted and received much attention from the alleged heartless Arabs during many weeks which I spent on a bed of sickness. While I lay raked by fever my mind kept looking back upon the history of this portion of Africa, and I thought how absurd it was to call Englishmen "land grabbers." Here was Lake Tanganyika, first discovered by two Englishmen, Burton and Speke, first navigated by two other great Englishmen, Livingstone and Stanley. I remembered that the only steamer which had ever ploughed its waters was a British steamer which I had seen south of the lake—the little *Good News*—commanded by an English captain, Captain Hoare, carrying British missionaries who had taught the natives to respect and love the Union Jack; yet what did Great Britain possess of this immense sheet of water, British water if any ever was entitled to the name?—a small corner at the south without a decent harbour and without decent anchorage. And after securing a chance of keeping our communications open with the Northern portion of our African Empire, by leasing from the Congo Free State a strip of territory to the north of the Lake, we gave up this lease and another Power took advantage of this. . . . But I must eschew politics. I shall, therefore, drop the subject now to deal with its historical side later on.

From Ujiji to Lake Victoria Nyanza I crossed German territory. I saw the Germans, I did not like their methods—nor did the natives; the Germans did not like what I said of them, and as I am dealing with our British Empire I shall leave behind me German territory to

take you to Uganda, where I arrived shortly after Sir Gerald Portal's departure.

I was much disappointed with Uganda. I found the country a mass of small barren hills with a fetid swamp in every intervening valley, the result of indiscriminate clearing of timber for firewood and building purposes. Except bananas, supposed Christians, and rebels, the country seemed to grow nothing.

Unyoro impressed me much more favourably, and Usoga seemed to me to possess the best chances of development. I went to Unyoro by accident, because Roddy Owen asked me to go and fight Raba Regga with him. I was much astonished to hear subsequently that I had displayed great bravery—so said Roddy Owen in his reports and Sir Henry Colville in a letter of thanks which he addressed me. Evidently neither knew in what a mortal funk I was while the fighting went on. From Uganda I marched to the Coast through the Masai country, and I then understood what a debt of gratitude Great Britain owes to Sir William Mackinnon and Sir George Mackenzie, to whose disinterested patriotism the Empire is indebted for the possession of the most ideal portion of Africa. I say the most ideal because Rhodesia is the most valuable of the two regions on account of its mineral deposits. As a white man's settlement the Masai uplands are without their equal in the whole world. Standing from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level they enjoy a perfect climate. Seldom does the heat exceed 85 degrees in the daytime, and the thermometer never drops below 40 during the night. The air is bracing and dry, and farmers could grow almost anything on the land. This region seems also to have been specially designed for breeding purposes; vast areas are covered with stately forests with a wealth of valuable timber which, incredible as it may seem, have been left unproductive up to the present time.

I will now recapitulate in a few words the impression which this first journey left on my mind: when I glanced over the long stretch of country which I had covered, I came to the conclusion that Great Britain had secured the most valuable portion of Africa, and that the British flag had a double right to fly over the British possessions. Not only had Africa been discovered and first opened out by Englishmen, but also wherever the Union Jack was flying a great work of development had been begun—roads had been cut, telegraph lines had been laid out, railways were being surveyed and built, and men from all nations were welcome to benefit by these advantages to the same extent as British subjects.

The British policy meant the introduction of civilisation in the truest sense of the word, a policy strangely contrasting with that of greed and exclusion followed by the other nations who had laid hands on other African territories.

I have described in this rapid review Africa as I saw it during my first journey from 1891 to 1894. Five years later, in 1899, I began my second journey across Africa from the Cape to Cairo, sent, as I have said previously, to find a route for Mr. Rhodes' projected railway and telegraph lines: I had also to report on the resources of the regions which these lines would tap. My journey was not therefore one of exploration: I had to avoid all physical obstacles and to keep travelling from one centre to another. The only new ground which I covered was from Lake Tanganyika to Victoria Nyanza, where, without claiming credit for any great geographical discovery, I had the satisfaction of establishing the accurate course of the rivers which form the real sources of the Nile.

The questions which I studied during my journey are, therefore, far more interesting to Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute than to geographers.

When I landed in Africa in 1899 I expected to find many changes and much progress accomplished. I was sanguine, so sanguine in fact as to what had been accomplished to the South by Mr. Rhodes, and to the North by Lord Kitchener, that I was afraid of being disappointed; yet what I saw literally took my breath away.

I doubted very much what I heard of the transformation and prosperity of Tete and the Portuguese settlements on the Zambezi. I was right to doubt. In seven years time one house had been built—by an English firm; but to compensate for this the church and two other houses had crumbled down. Twenty monopolies had been replaced by a single one. The club had ceased to exist, and the street lamps to burn at night, because the gentleman running both concerns had returned home after completing the ten years' hard labour to which he had been sentenced in Portugal, and which he was supposed to undergo in Tete. Society itself had deteriorated—there were actually, so I was assured, half a dozen settlers, including one Englishman, who were not and had never been convicts. It is true that many a man never gets his deserts. Fever alone was still as flourishing as ever.

Since I began by mentioning the foreign settlements which I visited during my journey I shall go on with them.

I did not expect much from the Germans, but I found that they

had done a great deal more than I expected. With a few exceptions they had excellent men in charge of the administration—unfortunately these men found themselves hemmed in by so many absurd regulations, they were so tightly held in the meshes of inexorable red-tapeism, that they could not give full scope to their initiative. Still, many of the innovations which have been introduced by some of the German officers in the districts under their charge could be copied with advantage in our own territory.

First, their system of camping grounds, at distances of a day's march along the caravan routes, is admirable. A large space is cleared, cut by ditches to drain the rain so as to keep the ground always dry. Large open sheds, each capable of sheltering from 80 to 100 men, are then erected, room being left for white men's tents with cooking sheds attached. Sanitary conveniences complete this splendid scheme. The chief of the nearest village has to see that this camping-ground is always kept in good order.

Excellent roads have also been built, on which it would be possible to use a motor-car. Every rock and stone has been removed, and, to give an idea of the labour which this must have entailed, it is enough to say that the heat of fires was alone used to remove the largest rocks. At the same time, all this has been done by forced labour, and the Germans are now reaping the fruit of their ill treatment of the natives—rebellions, nothing but rebellions.

We err in the opposite direction, and I am very much afraid that the present trouble in Natal is but the prelude of the most gigantic struggle which we shall have yet sustained in our African Colonies—a native war which will spread throughout the whole of South Africa. If it does not come now, it is bound to come sooner or later: I have long predicted it, and I am again giving warning of the danger.

To dismiss the foreign settlements on my route from the Cape to Cairo, there remains but the Congo Free State to mention—an unsavoury subject. Faulty as the Portuguese administration may be, there is one excuse for it. It has existed 300 years, and to destroy deeply rooted traditions is far more difficult than to build up a new system. The Congo Free State has no such excuse. That great Englishman, Sir Henry Stanley, built it on solid foundations, but its administration has since become the Alsatia of every adventurer from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy . . . and England, who all mingle with the Belgian incapables who term themselves officials.

I will now deal in detail with each one of the portions of our African Empire which I visited from the Cape to Cairo.

I began my journey on the eve of the Transvaal war: so many changes have taken place in the South since that time that I may as well enter with you the train at Cape Town and travel, without stopping on the way, as far as Rhodesia. We fly, comfortably seated in a luxurious saloon carriage, over a long stretch of country where a few years ago I crawled in an ox-waggon. I light a cigarette at a spot where I began, in days gone by, a long tedious trek, and before my cigarette is finished we have covered the distance which meant then a good day's trek. It is by such comparison that you can realise the civilising influence of the railway; it annihilates automatically slavery, savagery and witchcraft with its appalling consequences, and it will ultimately destroy cannibalism. . . . We have crossed what it seems an irony to call the Karoo desert—now the most valuable sheep-raising district of South Africa. After passing Kimberley, the great diamond-producing centre, which owes its wealth to Mr. Rhodes' genius, we follow the edge of the Kalahari desert, which only needs an enterprising man to sink a few artesian wells and to plant date-palms, to become transformed into a luxurious garden.

We now find ourselves among green trees growing in the middle of gorgeous grass. We pass prosperous farms, herds of fat cattle; and from the distance comes the sound of stamps crushing gold-bearing ore. All round us are signs of activity and the imprint of the white man's work—we are in Rhodesia.

Bulawayo at last! There, where seven years before I had outspanned my waggon in the middle of a large plain strewn with human bones—the victims of witchcraft and savage despotism—where only four white men lived in grass huts, now rises a magnificent town with churches, splendid buildings, gorgeous hotels, clubs, marble-halled offices and luxurious shops. The streets teem with traffic, men hurry about busy, active, eager. There are no loafers, because there is no room for them. We come across many of the old pioneers, they are no longer in shirt sleeves with sleeves tucked up. Some are even men of fashion: their clothes have improved, but under their clothes still beats the same heart as of old. In them we recognise the men who have made our Empire what it is.

When I first visited Rhodesia in 1892 I predicted a great future for this splendid domain. When I returned there in 1899 I expected to find much progress; I found even more than I could have dreamt.

One of the main causes of the development of Rhodesia, which

may be said to be without precedent in the world's history, is due to the fact that neither those at the head of the Chartered Company's administration nor their subordinates have been hampered by red-tapeism, which would have hindered a Government administration. Whatever had to be done was done at once, and in many cases when money was needed to carry out some big scheme, it came out of Mr. Rhodes' own pocket and Mr. Alfred Beit invariably paid half the cost.

Few people are aware of the great, noble and disinterested part which Mr. Alfred Beit has played in the development of our South African Empire. Mr. Rhodes has often been called a visionary; many who did not know him well imagined that the moment an idea came to his head he forthwith started to carry it out, trusting to luck for its fulfilment. How different the truth is. As a matter of fact the public never heard of any of Mr. Rhodes' great schemes until he had carefully elaborated them and satisfied himself that neither physical nor political obstacles stood in the way. At the same time his friend Mr. Alfred Beit equally carefully elaborated the commercial side of each scheme until he had found a way of making the undertaking practical and payable. Mr. Beit may therefore be said to have had a share almost as great as Mr. Rhodes' in the success of all the great Empire-builder's colossal enterprises. But he did more; whenever Mr. Rhodes gave any of his own money to carry out any of his great ideas, one half of the amount was invariably supplied by Mr. Beit. Mind you, I am not speaking of investments, but of money spent without acknowledgment or return, sums which have totalled hundreds of thousands. Yet Mr. Beit has never claimed any credit for the share which he has taken in Mr. Rhodes' work; he has always been content to let his friend receive all credit and, even when he was abused by all, never did Mr. Beit whisper a word to let people know how much the Empire was indebted to him. But there is no reason why I should not say so: I am speaking of what I know and I can emphatically declare that no man is more worthy of respect and admiration than this most modest and true-hearted friend of Mr. Rhodes, alongside of whom he deserves to stand in history. The empire is indebted to Mr. Beit as much as to Mr. Rhodes for Rhodesia, an empire by itself, an Empire of 750,000 square miles, which have been added to the British realm without the expenditure of a single farthing by the British taxpayer. The resources of this vast territory are incalculable. It is highly mineralised. Gold is abundant, and not a tithe of the gold-bearing reefs have yet

been located. It is rich in coal, and fresh deposits are constantly brought to light as prospecting is carried farther inland: nor must we forget the colossal power of the Victoria Falls which, like the Niagara Falls, will sooner or later be harnessed and utilised. The mass of iron which abounds all over the country will also be some day turned to account, and when the Cape to Cairo Railway reaches Lake Tanganyika a branch line is sure to connect with the main track the splendid copper-mines of Katanga.

From an agricultural point of view, Rhodesia is also among the most favoured of all the British Dominions in Africa. Farming has given excellent results in Rhodesia proper. Northern Rhodesia—the Mashukolumbwe country for instance—is admirably adapted for breeding purposes, while North-Eastern Rhodesia may prove in time still more valuable than Southern Rhodesia. Like Rhodesia proper it is highly mineralised. Gold reefs are numerous and will probably give many a surprise when the country is fully opened out by prospectors. I have never seen a finer agricultural country. Parts of it are ideal for farming, others are most suitable for plantations, coffee, cotton, rubber—to mention but a few products.

Along the Luapula river wild rubber has already been found, and the time will also come when the valuable timber of the forests will be utilised. Last, but not least, tobacco properly and scientifically cultivated should prove a great source of profit, and there is no reason why British Africa should not in time become one of the great tobacco-producing centres of the world.

To give an idea of the progress which has been accomplished in Rhodesia: at the end of 1898 North-Eastern Rhodesia was supposed to be impenetrable to white men unless they secured the goodwill of the all-powerful tyrant Mpeseni—the paramount chief. Yet one year later, in December, 1899, I visited Fort Jameson, a township where more than twenty brick houses had been erected close to Mpeseni's capital. Twenty other stations had been opened out, and prospectors could go unmolested all over the country.

A road to Tete was completed, another one to Lake Nyasa, and the Administrator, Mr. Codrington, had driven in a dog-cart from Lake Nyasa to Lake Tanganyika along what some people continue to call the Stevenson Road. I believe that there is or has been a Mr. Stevenson, and that he has even paid a good many cheques to build a road, but the road itself is like the millions of Madame Humbert—we have all heard of them but nobody ever saw them or is likely to do so. I have myself been twice over the country

where this mythical highway is supposed to exist, but I have never discerned any trace of it—except on the maps.

To detail all that has been done by Mr. Rhodes and his lieutenants would need volumes, and I shall close this brief enumeration by alluding only to the two most stupendous schemes of this most “creative” of statesmen; the Cape to Cairo telegraph and railway lines.

Hardly had the pioneers had time to settle down in Fort Salisbury than, already, they were in telegraphic communication with the Cape, and when, soon after, Mr. Rhodes announced his intention of extending the line as far as Cairo most people simply took it as a joke. It seemed absurd to suggest laying a wire across Africa when no traveller has accomplished a continuous journey from the Cape to the Nile. Soon after that, however, the journey had been accomplished. I reached Zanzibar three years after leaving Cape Town, and I proved that the journey was not so tremendous an undertaking as had been supposed. I was able to assure Mr. Rhodes that his scheme was certain of success—and I was right. Nearly one half of the line is already completed, and in 1899 you could already forward a telegram from Lake Tanganyika before breakfast to your friends in London and receive a reply on the shores of Tanganyika before dinner time.

The public had not yet recovered from the astonishment caused by the proposed Cape to Cairo telegraph line when a still greater sensation was created by the announcement of a projected Cape to Cairo railway line. The railway then stopped at Vryburg. Nobody expected that it would ever be pushed on beyond Mafeking. The Matabeli rebellion precipitated the building of the line, and in 1898 Bulawayo was connected by rail with the Cape, and Salisbury with Beira. Since then the line has been extended from Salisbury to Bulawayo and has advanced with giant strides towards the North. Nobody now doubts its ultimate completion. Ten years after I had nearly lost my life through starvation and fever in visiting the Victoria Falls tourists were going there by train; now the line is rapidly advancing towards Lake Tanganyika, and trains run nearly 400 miles north of the Victoria Falls. Truly a work of civilisation! What shows the greatness of the man who conceived these gigantic schemes is that his death has not stopped their execution, because they had been so well and completely elaborated.

I do not hesitate to say that Cecil Rhodes will not only leave an immortal name, but that in future generations he will be looked upon

as the man who has caused the world's civilisation to make the greatest stride in the shortest time. Alexander and Napoleon have been great conquerors, but the Empires which they patched together could not survive them because their path had been marked by a trail of blood and their Empires had corpses for foundations.

Cecil Rhodes, on the contrary, has not been a conqueror but a civiliser—he has left to mark his passage railways and telegraphs: for savagery, tyranny, oppression, he has substituted civilisation, peace and protection of the weakest. Last but not least, the Empire which he has built will subsist because over it flies the flag of justice, freedom and progress—the Union Jack: and I am proud to think that I have been the first to carry this glorious emblem from the Cape to Cairo, and that, wherever I have been, I have taught the natives to honour and respect it as the flag of the greatest of Queens carried by the representative of the greatest among all her great statesmen.

I have shown you what has been done in Rhodesia, and I now come to the second stage of my journey, the British Central Africa Protectorate. There also progress has marched rapidly. The coffee industry has prospered and, as I have explained before, if the strides have not been so great as those which have been made in Rhodesia, it is due to the Scotch caution of the settlers.

“Slow but sure,” as I have already said, has been their motto, and the result has justified it. Until now the great difficulty against which they have had to contend has been the scarcity of labour, owing to the enormous quantity of men required to bring supplies of goods and to carry the coffee and other articles of export to and from the Shire river. A railway is now in course of construction which will place at the planters' disposal all the men formerly needed for portage. To give an idea of the difficulties which this question entailed: When I was in Nyasaland six years ago there were 100,000 loads awaiting transport on the Shire river. I can therefore predict a great future for the new line, especially as it will place at the planters' disposal all the labour hitherto required for transport purposes but which will soon be available to develop the plantations and consequently soon increase the traffic. Wisely, the planters, instead of cutting each other's throats, by raising wages in order to secure labour at the expense of their neighbours, went on biding their time, and soon they will reap the benefit of this wise policy. They have been admirably seconded by Sir Alfred Sharpe, whom I have called and shall again call Sir Harry Johnston's worthy successor, an appellation upon which I feel sure Sir

Alfred will look as the greatest compliment which I could pay him. When the scarcity of labour in the South caused recruiting agents to enlist natives from the interior he saw the disastrous results which befell those natives who left their country to go and work in the gold mines ; he saw them return after two years' work, during which they had earned what ought to have made them rich men for life ; and yet all they brought back with them was a miscellaneous collection of useless articles. They had learnt to throw money away senselessly, and not one of them had saved any of his earnings. Most of them in addition were broken in health, because the Central African native cannot stand work underground—all considerations which, by the way, make Chinese labour the only solution to the difficulty—what is more the natives who had worked in the mines returned with absurd ideas about wages, demanding to be paid in Nyasaland the same salaries as they had received in the South, not realising that their earnings in the mines were in proportion with the cost of necessaries there. In consequence, Sir Alfred Sharpe wisely prohibited the natives of British Central Africa to leave their country, since to do so was only harmful to them and equally harmful to their native land.

I feel certain that the completion of the railway will be followed by the rapid development of the splendid region which owes its very existence and its prospects to the admirable manner in which Sir Harry Johnston has built the whole fabric of its administration. He has secured the country for the Empire, and in his dealings with the natives, the Arabs, and the white settlers, has proved himself a diplomatist and a statesman of the highest merit.

Until now plantations have been almost exclusively confined to the neighbourhood of Blantyre owing to the difficulty of transport, and the railway ought, therefore, to enable planters to go much farther afield. What is much to be regretted is that the plant of the narrow-gauge Beira railway, which could have been acquired for practically nothing when the broad gauge replaced it, was not utilised to run a small line across the Tanganyika plateau. All that region—which forms part of North-Eastern Rhodesia—has a great future from an agricultural point of view. The experiments which have been made by the French missionaries to the west of Lake Tanganyika prove that the soil there is still better adapted to plantations than that of British Central Africa itself, and when the Cape to Cairo railway reaches Lake Tanganyika I feel convinced that coffee, tobacco, cotton, to mention but a few products, will soon be cultivated on a large scale and with excellent results.

What is, however, chiefly needed to give a real impulse to plantations is an Agricultural Institute, to which a number of practical men would be attached: this institute should dispose of extensive ground in its neighbourhood and in various parts of the country, where practical experiments on a large scale would be carried out with seeds and plants imported from different parts of the world. Planters would be able to secure information as to the best plants likely to give the best results. They would, by paying a fee, obtain a report on any land which they might desire to acquire, and also secure instruction and training as to the best methods of cultivating, gathering and treating the special products to which they would intend to devote their attention. For instance, tobacco, for which I see an immense future in our African dominions, has been tried in Nyasaland by Mr. Buchanan, the pioneer of the coffee plantations. The plants grew well, but he did not know how to treat the leaves. Such instruction would be obtained in my proposed Institute. Pupils could also be trained there who would be sure of securing good billets after completing their training. To such an institute should be attached a specialist in forestry, taken from the Indian Forest Department. Forestry, as a branch of the administration of our African possessions, has been hitherto totally neglected, and this seems incredible considering the huge tracts of forest land covered with the most valuable timber which abound in Nyasaland, North-Eastern Rhodesia, Uganda, and British East Africa. To exploit these forests, elephants must be trained, and here is again a thing which has been totally neglected, although I have ascertained that it could easily be done and at a small cost.

To return to my proposed Institute. The scheme would require a good deal of money, and this will have perforce to come from private sources, and I feel sure that the Chartered Company would contribute a share of the expenditure if others came forward. There is here a magnificent opening for the wealthy Scotsman who has already done so much for the education of his countrymen, whom he could further benefit by endowing such an institute in that truly Scotch colony, British Central Africa.

I have now shown you the wonderful progress accomplished by British enterprise south of the equator, and before we cross the Line I must ask you to accompany me in my very hard journey between the southern and northern portion of our African empire. I must here mention that by travelling as I did from South to North I kept marching with the rains, as they always begin later as

you approach the Equator. I had the first rain on October 31, between Tete and the Shire river; in December I had twenty-four days of rain with a fall of twelve inches, twenty-two days in January with eleven inches, twenty-six in February with thirteen inches, March was equally bad, April worse, it poured in May, June alone was dry; but when I reached Uganda in July, rain started again, and it only left me when I reached Wadelai in November: 280 days was thus the record which I received on my back during my expedition from the Cape to Cairo.

The second portion of the journey was decidedly the hardest. When I reached Kituta, at the south of Lake Tanganyika, I embarked on the little steamer *Good News*, that historical monument of British enterprise, which floats as a standing reproach to British apathy in years gone by. I went first to Albertville (Mtowa), the headquarters of the Congo administration on Lake Tanganyika. There I heard that Commandant Hennebert, the chief of the district, had gone to the North of the lake in consequence of serious trouble which had arisen with the Germans, "who," I was told, "had forcibly seized a large portion of the territory of the Congo Free State, the very portion which had been leased to Great Britain in 1894" . . . Many details accompanied this statement, all so incredible that I determined to test their accuracy on the spot.

Since I meant to visit the Congo stations north of the lake, I did not dally at Mtowa, and left for Ujiji—now a German station—where I proposed to recruit a caravan to make my way to Uganda. When I reached Ujiji what struck me first was the manner in which the lake had receded since my last visit six years before. On my way towards the "Boma" (headquarters of the Administration), I searched in vain for traces of improvements. With the exception of a large thatched house, occupied by a Greek trader, the town was the same as of old, but it seemed deserted. There was none of the activity of the past, and the only occupants of the streets seemed to be innumerable gangs of prisoners in chains—long strings of emaciated creatures, many of whom were women. I counted sixty of the poor wretches in less than a quarter of an hour's walk.

The Boma consisted of a few tumble-down mud houses, crudely thatched and surrounded by a large mud wall. All the officers were away North—where evidently some grave events were taking place—and I was received in a most extraordinary manner by a warrant officer in charge of the station. This individual did not even allow me inside the place, and after keeping me outside the

gate for nearly half an hour interviewed me there. He informed me that, in consequence of special orders which had been given, I would not be allowed to engage a single porter in German territory. Startling as the information was to me, the manner in which it was conveyed was still more so because, whatever their faults, I had always found all the Germans with whom I had come in contact in Africa courteous gentlemen ; but, of course, I did not know at the time that I had to deal with an individual who could only be mistaken for an officer through his uniform.

It was useless to argue, and I therefore determined to try to make my way north through the Congo Free State. I went to Uvira, the northernmost Congo station on the lake ; when I reached it I heard that Commandant Hennebert, the District Commissioner, was camped some forty miles farther north in the Rusizi valley. The officer commanding the station of Uvira hinted at some very grave situation, but he declined to supply me with any information concerning it. He added that he was not in a position to allow me to cross the Congo territory, and that the best thing I could do would be to go and see Commandant Hennebert ; I ought, however, to hurry up, as he was daily expected to be moving towards the north.

With much trouble I collected some forty porters—the most wretched specimens of human beasts of burden I ever came across. Not one of them was capable of carrying a forty-pound load ; yet I had to push them on as I did not wish to miss the Commandant. I covered the forty miles in two days, and I do not hesitate to say that I never had in all my African experience anything to approach the difficulties which I had to overcome in those two days, and the hardships which this march entailed. The footpath ran through dense grass from twelve to fifteen feet high ; the rain had not ceased to fall for several days and had soaked through this grass, causing it to droop over the footpath until it found a support in the tops of the grass drooping from the opposite side. In this way a regular tunnel was formed : there was not a breath of air in it, it was full of fetid steam, and as we brushed against its sides we aroused myriads of drowsy mosquitoes heavy with rain, so that nothing could drive them away once they had settled on you.

The second day was perhaps still worse. We had been following the slope of the high hills which rise to the west of the valley, and now we had to descend in the valley itself. The sloping footpath was converted into a torrent, through which we had to wade knee-deep, falling in holes, and stumbling against rocks. At last we found our road barred by a raging torrent forty feet wide. I got my men

to cut a tree growing near the stream, so as to use it as a bridge. Down it came, the topmost branches falling well over the opposite bank; but it began to shiver and suddenly swerved round and floated down the stream like a liner at full steam. Another larger tree had to be cut—four hours' work—after which we managed to cross the torrent. On the opposite bank I found a runner with a letter from the Belgian Commandant urging me to hurry on as he expected to leave the next day. On we went until, exhausted, drenched through and starving, I had to stop my men at 10 P.M. Just then, however, two soldiers turned up and told me that I was quite close to the fort. "Quite close" meant two hours' march in the dark through bog and swamp, and then I found a raging torrent between me and the Fort. Two other men came across carrying a chain—how they managed it I never could tell. Four men held on to the ends of the chain on each side of the stream, and with one of my most trusted men gripping me by the right wrist and another one by the left, I waded in the water. I first went knee-deep in it, then the next step landed me into a hole: as I threw myself forward to recover my balance I was caught by the current, my legs left the ground at the bottom, and I was drawn right under the water. Had not my faithful men stuck to me like grim death, or had the chain snapped, I should have been carried away by the mad torrent rushing at a speed of twenty miles an hour. I would then have been rolled about, and in the pitch darkness of this wild night escape from death would have been impossible. To give an idea of the colossal power of the stream I may state that the eight men who held the ends of the chain were dragged along a distance of over twelve feet along the bank during the short space of time which we took to get across. I have mentioned this adventure because it has left so deep an imprint on my mind, but now I will return to my subject.

The next morning I saw Commandant Hennebert, and at last I heard all the details of the mysterious events which had so puzzled me till then. I shall endeavour to recapitulate as briefly as possible what is now a matter of history and also a matter which, although indirectly, most seriously concerns the interests of our British Empire. To make matters clear I must go back as far as the year 1894. In that year an agreement was entered into between our Government and King Leopold, as Sovereign of the Congo Free State, by which Great Britain secured the lease of a strip of territory twenty-five miles wide, extending from the north of Lake Tanganyika as far as the Uganda Protectorate. We thus secured a route connecting our

Southern with our Northern dominions. In consideration of this lease we granted to the Congo Free State a lease of the territory belonging to Great Britain on the Western shore of Lake Albert Nyanza, and then along the Western bank of the Nile as far as the 5th degree of Lat. N. Germany, however, objected to the agreement so far as the territory leased to us was concerned, on the grounds that the Congo Free State, owing its existence to the goodwill of the Powers who had acknowledged its existence and *guaranteed its neutrality*, could not dispose of any portion of its territory without the previous consent of the signatory Powers. In consequence of this protest we gave up our lease, although we allowed the Congo to retain the territory which we had leased to its Sovereign as a *quid pro quo*.

In 1899 some of the Congo troops who had rebelled made their way towards the North of Lake Tanganyika. They captured the stations of the Rusizi valley, and when they approached near the station of Uvira on Lake Tanganyika the officer in charge of it having but a few soldiers at his disposal abandoned his station, which was occupied by the rebels. The German officer commanding the Tanganyika district found there an opportunity, which he had long been seeking, of laying hands on a magnificent stretch of country. On the pretext that the presence of the rebels near the German frontier constituted a danger to German territory as the Congo Free State was unable to cope with them, he entered the Congo territory and established a fort *forty miles to the North of the German frontier*.

Commandant Hecque, the Belgian officer then commanding the Congo forces, protested, but the German Commander declined to withdraw and ultimately a *modus vivendi* was arrived at. It was agreed that the Rusizi valley would be jointly occupied by the Congo and German forces until the matter had been settled by their respective Governments in Europe. A camp was formed accordingly at Venenuza, on the eastern bank of the Rusizi river forty miles north of the German frontier, and this camp was occupied by Congo and German troops. Meanwhile, the Congo troops had recaptured the two forts farther North on the Eastern portion of the Rusizi valley and Congo garrisons were placed there.

After a few months time the arrangement gave rise to many disagreements and finally, towards the end of 1899, Commandant Hecque withdrew from Venenuza, but the two forts to the North remained in the occupation of the Congo forces.

Commandant Hecque was replaced by Commandant Hennebert, who reached Mtowa on Lake Tanganyika at the beginning of the year 1900. Shortly after his arrival he received a despatch from Captain Bethe, commanding the German district on the East shore of Lake Tanganyika. Captain Bethe informed him that, in consequence of the presence of the Congo rebels near the German stations and of the inability of the Congo troops to cope with them, he had decided to assume sole control of the Rusizi valley and that he must, consequently, demand the immediate evacuation of the forts occupied by the Congo troops South of Lake Kivu.

A few days later, a fresh communication was received from Captain Bethe: he declared that in consequence of the decision which he had previously notified he must warn the Congo administration that all the Congo troops must evacuate the Eastern portion of the Rusizi valley before April 1, 1900, adding that any attempt on the part of the Congo troops to cross the Rusizi river after April 1 would be opposed by force and considered *an act of war*.

At once Commandant Hennebert collected all his available troops and started from Mtowa for the North so as to try to reach the contested territory before April 1. He also sent specific orders to the officers in command of the stations South of Lake Kivu not to evacuate their stations under any circumstances. Unfortunately huge mountains bar direct communications from Mtowa with the North of the Lake, and notwithstanding his haste Commandant Hennebert only managed to reach the Rusizi river on April 1.

The river was transformed into a raging torrent by recent rains; on the opposite bank were drawn 800 native German troops with mountain and machine guns, and the German commander shouted that if the Belgians attempted to cross he would open fire. To ford the stream was impossible and the only means by which it could be crossed was by a miserable dug-out canoe capable of holding six men at the most.

To make matters worse Commandant Hennebert discovered that, notwithstanding his specific orders, the officers commanding the two Northern stations had evacuated them, their excuse being that they were unable to resist the overwhelming force of the Germans who had delivered to them a preemptory ultimatum the previous day. In this ultimatum it was stated that "unless the stations were evacuated by noon of the following day, April 1, they would be *attacked and captured by force*." At noon the Congo officers evacuated their forts, which were at once entered by the Germans, who then set fire to them and burnt them down by 3 P.M.

Unable and unwilling to assert his right by force, Commandant Hennebert built a fort on the west bank of the Rusizi river—Fort Luberezi, opposite the German fort of Venenuza. When I arrived there early in April, a few days after these dramatic events had taken place, the Belgians were daily anticipating to be attacked by the Germans and driven out of their fresh position. After all, we cannot blame them, as in the presence of the previous extraordinary proceedings of the Germans, the Congo representatives did not know what next to expect.

When I had heard how things stood, I thought it right to lodge a protest with the Germans so as to safeguard British interests, as it seemed to me that Great Britain had a right to object to the occupation by Germany of a territory which we had ourselves been precluded by the Germans from occupying when it had been leased to us in 1894. In order to do so without appearing to assume a right of interference which my position did not give me, I asked Commandant Hennebert to give me, in writing, leave to travel with my armed escort over the Congo Free State territory to the East and West of the Rusizi river.

I then went to visit Captain Bethe, the German commander, by whom I was most cordially received. I informed him that I proposed to travel over the Eastern portion of the Rusizi valley with my armed force and an escort of Congo troops in virtue of an official permit given to me to that effect by the Congo Commissioner. Captain Bethe answered that he could not possibly allow me to do so, because this part of the country was in the occupation of Germany and he had given orders to fire on any Congolese troops which might cross the Rusizi river. I replied that, being a British subject, I could not possibly recognise any other authority but that of the Congo Free State over a territory which had been formally acknowledged as belonging to the Congo Free State by treaties to which my country had been a party. Therefore, that unless Captain Bethe could either produce documents to show me that my Government had sanctioned the occupation by the Germans of this territory, or if he could assure me on his word that this sanction had been given, I was bound to consider myself under the jurisdiction of Congo officials alone in the territory recognised as belonging to the State by the agreements signed by my Government. Captain Bethe then suggested that I might take another route, offering to supply me with porters and an escort if I were willing to travel from Usumbura (the Northernmost German station on Lake Tanganyika) to Lake Victoria Nyanza. I consented to do so and I

handed over to Captain Bethe a letter in which "I protested against the claims of Germany to a territory which had been acknowledged as a portion of the Congo Free State by the treaties to which my Government had been a party. At the same time I was willing to select another route at Captain Bethe's request on the understanding that I was not doing so because I recognised the authority of the German representative over the territory East of Rusizi river, but because I was anxious to avoid anything which might create difficulties between our two Governments." I cannot speak too highly of the courtesy and kindness shown to me by Captain Bethe and the other German officers with whom I came in contact. I have only mentioned the facts of which I have just spoken, because they now belong to history, and although questions have on several occasions been put in the House of Commons concerning the incident, no answer has ever been given by Government, and the matter is one which has remained shrouded in mystery to this day.

Whether the action of the Germans does not create a most dangerous precedent; whether they are to be left in possession of the territory which they have forcibly taken after objecting to our leasing it; whether the fact that the absence of any delimitation to the region which they have invaded does not open the door to further encroachments without limit; whether, if the Germans are allowed to remain in occupation of this territory, they are also to be allowed to retain Mount Mfumbiro, which was recognised as belonging to the British sphere by the Anglo-German agreement fixing the British and German spheres, but relinquished after it was found to be in Congo territory;—all these are questions for the Government to decide, and I feel sure that they must be in course of settlement and will be satisfactorily settled considering the excellent relations which exist between our two Governments. At the same time, for the sake of these excellent relations themselves, the matter must be fully settled because the position is so abnormal that it may give rise in the future to very great and serious difficulties.

I will now run briefly over the latter part of my journey. I found the country between Lake Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza a most difficult and trying one, consisting of a tangled mass of mountains, many of the intervening valleys being only a few hundred yards broad. I discovered, however, a route for the railway through a gap in the mountains where the Malaglarazi river, coming from the west, alters its course towards the south. My

survey also altered altogether the orography of this part of Africa.

Uganda was then in a period of transition. Sir Harry Johnston was carrying out his splendid work of reorganisation, laying the foundations of future development, and preparing the country for the advent of the railway which was then in course of construction. When I compared, however, Uganda as I had known it in 1893 and as I found it in 1900, I could not help asking myself why this colony had remained at an absolute standstill for all these years. This condition of affairs strangely contrasted with the astounding progress accomplished in Rhodesia, and the gradual development which had taken place in British Central Africa. I must therefore drop Uganda, as I cannot speak of development where I saw practically none.

After crossing Unyoro, where I witnessed innumerable signs of Mr. George Wilson's untiring activity, I found myself on the Nile. I went by boat down the great river from Wadelai to Affudu, and for five days I had to fight my way through innumerable herds of hippos, which kept charging my boat and very nearly sank it twice. I had been accustomed to despise hippos, and laugh at stories of aggression by these cumbrous brutes; I looked upon them with much respect by the time I had reached Affudu. There I camped under Miamis trees, full of souvenirs of that great Englishman, Sir Samuel Baker, whose name still lives among the natives from Lake Albert to Gondokoro, as the name of the "great white man, strong, just and kind." It is to his memory that we owe the peaceful occupation of the Nile district where the "brothers" of the great just man are welcomed by the natives. But if they speak with love and reverence of Sir Samuel they still remember with terror the "wicked slayer of men" Emin, and as we are the "brothers" of Baker, so are for them the Belgians at Lado the "brothers" of Emin. Personally I can only speak of boundless hospitality received at the hands of the Congo officials: it is true I was spared the ordeal of meeting Captain Henri, the accomplice of Lothaire, who murdered the unfortunate Stokes.

I left Gondokoro in a steam launch belonging to the Uganda Administration, and after a couple of days spent in sticking on sand banks I was taken aback when round a bend of the river I saw in front of me a monster basking in the sun—one of Lord Kitchener's magnificent gunboats; it was nearly 140 feet long, and with a displacement of 140 tons had a draught of two feet only. There, in the very heart of Africa, hardly 300 miles north of the equator, such

a Colossus seemed to personate the mighty power whose flag it carried, and to me it personated the work achieved by Lord Kitchener. It prepared one for great things. I stopped a few days on the *Sultan* until another gunboat came down for me, having most kindly been despatched by Sir Reginald Wingate to take me to Khartoum.

I can hardly describe the sensation which I experienced while we steamed down the Nile from Lado to Khartoum. After nearly two years' tramp across Africa, never knowing what would occur the next day, having ever to be prepared to face some sudden danger or to surmount some unexpected obstacle from man or nature, here I found myself stretched on a comfortable armchair on a spotlessly white deck, and yet if I turned my eyes from this picture of civilisation to look at the scenery which surrounded us I seemed to be watching a bioscope entertainment. One minute we were flying through vast forests of papyrus extending as far as the eye could see; the next we were passing a native village with a score of naked beings begrimed with ashes as a protection against mosquitoes; then more papyrus and wilderness. Suddenly as we rounded a sharp bend we came in sight of a troop of elephants fifty or sixty strong rushing away in mad terror through the papyrus, and we could see them disappearing through a small wood. When they had gone the wood had vanished, trampled down as if it had consisted of blades of grass. Of course, we stopped and hunted them. . . .

We came to the Bahr el Gazal and soon after we reached Sobat. The station was but a few days old, the Administration of this portion of the Nile having just been transferred from Fashoda. Yet everything bore the stamp of admirable organisation. Off again; we paid a visit to Fashoda and wondered how it was possible for a man, in his senses, to have risked to load his conscience with the responsibility of a great war for the retention of so useless and inaccessible a wilderness. Every mile now brought with it a change, and marked an increase of civilisation and progress.

Omdurman at last, with its vast conglomeration of wrecked mud houses; Omdurman where a million of wretched human beings were for so many years huddled up in poverty, sickness and starvation by the will of a fanatic despot. Most of these unfortunate creatures have now returned to their homes, have rebuilt their villages and are cultivating their fields. Omdurman is the past: as we round the bend which leads us into the Blue Nile, we come in sight of the present and the future—Khartoum.

Khartoum? No, it seems impossible. I must be dreaming. It was

but a little over two years since Lord Kitchener hoisted the British flag over the ruins of the Palace where Gordon—the great Gordon—died the death of a hero, and there now arose a palace of marble and white stone, ablaze with electric lights. It was January 1, 1901. I was asked to stop at the Palace as the guest of Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate. Twenty of us sat down to dinner; ladies in evening dress, men in uniform, their breasts covered with medals and orders which told of hard and glorious work. After dinner more guests came.

It was not a week since I was among naked savages, since I was forcing my way through almost impenetrable jungle in pursuit of elephants, and without almost any transition I dropped in the middle of the highest refinement of the most modern civilisation. All round me were palaces in course of erection; as I walked along the broad streets of this city of miracles, I passed numbers of British soldiers belonging to the battalions stationed at Khartoum. I was saluted by smart, tall, and erect Sudanese soldiers mingling with Arabs and natives in spotless white shirts. Everything spoke of prosperity and happiness, and everything bore the imprint of the great man to whom this miracle was due—Lord Kitchener. But all these outward signs of his admirable work are nothing to the proofs of his activity and his genius which I found when I studied the manner in which he has organised the Sudan.

This great Province—I should say Empire—had for generations proved a stumbling-block to all those who attempted to develop it. So many abuses had forced their way in every department of the administration and had penetrated every ramification of government and society itself that to eradicate them was impossible. The Mahdi came, swept away everything, the abuses included, to monopolise them all in his own hands: the Khalifa, his successor, jealously preserved the tradition of “all for himself by himself,” so that when Lord Kitchener had driven him away he found a clean sheet to work upon. He had nothing to destroy because everything stood in the hands of one individual and this individual had vanished. He therefore set to work. He neglected nothing, he dealt with every conceivable subject, and how he succeeded in eighteen months’ time in giving to the Sudan a thorough and complete organisation is impossible to understand. Land settlement, land tenure, inheritance, registration, irrigation, mining regulations, markets, law and procedure were all settled on a thorough and business-like basis. The codes of civil and criminal law and procedure seem alone sufficient to have absorbed all his time, and yet they are but a tithe of all he

did. I think that nobody has realised to this day the extent and magnitude of Lord Kitchener's achievement. And when we come to think that, while he was advancing towards the re-conquest of Khartoum, he was marking his trail by a line of railway we may well call him the Rhodes of the Sudan. When I was there in 1901, Khartoum could already be called a suburb of Cairo. Seven days of comfortable railway journey brought my expedition to a close.

I have endeavoured to show you how Africa has been developed under British rule, but I feel that I have not done justice to my subject. It would need volumes to show all that has been done.

But there is still more to do, and what is most astonishing to me is that so many of the resources of our great African dominions have been left unproductive. When, for instance, every effort has been made to open out communications, to cheapen transport, nobody has ever thought of using elephants. They are there, nothing would be easier than to capture and train them; in many places it would not pay to build a railway, and the making of a road would cost almost as much as a railway, because this road would have to be made for motors, animal transport being impossible on account of the tsetse fly, yet means of transport must be devised to supply the needs of strategical stations—along the Nile, for instance. Elephant transport is quite indicated for such places. That African elephants cannot be trained is a fallacy, the origin of which I could never trace. The Carthaginians used African elephants, and Jumbo was an African elephant.

Then, if you want to give full development to the agricultural resources of Africa, the creation of local Agricultural Institutes on the lines which I have sketched out is a necessity. All these suggestions are, of course, but small details compared to the great work already achieved; but we must not forget that the development of Africa is now a matter of detail.

To conclude, I can only say that what proves the soundness of the foundations of the great monument which has been laid is that the disappearance of some of the master builders has not interrupted the work which they have begun.

Honour and glory be to all of them—Rhodes, Beit, Kitchener, Mackinnon and Goldie. They have deserved well of the Nation, and the Empire will ever feel proud of them.

DISCUSSION.

Mrs. FRENCH SHELDON: It gives me great pleasure to be able to say one word concerning a section of the country that Mr. Dele

has touched upon. In 1891-2 I went 2,000 miles on foot through this same country, where at that period there were no railroads, no houses, no civilisation, and nothing except the Union Jack floating here and there, as well as German flags, over mud forts. I made the ascent within 150 feet of the top of Mount Kilimanjaro, and visited the Masai people—those same Masai people who have become such useful adjuncts to British Government, being in fact no longer the savages who at one time filled with terror so much of the country. Whether they are better or not makes little difference; suffice it to say they are British subjects. Now that the partitioning of Africa has become very well defined its development must be rapid. If railways are not used for traffic they may at least assist in establishing political stations, and serve instead of great armaments; for the one great civilising thing which Mr. Decle has made plain to us is the necessity for good roads of communication, and the need of enabling men to do their work with proper conditions about them. You do not want to kill good officers with bad conditions, bad pay, bad food, and, I might add, tinned meat. Governments should aim to make the country support those who are there developing and civilising it. It may be an unpopular thing to say, but after fourteen months of constant travel I may say the Congo is the only African state where proper plantations have been universally established from one end to another. The export is no doubt greater than the import, and that is in a large measure due to the fact that they produce in the country so much for themselves. It is difficult in Africa to establish law, but the marvellous thing is that so few white men and women have been able to hold subjected and under some sort of discipline so many millions of blacks. I may say that I found myself, as a white woman, a kind of fetish. Always in Africa I travelled alone, unaccompanied by white men or women, with my own caravan gathered from cannibal and other tribes, sleeping almost always in my own tent, and with a sense of more security almost than I could find in any house in London. I am sorry I cannot on the instant discuss to the full the subject of British territories and colonisations as well as I could others. I will only say this: Of all the trials to prove what a man is, there is none greater than African travel. I say little about woman, because perhaps I rather stand alone as a rough and ready explorer, journeying without husband or white attendants. Such work develops character, and the fact that the white man continues to be a gentleman, a man of heart, and full of generosity of purpose while working in that God-forsaken land, is very remarkable, and

to my mind is the greatest evidence of the superiority of the white race to rule and organise a government for the black races during the initial stages of civilisation and the unification of inimical tribes until they fraternise in a peaceful fashion. The great danger is the awakening of the African to his power and his possibilities when, united as a race, they will be a menace to the various nationalities which have partitioned not only their country but their tribes—part German and English and French and Portuguese and Belgian, &c., yet at heart always and ever African.

HON. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G., M.L.C. (Ceylon): There are three practical suggestions made in the Paper that I should like to emphasise, as representing a Colony in which the development of plantations by white men has taken perhaps a higher place than in any other Colony of the Empire. The points are, first, the importance of examining, reporting upon, and conserving the forests. I refer particularly to the country between the southern part of the Sudan and the Zambezi, and perhaps on to North-East Rhodesia. Its importance is so great because success in colonisation and commerce must depend so much on the raw products found and developed and exported from the forests. Now, Ceylon has given to the Sudan, under Lord Kitchener and his successor, a very able conservator of forests in Mr. Broun, who served his time in India and then came to organise a similar system in Ceylon. I have no doubt there is room for three or four such men between the Sudan and the Zambezi. There is one staple which suggests itself at once, and that is rubber, which has done so much for the Congo. It is the only tropical product at this moment about which one can safely say the supply is below the demand. The next point—a minor point, but important in the development of the country—is the training and use of elephants for transport and roadmaking. They are largely used in India and Burma. In Ceylon we have got over that stage; but in the early days elephants were tamed and trained and used most extensively and economically on public works, lands, &c. The third point is the need for agricultural institutes, or experimental farms or gardens, which are familiar to us in India and Ceylon. It is not always a safe proceeding for the pioneer to attempt the introduction of new products into such countries—British Central Africa, British East Africa, and the sub-tropical regions. The lecturer mentioned coffee in Nyasaland. There have been a few successes but many disappointments. We, in Ceylon, took an interest in Nyasaland, and a company was started there for coffee cultivation, which, I am sorry to say, has been a

failure ; but coffee (like tea) is being almost over-produced at the present moment for the consumption of the world. I am afraid that is true also to some extent of tobacco. There is, however, cotton, and we all know that cotton is not being produced in sufficient quantities for the requirements of the world. As regards cotton and rubber, there is, I think, ample room for development in the regions referred to in the lecture.

The CHAIRMAN (Dr. Alfred Hillier): I now move a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Deele for his very interesting lecture. Africa is a wonderful country, and not so many years ago men who had penetrated to some of those central districts which are now reached by railways were regarded as among the great heroes of the day. Remembering that, and reflecting on what Mr. Deele has told us about the progress of the trans-continental telegraph and railway, I think we shall realise that progress, though occasionally broken by one cause or another, is still going on right through the heart of that continent. I was particularly interested to hear what Mr. Ferguson, with his knowledge of the resources of tropical countries, had to say in reference to what should be done in the central regions of Africa recently added to the Empire, particularly British Central Africa and British East Africa. We have all heard of the vast forests and other resources which are practically virgin there, awaiting development for the purposes of commerce, and I cannot help hoping that Mr. Ferguson, if he has not already done so, will represent to the proper authorities the desirability of conserving these forests and taking steps to insure their development on the most favourable lines by employing official experts to investigate and report upon their resources. I think, not only in the matter of training elephants but in many other ways, there are arts and methods practised in India by the natives in co-operation with Europeans which might very advantageously in many instances be introduced into these central regions of Africa. We know that that wonderful work, the Uganda Railway, was built by Indians imported for the purpose. They appeared to be specially adapted to the work, which they accomplished with very satisfactory results, and I believe a great many of them, as well as others of their countrymen, are still in those districts and are found to be a very valuable addition to the labour resources of the country. Mr. Deele has told us of the wonderful climate in those altitudes right on the Equator—advantages which do not obtain in a good deal of the country to the south. When to that you add the fact that there is a railway from the coast to the centre of the country

conveying traffic and passengers in the course of 24 hours, I think you will realise what an important addition to the Empire this British East Africa territory is.

Mr. LIONEL DECLE: I thank you very much for your vote of thanks for the little I have done. I wish I had had time to say a great deal more. I referred just now to the pioneers of Africa, and I think I could not have given you a better instance than Dr. Hillier himself, who was one of the first to protest against the iniquity of the Transvaal Government, and risked everything to maintain the honour of the British Empire. I think we ought to be proud of him, and when I said of the men in Rhodesia that they were the men who had made the Empire, I am glad to be able to point to one of those men in your Chairman.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 19, 1906, when a Paper was read by Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig, B.A., F.G.S., Government Geologist in Trinidad and Tobago, on "The Oilfields of Trinidad." Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN announced that letters expressing regret at being unable to attend had been received from Sir Henry Jackson, Sir Cavendish Boyle, Sir Alfred Moloney, and Sir John Goldney. He had to introduce to the meeting Mr. Cunningham Craig, who, as a geologist, and as one having no axe of his own to grind, was not only a competent but an independent witness on the subject on which he was about to speak.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM CRAIG then read his Paper on

THE OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.

THE description of an oilfield nowadays usually resolves itself into a mass of figures and statistics, of great interest and value to the engineer and the commercial man, but practically indigestible to the general public. It is the realm of the financier and the captain of industry.

In an oilfield, such as that of Trinidad, which has never yet been fairly or adequately tested in any part, the interest lies more

in the working out of the scientific problems it presents, in elucidating the answers to such questions as why there is any oil, how it was formed, and where it may be most easily and profitably obtained. It is the realm of the geologist, and in putting before this Institute a brief summary of the facts that have been lately brought to light in the geological survey of the island, I hope I may be pardoned if I stray occasionally into matters that pertain to somewhat technical geology.

The island of Trinidad is, as one would naturally suppose, a piece of land entirely surrounded by water. On two sides the water is fairly clean; on the other two sides it is distinctly dirty. In this apparently insignificant fact we have the key to the problems presented by the Tertiary strata of Trinidad, both as regards their mode of formation and their geological structure. On the north we have the clear water of the Caribbean Sea, on the east the Atlantic, while along the southern coast and into the landlocked basin of the Gulf of Paria on the west, the muddy waters of the Orinoco are continually poured. That is to say, we are dealing with the margin of a continent, and a region where estuarine conditions on a vast scale are prevalent.

Now the margin of a continent, especially of a comparatively young continent such as South America, furnishes as a rule an ideal field for the study of those great though slow-moving earth forces which are continually at work beneath our feet, forces which bend the solid rocks, and throw them into great flexures and folds, thus ultimately determining the positions of mountain ranges and coastlines.

The importance of estuarine conditions becomes apparent at once, as nearly all, if not all, of the younger oilfields known at the present day are found among strata formed under estuarine conditions, where sediment carried down by great rivers has formed deltaic deposits alternating with strata of marine origin.

THE TERTIARY SERIES OF TRINIDAD.

The greater part of the island of Trinidad is formed of Tertiary rocks, which have accumulated to a thickness of 6,000 to 6,500 feet, and during the great interval of time which such an accumulation of strata represents, the physical conditions were much the same as at the present day; the delta of a great river occupied a large part of the space now known as the Island of Trinidad, vast low-lying swamps flanked the mouths of the estuary, while beyond

it the sea rapidly became deeper, so that oceanic deposits could be formed at no great distance from the shore. Under the restless, though gradual and imperceptible, movements to which the surface of the earth is subject, there were constant relative changes of level between land and sea, so that fine clays of marine origin were formed above shallow-water sand and gravel banks, and swamp deposits, and such alternations are preserved for us in the record of the rocks throughout the entire Tertiary period in this region.

For the formation and natural storage of petroleum three essential conditions must be present. There must be a quantity of material from which the oil can be formed by chemical processes, there must be strata sufficiently porous to contain the oil, and there must be impervious strata above to seal up the natural laboratory in which these little known chemical processes take place, and to prevent the escape of gas or volatile material. All these conditions are present in the Tertiary strata of Trinidad; the sands and sandy clays of the deltaic deposits furnish reservoirs in which vast quantities of petroleum can be stored as an impregnation filling every pore and cavity between the grains of sand, the stiff marine clays which alternate with and overlie these sands serve to close Nature's retort in which the petroleum is formed, and to prevent its escape when formed, while the raw material is furnished by the accumulations of vegetable matter formed in the great swamps and lagoons of the delta. However it may be with other oilfields, in Trinidad the oil is formed entirely from vegetable matter. We can see these deposits of vegetable matter being formed at the present day in the swamps and lagoons, trees growing, falling and decaying with the rapidity which marks all vegetable growth and decay in the tropics, while, owing to the density of the bush, very little sediment is brought in to mingle with the mass of decayed vegetable matter, even in times of flood. Such slowly accumulated deposits of more or less decayed vegetable matter are the origin of all the carbonaceous and bituminous minerals of Trinidad, and the particular mineral found in any locality depends merely upon the conditions the material has been subjected to since its accumulation. Thus, in many parts of the island seams of lignitic coal are found, associated with carbonaceous shales and beds full of fossil wood and leaves, while in other localities fossilised vegetable matter is entirely absent, but the strata are found to be saturated with petroleum. Coal or lignite, manjak, pitch and oil all have a common origin; their relations can, perhaps, be expressed most clearly by an analogy with a substance well known in the West Indies, namely sugar.

Coal or lignite represents the finished product, the usine crystals, bituminous coals are the muscovado, manjak is the molasses, quite distinct in properties and occurrence from the coal—run off, in fact, but derived from the same original source; liquid asphalt is the more refined syrup, and oil may be looked upon as the rum. Not that the oil has been distilled from the pitch or manjak, but that it represents the more volatile constituents of the material, while pitch or asphalt represents the less volatile. Where the beds of vegetable matter are found enclosed, and surrounded chiefly by porous sandstones, which would permit the escape of gaseous products, they exist as coal seams and lignitic shales full of fossil wood and leaves, while where impervious clays cover and seal up the vegetable matter, and it has, to use a vulgar phrase, perforce “stewed in its own juice,” oil-bearing and bituminous shales and sandstones without a trace of vegetable matter are observed. It is possible in some places to trace a group of strata rich in vegetable matter from a sandstone environment, where the material presents a carbonaceous phase, into a clay environment where a bituminous phase is predominant, and each porous bed exudes petroleum.

The Tertiary rocks of the northern half of Trinidad are characterised chiefly by the carbonaceous phase, while in the southern half of the island we have in rocks of the same age the oilfields which are the subject of this Paper.

With this brief sketch of the conditions under which the oil-rocks of Trinidad and the oil have been formed, we may proceed to consider the positions of the principal oil-bearing strata and the geological structure of the oilfield. The series of Tertiary strata attains a thickness of from 6,000 to 6,500 feet, but this thickness is by no means universal, as the rocks have been laid down upon a very irregular surface of older rocks of Cretaceous age, so that ridges of the older rocks were gradually enveloped by the Tertiary strata as they accumulated. Thus, in speaking of the base of the Tertiary Series, we do not necessarily mean the lowest Tertiary rocks seen in any locality in contact with underlying Cretaceous strata. Also it is necessary to remember that as we are dealing with a continental margin each geological horizon is subject to lateral variation, a sand or shale of shallow water type in one locality may be represented by a calcareous marl formed in deep and almost clear sea in another locality at no great distance. Thus it becomes impossible to trace our special geological horizons in all cases throughout the island from north to south and from east to west.

THE OIL-ROCKS.

In spite, however, of all the difficulties to which these complications give rise, it is possible to recognise throughout the greater part of the oilfields three main horizons characterised by the presence of oil-bearing strata. The first, and in many ways the most important, of these is what I have called the Galeota oil-sand. It occurs near the base of the Tertiary series, often in close proximity to the underlying Cretaceous rocks, and consists, as far as we know it, of coarse and very porous sandstones and grits, often in several distinct beds, and covered by a stiff blue clay, the "Lower Galeota clay."

The second main horizon I have called the Rio Blanco Oil-sand : it occurs from 3,600 to 4,000 feet above the Galeota Oil-sand, the thickness of the intervening strata varying in different parts of the island. The oil-rocks of this horizon are represented in some localities by seams of lignite, but in other places a great development of oil-bearing sandstones is observed. Some 1,400 to 1,500 feet above the Rio Blanco oil-sand occurs the La Brea oil-sand, which, as will be seen later, is the source of the famous pitch lake. This horizon has only been recognised as affording a source of petroleum in the western part of the island, so far as the geological survey has proceeded up to the present.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

Now it is quite evident that if these Tertiary strata were piled one upon another, to such thicknesses as I have mentioned, in a horizontal position, the lower oil-rocks would be of no use to us, as it would be impossible to reach them by drilling to such depths, nor should we have any evidence of their existence. It is here that the great earth forces, of which I have spoken, come to our aid. Even while the series of Tertiary rocks was being formed, and more especially since its formation, a great movement in the earth's crust from south to north began to be felt in this region. Under this movement, which was merely a local phase of the crumpling movement which formed the Caribbean Basin, and enabled volcanic action to come into operation and form the chain of the Antilles, the Tertiary rocks of Trinidad were thrown into great folds by being forced against the massive resisting barrier of the ancient rocks which form the northern range of mountains in Trinidad. The geological structure thus produced it has been my pleasure

and privilege to elucidate. Denudation of the surface has kept pace with the earth movement, so that the contours of the surface of the ground are not directly affected by the flexuring. We find the Tertiary rocks of the southern part of the island bent into four huge basins or troughs, separated by sharp and well-defined arches or anticlines. Along the crests of these arches or anticlines the Galeota oil-sand is brought to the surface, or very near to the surface, while in the centres of the basins it plunges down deeper than the rock-drill can follow it. It is through the truncation of the tilted strata by the surface that we are able to study the rocks of the entire series. The upper oil-rocks crop out on each side of the arches or anticlines, their lines of outcrop being determined by the angle of inclination in each locality, and by the contour of the surface.

The first of these anticlines has been traced in an east and west direction from Galeota Point to Icacos Point, running through the sea in the Guayaguayare and Erin Bays. The second great anticline begins as a gently sloping saddle about the middle of Mayaro Bay, and runs westward to Point Ligoure; much of its course still remains to be mapped, but it has been detected at many points along its course, and mapped for several miles at each end. The third anticline begins just north of Mayaro Point, and runs westward to the mouth of the Vance River on the western coast. Another great arch occurs in the central range of mountains, and small minor anticlines appear here and there between the main ones, but do not extend far.

“SHOWS” OR SURFACE INDICATIONS.

We now come to a more interesting part of the subject, the actual evidence of the presence of petroleum. This evidence is of several kinds, but is always easily detected. We may find in a cliff section on the coast outcrops of the actual oil-rocks, sandstones impregnated with oil, which is being slowly exuded and dries up to a sticky asphalt, or, as it is locally and incorrectly called, pitch. Inland we may find cones of soft asphalt each with an orifice from which the material is oozing slowly, or extensive deposits of hardened asphalt mixed with the soil. In other places we may find oil exuding slowly from the ground, generally in the banks of small streams, and covering the surface of the water, often for some distance, with a brown film of oil. Gas may be seen bubbling up through the water and oil, or there may be small springs of clear or

muddy water constantly disturbed by a steady or intermittent evolution of gas. Or we may find what are called mud-volcanoes, where violent discharges of gas take place and pile up large or small cones of mud, closely resembling volcanoes in miniature. We are warned of our approach to any of these surface indications by a faint odour of petroleum or bitumen, which can be detected very readily after a little practice. When the oil exudes from the bed of the sea and forms a film upon the water, perhaps with some discharge of gas, the effect is very conspicuous, but even in the pathless forest which covers most of the oil-lands the "shows," as these surface indications are called, are often very striking. Deposits of asphalt formed from the gradual drying up of oil by evaporation and oxidation, are characteristic of the actual outcrops of oil-rocks, while gas-wells and mud-volcanoes mark places where the oil-rocks do not quite reach the surface, but are covered by impervious clays, which do not allow much oil to be exuded even under great pressure, but cannot prevent a slight escape of gas. The larger mud-volcanoes are seldom active except from numerous minute cones which act as safety valves, but occasionally they burst out into violent eruptions in which hundreds of tons of mud, with fragments of stone, may be hurled for 100 feet into the air. It is merely the explosive escape of gas from the oil-rocks that causes the eruption. Some of the larger mud-volcanoes attain a diameter of more than 100 yards; they are usually flat barren areas of mud, strewn with fragments of rocks and minerals of various kinds; trees of as much as a foot in diameter have occasionally been broken and the upper part hurled away from the direction of the centre of the outburst. The oilfields of some countries give few indications at the surface of the presence of oil, even where the oil-bearing strata actually crop out, yet yield very valuable and profitable productions of petroleum; but in Trinidad, wherever there is a chance of a "show" at surface making its appearance, it usually does not require very exhaustive search to find it. I have stated that along the crests of the anticlines the lower oil-rocks (Galeota Oil-sand) is brought nearest to the surface. All along the anticlinal crest from Galeota Point to Icacos, whether in the sea or on land, we find these indications, pitch deposits, mud-volcanoes, gas-wells, or exudations of oil. It would be too tedious to enumerate the principal localities where these surface indications may be seen: in the Cedros district alone there are upwards of twenty mud-volcanoes, in a part of the Trinity Hill Reserve the surface of a stream is completely covered with oil for upwards of 100 yards, while near La Lune, where the oil-sand crops out against

a ridge of Cretaceous strata, the surface of the ground is one mass of small cones of soft asphalt and exudations of oil. This evidence proves that from east to west the Galeota oil-sand contains petroleum in considerable quantity.

Passing northward, this oil-bearing horizon dips deep into the earth with the curve of the basin, but when we reach the next arch or anticline which brings it near the surface, the same phenomena are again observed, oil oozes out from the outcrop, and asphalt impregnates the soil, while evolution of gas is also not wanting. Once again we go northward through a great basin, and once again we reach an anticline with the same result. It is impossible to say off-hand that this horizon is always and everywhere petroliferous; but this we have proved: we have traced it east and west across the Colony, we have traced it north and south, and wherever it approaches anywhere near the surface of the ground we find "shows" of petroleum, and often on a strikingly large scale.

The Rio Blanco oil-sand, though more restricted in its distribution, gives us, perhaps, even more striking evidence of its productivity, because lying much higher in the series it crops out in each basin. In some localities a carbonaceous phase occurs at this horizon and lignite seams are observed, but the petroliferous phase seems to be the more usual, and it has been observed in many widely separated localities, from Mayaro on the east coast to Point La Fortunée on the west, while the oil-rock has also been pierced in one of the wells drilled by the Oil Exploration Syndicate of Canada. In the Guapo district a coast section shows a great development of oil-rocks about this horizon, five bands of oil-bearing and bituminous sands of an aggregate thickness of 120 feet may be seen in a thickness of 600 feet of strata. Some of the bands are so full of petroleum that though washed by the tide twice a day, and though the oil dries up to a sticky asphalt at the surface, they contain 15 per cent. to 18 per cent. of bitumen. Tracing the outcrops of these strata inland, there are enormous deposits of soft or hard asphalt, and it is possible to follow the outcrops for miles through the forest without ever losing sight of some surface indication of oil.

The La Brea oil-sand has only been recognised as a productive oil-rock in the neighbourhood of La Brea and the pitch lake, though it is possible that this horizon may prove petroliferous eventually in other localities. So much has been written about the famous pitch lake, and so many theories, more or less incorrect, have been advanced to account for its origin, that perhaps a few words about it may not be amiss. The pitch itself is an emulsion

consisting of, roughly, 80 per cent. water, 25 per cent. fine clay and sand, and about 45 per cent. of bitumen. It has been formed on the outcrop of the La Brea oil-sand by the gradual oozing out of oil which evaporates and oxidises in contact with the air. So rich is the rock in petroleum that its cohesion breaks down on exposure, and sand and sticky asphalt ooze out in an intimate mixture, thus gradually forming the wide and deep hollow occupied by the lake. The material is sufficiently viscous to insure in the course of ages an almost perfect mingling of all the various constituents. Oil and viscous asphalt are being exuded at present, from many places in the district round about the lake, from the same source.

Besides these main petroliferous horizons there are numerous other horizons between them where oil-rocks have been observed, but which have not proved of any great importance as yet, though when the oilfields are more fully explored local developments of some of these minor horizons may be found of great value.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE OILFIELD.

With all these unmistakable indications of the presence of oil in the Colony, it will be no doubt as surprising to many as it was to me, to find that very few attempts have been made to produce it on a commercial scale. Perhaps the chief reason is that the oilfields are mostly virgin forest, which is very little known, and seldom explored by anyone. About fifty years ago an American Company did some experimental boring near La Brea, but were not very successful owing to their work having been undertaken far too near the outcrop of the oil strata. When I arrived in Trinidad, the Oil Exploration Syndicate of Canada had bored several wells in the district of Guayaguayare, and one near the western coast of the island, without any great measure of success, and there was but one man in the Colony who had a whole-hearted belief in the future of the oilfield. That is Mr. Randolph Rust, who has done a good deal of pioneer work in exploring one corner of the oilfields, and to whom is due the credit of calling attention to the occurrence of petroleum in Trinidad. Of the wells that have been drilled, all but one have yielded oil of good quality, though no well has been drilled within half a mile of the most advantageous place in any district.

There are two ways of developing an oilfield—one is to drill what are called "wild-cats" all over an area, and to find out by a happy chance, or by bitter experience and a process of elimination,

where the most favourable localities for a production of oil occur. The other way is to find out the geological structure, to discover where the oil is and how it occurs, and then to strike it at the depth that is selected as likely to be most favourable, in the most convenient spot for facilities of working and transport.

ADVANTAGES OF THE FIELD.

Now that we know something of the extent of the oilfield and its geological structure, we can calculate with a fair amount of accuracy at what depth any oil-rock will be struck in any given locality, while those areas where the conditions seem most favourable can easily be determined. Here, again, the remarkable geological structure of Trinidad, which has proved so confusing to American drillers, will favour experimental drilling, and will greatly increase the productivity of the oilfield, for, in areas where the steep dip of the rocks carries the Galeota oil-sand beyond our reach, the Rio Blanco oil-sand will often be available within a few hundred feet of the surface. This latter oil-rock will hardly ever attain a depth of 2,000 feet, and can be struck at any required depth up to that maximum. Should it prove to lie deeper than is convenient in any locality, there is still the La Brea oil-sand which may furnish an available source of petroleum. Thus there are few parts of the oilfields that may not prove productive.

Another advantage which the oilfield offers, is that it is not necessary to go to the least accessible parts of the island to test the productivity of the oil-rocks. Many of the most promising districts lie on the western coast of the Colony, in land already partially opened up by roads and railways, and within easy reach of the calm waters of the Gulf of Paria, where no considerable engineering difficulties will be met with in laying pipe-lines, building jetties and shipping the petroleum.

QUALITY OF THE OILS.

I have omitted as yet to say anything about the quality of the oil, as this is a point which concerns the chemist more than the geologist; but a few words on this point are necessary. Professor Carmody, the Government Analyst of Trinidad, has made many analyses of samples taken from "shows" on the outcrops and from the wells that have been drilled, and the Director of the Imperial Institute has also published several chemical analyses. Many

different varieties of oil have been obtained ; most have an asphaltic base, but some of the minor oil-rocks seem to be rich in paraffin. Speaking generally, the petroleum resembles Russian petroleum very closely, and this is the more interesting as—in the age of the rocks, the nature and composition of the strata, and the geological structure—the Trinidad oilfield presents many striking resemblances to the Baku oilfields. The percentage of sulphur is very small, and will not entail any expensive special refining process, as is the case with Texan oil. An average sample of crude oil from the Galeota oil-sand will probably have a specific gravity of .880 to .910, and will contain from 12 per cent. to 20 per cent. of petroleum spirit, 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of illuminating oils, 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of lubricating oils, and not more than 5 per cent. of residual bitumen.

Oils from the Rio Blanco oil-sand, while still containing a considerable percentage of petroleum spirit, will as a rule be richer in lubricating oils and residue, at the expense of illuminating oils.

It will be possible to refine these oils so as to make a large percentage of fuel oil, which will probably prove the most profitable branch of the industry in Trinidad. Situated as the Colony is, with a magnificent harbour, it cannot fail to become in the future a very important centre of trade and shipping ; and if, as we are assured on all hands, oil fuel is to be the fuel of the future for ships, it will be possible to sell every gallon of the fuel oil produced in Trinidad without coming into competition with any of the great oil companies of other countries. The demand for petrol is steadily increasing, and the percentage of it in Trinidad oils should also find a ready sale, while lubricating and illuminating oils can be disposed of in the Colony, to the neighbouring islands and at home.

The troubles which have hitherto beset exploration and development work have been of two kinds, firstly, the difficulties of opening up districts which are both wild and to a great extent inaccessible at present ; and, secondly, difficulties in the actual drilling. The first of these will gradually disappear as the island is opened more fully to civilisation. The second is a matter for the engineer to overcome. The three principal difficulties to be surmounted may be mentioned—(1) in many localities the rocks dip very steeply, perhaps too steeply for good results to be obtained ; (2) the strata to be drilled through are often soft and lightly compacted, caving of the wells will have to be guarded against ; and (3) above the oil-rocks beds of water-bearing sandstone may be met with in several districts, and the water must be shut off carefully from the wells.

But these only apply to certain districts, and no one well is likely to encounter all of them ; a competent engineer will doubtless make light of such adverse conditions.

RECAPITULATION.

To sum up, we have in Trinidad an oilfield of at least 500 square miles, at a conservative estimate, and it has never been adequately tested in any part. Over a large part of this area a production of oil can be confidently expected. Much of the ground has been carefully examined, the geological structure proved, and the outcrops of the oil-bearing strata mapped. It only remains to make the actual experimental borings. We can place the derricks so as to strike the oil-rocks at any depth that may be considered most convenient, but we cannot tell how much oil will be obtained. In this connection I am tempted to prophesy : I do not expect a Baku in Trinidad ; I do not expect to see such enormous productions from single wells. Fountains of oil we may have, as we have evidence of great gaseous pressure ; but I believe that baling wells, giving a steady production, will be more probably the rule in Trinidad. That the oilfields will be successful the evidence I have gathered during the last two and a half years will not allow me to doubt, but how important the industry may become is a matter upon which it would be vain to speculate at present.

At the least, a new and valuable asset of the Empire is waiting for exploitation ; the time for practical and systematic work has come, there is no further necessity for drilling wild-cat wells through ignorance of the geological structure and the position of the oil-bearing strata, nor do we require to open up districts of primeval forest in order to test the possibilities of oil production. Even with only moderately successful results, the development of these untouched sources of mineral wealth should have the effect of placing the Colony in a position of far greater importance than it has ever hitherto attained.

DISCUSSION.

Sir DAVID WILSON, K.C.M.G., said he was sure that all who were present would join him in thanking Mr. Craig for his most interesting and able Paper. He stated that some thirty years ago he visited and procured samples from some of the oil openings in Trinidad, more especially those of Guayaguayare. In those days they had no one to tell them what there was under the earth, and

what chance there was of finding oil in any quantity, and where to find it. If they had only had the information which was given in this most interesting and instructive Paper, then they might have struck oil very much sooner than they did. He thought Trinidad was to be congratulated on the geological survey which had now been accomplished, and on the great results which were likely to follow. When he, as sub-intendant of the Crown Lands, in the seventies, took charge of the Pitch Lake, it was bringing in some £1,500 a year to the Government. In 1897, when he left for Honduras, the revenue was some £45,000. That represented a great lift to such a small Colony; and after the light which had now been thrown on the existence and extent of the oilfields of Trinidad, he considered that there would soon be a much greater increase to the wealth and prosperity of the island. He congratulated the Colony in which he had so long served, and where he had spent so many happy years, on its promising future.

Mr. RANDOLPH RUST, in the course of his remarks, reminded the meeting that Mr. Craig was not only a geologist but a Scotsman; and Scotsmen, it was well known, were very careful how they committed themselves to an opinion; and as Mr. Craig had no axe to grind or company to promote, everything he had said might be taken as actual fact. The result of Mr. Craig's investigations had been of the greatest satisfaction to himself personally, because, as Mr. Craig had told them, up to within the last two years he (the speaker) was the only individual in Trinidad who had a whole-hearted belief in the future of the oilfield of that Colony. He might add that although he was whole-hearted in his belief, his friends at that time thought he was rather soft-headed, and therefore he was very glad that the geological investigations of Mr. Craig showed that he was not so soft-headed as had been thought. With regard to Mr. Craig's remarks as to "wild cat" drilling, he could only take those remarks to apply to work done by his company; but it must be remembered that at the time when those wells were sunk they had not had the advantage of the advice of so capable a geologist as Mr. Craig or his opinion as to the most suitable spots to drill, and had therefore to be guided by their drillers—men who had had great experience in oilfields in other parts of the world; and he might tell the meeting that all his company's "wild cat" wells had "tails" to them, as oil had been struck in every well, with the exception of one which was not yet completed. Referring to other remarks of Mr. Craig's as to drilling in the primeval forest and other inaccessible parts of the island, he would explain that in

selecting such lands it had been done to avoid any trouble or litigation arising with private owners of lands, and his company had gone to a part of the oilfield free from such drawback. It was true the west coast of Trinidad was also petroliferous, but most of the land there had been alienated, and with the example of the Pitch Lake and its endless lawsuits over which fortunes had been spent, it was considered wiser to take up lands free from danger of litigation. Moreover, the shipping facilities on the south-east coast were equally as good as those mentioned by Mr. Craig on the west. In conclusion, he was as firm and whole-hearted a believer as ever in the future of the oilfields of Trinidad.

Sir STEPHEN H. GATTY stated that as the then Attorney-General for the island he was responsible for the drafting of the deed of contract between the Pitch Lake concessionnaires and the Government of Trinidad, a contract which he understood from the published proceedings of the Institute had been criticised at a previous meeting and which he was fully prepared, if necessary, to defend, together with the policy pursued by the Government of that day in the matter. He wished, with Sir David Wilson, they had then had the scientific information which had been put before the meeting of the value of the asphalt in Trinidad. He thought he saw some difficulties in the development of this industry. At any rate, he thought the opinion of the chemists would be of value as to whether these asphalt sands, &c., could be profitably turned into a marketable oil and made available for revenue. If so, he thought the future of Trinidad was going to be a very big one. He could not forget the history of the Pitch Lake. For years people knew there was asphalt, and commerce knew what it was good for, and yet only some £1,500 a year was brought in to the revenue. Then came along the consumer, in the shape of the American Company, who showed in the clearest way they could deal with any amount of this valuable material. He was all in favour of giving exploiters full liberty to develop an industry, and for his own part he preferred the French system of mining law, according to which payment was made to Government granting the concession by results. He would like to know whether Mr. Craig was able to assure them that they could deal with the La Brea Pitch without disturbing the supply of the lake—whether, in fact, the sinking of the wells would affect it. The Pitch Lake had been thought to be inexhaustible, the peculiar feature being that as fast as you dug out the pitch the holes immediately re-filled. He did not know whether that continued. He considered that the Government of Trinidad had made

a very good bargain indeed with the American Company. He had not the least doubt, for his own part, that there ought to be a great future for this oil industry, and that the first step was the able survey which Mr. Craig had conducted.

Mr. CHARLES JENKINS (Canada), whom the Chairman introduced as an expert, stated that he came from the Canadian petroleum district, and a few months ago was called in to consult about the development of Trinidad in a practical manner. He was of opinion that both systems to which the lecturer had referred should go hand-in-hand, and that in fact the scientific man was dependent upon "wild cat" drilling for a proper knowledge of the facts. He thought the Exploration Syndicate deserved all credit for the enterprise and persistence they had shown, and although they could not give him a geological opinion, their statement of facts showed him there was oil in Trinidad, and that the way to get the oil was to have a proper equipment of tools, experienced drillers, and capacity and resource to meet unexpected positions, and then go ahead in faith. You could not always tell where you were going to strike oil, although the oil might be there. There was always a delicious uncertainty about it. It was very interesting indeed when you got the oil, because of all the prospects on the face of the earth, Niagara not excepted, there was none so good as a good pumping oil-well if you happened to be the owner. He felt sure there was in Trinidad that which would well reward the enterprise of the gentlemen engaged in the operation, and they were going at it now. As to the commercial result, he reminded the meeting that it took a very long time to discover the varied uses to which paraffin could be put. As regarded the asphalt, the market was just beginning; the streets were made smooth and easy by it. In recent years electrical science had vastly developed, and a commodity which would allow of the transmission of electricity without dispersing itself into space was of great consequence. This bituminous product came into play there. Scientific men would always be finding out new uses for it. Its commercial value was in fact already established, and increased uses for it would be continually discovered. There was another aspect of the question: In these days the possession of a store-house of material that would serve the purposes of fuel was becoming very important. In many parts of the world oil for fuel had been used for many years, and it would be of the greatest importance to the British Empire that in Trinidad there should be such a reservoir of oil suitable for that purpose as he was persuaded would be discovered in that island. Altogether the outlook was

very hopeful. He was very glad to think that their Canadian friends had led off in this enterprise. He had no doubt that the knowledge that was being got of the oil-deposits in Trinidad was the beginning of a most prosperous season indeed for that country.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.) remarked that the Paper had opened up a most interesting vista, and that had time permitted he might have pointed out how the products of the primeval forests had resolved themselves in the course of thousands of years into this commodity of oil, which one day, perhaps, was destined to drive our men-of-war across the ocean. Sir Stephen Gatty had compared the question of these oilfields with the question of asphalt, and had pointed out that for many years, although we knew of the existence of this asphalt, nobody worked it profitably. He forgot that nobody had found a market for it. Then came Mr. Barber, who found this material could be advantageously used in road-making, and thereupon a huge market was formed for it. There could be no doubt that Trinidad was now benefiting enormously from the working of the Pitch Lake. He thought Sir Stephen Gatty was a little mistaken in thinking that anybody ever questioned the wisdom of granting the concession. The only question was whether the Government derived as much per ton by way of royalty as they might have done. The subject they had been discussing was of importance not only to Trinidad but to the Empire, for up to now he believed no oilfields had been worked in any British possession, and if oil should become the fuel of the future the discovery of deposits in Trinidad would be of vital importance. He moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cunningham Craig for his Paper.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM CRAIG returned thanks. In answer to Sir Stephen Gatty, he said the chemical analysis of the oil had been made already. The Pitch Lake was not inexhaustible, for although the pitch was entering to some extent in the centre of the lake, it was being dug out at a much greater rate. There was very little danger of the entrance of the pitch being affected by oil-drilling. In answer to Mr. Rust, he admitted that "wild cat" drilling was often of great use to geologists. In justice to Mr. Rust, he must say that every well, except one, drilled by his company had struck oil of good quality, and he might add on his own responsibility that not one of those wells had been drilled within a quarter of a mile of the right place.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Thirty-third Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Thursday, June 28, 1906, and was attended by a large number of guests, representing all parts of the British Empire. The string band of the Royal Marines (Portsmouth Division), conducted by Lieutenant George Miller, M.V.O., played in the Central Hall, and the Westminster Abbey Quintette performed in the Reptile Gallery.

The Central Hall was decorated with choice flowers and palms, and refreshments were served throughout the evening in various parts of the building. The guests were received in the Central Hall by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

Vice-Presidents: Lord Brassey, G.C.B.; Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G.; Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. *Councillors:* Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B.; Hon. T. A. Brassey; Mr. Allan Campbell; Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.; Mr. F. H. Dangar; Mr. Fred Dutton; Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G.; Mr. William Keswick, M.P.; Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan; Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G.; Sir Montagu Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.; Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B.

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information ; by publishing a Journal of Transactions ; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India ; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know Ye that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and **do** by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. **The Royal Colonial Institute** (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. **And We do** hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. **There** shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. **There** shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. **A** General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. **The** General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. **The** existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. **The** Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. **The** Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. **The** Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

Patron : HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of
Election.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1897 | †A-ABABRELTON, ROBERT, F.R.E.S., <i>P.O. Box 33, Pretoria, Transvaal; and Secretary, Lands Commission, P.O. Box 322, Maritzburg, Natal</i> |
| 1898 | AARONS, LEWIS, <i>The Hayes, Kenley, Surrey; and 21 Gresham House, E.C.</i> |
| 1891 | ABEEDREN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>58 Grosvenor Street, W.; and Haddo House, Aberdeen, N.B.</i> |
| 1872 | ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> |
| 1886 | †ACLAND, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM A. DYKE, BART., C.V.O., <i>Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon; United Service Club, and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> |
| 1889 | ACUTT, R. NOBLE, <i>Octon, Torquay.</i> |
| 1886 | †ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i> |
| 1904 | ADAMS, CHARLES WELDON, <i>The Lawn, Guildford.</i> |
| 1893 | ADAMS, GEORGE, <i>108 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.</i> |
| 1889 | ADAMS, JAMES, <i>9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i> |
| 1905 | ADAMS, WILLIAM H., <i>16 Castellain Road, Maida Hill, W.</i> |
| 1901 | ADAMSON, WILLIAM, C.M.G., <i>2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i> |
| 1886 | ADLER, ISIDOR H., <i>2 New Church Road, Hove, Sussex.</i> |
| 1887 | AGIUS, EDWARD T., <i>22 Billiter Street, E.C.; and Malta.</i> |
| 1879 | AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., <i>Airdamair, Pitlochry, N.B.</i> |
| 1895 | AKERROYD, JAMES B., <i>49 Woodstock Road, Finsbury Park, N.</i> |
| 1886 | ALCOCK, JOHN, <i>111 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i> |
| 1885 | †ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>Messrs. W. Eldon & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i> |
| 1900 | ALLCROFT, WALTER L., <i>97 Wood Street, E.C.; and Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i> |
| 1883 | ALLDRIDGE, T. J., I.S.O., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., <i>The Cottage, Harting, Petersfield, Hants.</i> |
| 1898 | †ALLEN, ARTHUR A., M.P., <i>47 Onslow Square, S.W.; and Hillside, Swanage Dorset.</i> |
| 1880 | †ALLEN, ROBERT, <i>Summerhayes, Betchworth, Surrey.</i> |
| 1899 | ALLEN, REV. W. OSBORN B., M.A., <i>Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i> |

Year of
Election.

- 1893 ALSOP, THOMAS W., *Falkirk Iron Co., 67 Upper Thames Street, E.C.*
 1906 †AMPHILL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *41 Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
 1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., *3 Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*
 1900 ANDERSON, GEORGE GRAY, *16 Philpot Lane, E.C.*
 1875 †ANDERSON, EDWARD R.
 1897 ANDERSON, KENNETH S., *5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1891 ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1905 ANDERSON, WILLIAM BAKER, *Berkeley House, Hay Hill, Berkeley Sq., W.*
 1905 ANSON, CHARLES G. A., *c/o Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, W.C.*
 1905 ANSON, FREDERICK A., M.A., *The Lodge, Stanton Harcourt, Oxford.*
 1906 ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, MAJOR WILLIAM, M.P., *38 Grosvenor Street, W.; and Kilmany, Fife, N.B.*
 1904 ARBUCKLE, HON. SIR WILLIAM (*Agent-General for Natal*), *26 Victoria St.,*
 1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.* [S.W.
 1894 ARBUTHNOT, WM. REIERSON, *Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.*
 1906 †ARBUTHNOT, WILLIAM REIERSON, JUN., *National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
 1900 ARCHIBALD, R. BRUCE, J.P., *Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.*
 1898 ARDAGH, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN C., R.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.,
113 Queen's Gate, S.W.
 1878 †ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Kensington Palace, W.*
 1904 ARKELL-HARDWICK, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., *Arkell, Muswell Rd., Muswell Hill, N.*
 1900 †ARKEWRIGHT, JOHN S., M.P., *7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
 1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON.
 1891 †ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON, M.P., *30 Portland Place, W.*
 1888 †ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., *35 Kensington Court Mansions, W.*
 1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., *59 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1895 †ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., M.I.M.M., M.I.E.E., *82 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1874 ASHLEY, RIGHT HON. EVELYN, *Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.*
 1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., *Patrol Cottage, Bath Road, Harlington, Hounslow.*
 1896 ASHTON, RALPH S., B.A., *19 Belmont Park, Lee, S.E.*
 1898 ASPINALL, ALGERNON E., *West India Committee, 15 Seething Lane, E.C.*
 1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, *6 Lombard Court, E.C.*
 1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., *Algoa Lodge, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
 1905 †ATKINSON, JOHN, *Civil Service, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, *6 Hillbury Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.*
 1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, *10 Billiter Square, E.C.*
 1902 AUERBACH, JULIUS, *Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. Ltd., 101 Leadenhall St., E.C.*
 1871 AVEBURY, RT. HON. LORD, *6 St. James's Sq., S.W.; and 15 Lombard St., E.C.*
 1902 AYERS, EBENEZER W., *18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, *4 Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.*
 1893 BAILEY ALLANSON, *Oberland, Guernsey.*
 1888 BAILLIE, JAMES I *Akenside Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
 1882 †BAILWARD, W. A., *64 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1902 BAIN, ROBERT, *126 Queen's Gate, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 BAIN, WILLIAM P. C., *Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge, N.B.*
- 1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, M.P., *Kensington Palace Mansions, W.; and Wilden House, near Stourport.*
- 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.*
- 1906 BALLANTINE, JAMES BAIN, A.I.M.M., A.M.I.E.E., *54 Priory Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey.*
- 1905 BALLANTYNE, ROBERT, *36 Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.; and 50 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1906 BALLARDIE, GEORGE M., *31 Bassett Road, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1901 BALLOT, JOHN, *62 London Wall, E.C.*
- 1885 BALME, CHARLES, *61 Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
- 1892 BARBER, ALFRED J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia, 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1897 BARCLAY, HUGH GURNEY, *Colney Hall, Norwich.*
- 1894 BARCLAY, JOHN, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1889 †BARING-GOULD, F., *Marrow Grange, Guildford.*
- 1884 BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, *62 St. George's Square, S.W.*
- 1883 BARRATT, WALTER, *Armsyde, Padstow.*
- 1895 BARON, THOMAS M., *Church Row, Darlington.*
- 1894 BATLEY, SIDNEY T., *16 Great George Street, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1904 BATTY, JAMES H., *40 Harley House, Marylebone Road, N.W.*
- 1887 BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.*
- 1897 BAYLISS, THOMAS A., *The High House, King's Norton, Birmingham.*
- 1904 BAYLY, CECIL, *c/o Corporation of Western Egypt, Farshut, Upper Egypt.*
- 1896 BAYNES, DONALD, M.D., *43 Hertford Street, W.*
- 1885 †BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*
- 1879 BEALEY, SAMUEL, *55 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
- 1893 †BEAR, GEORGE A.,
- 1890 BEARE, SAMUEL PRATER, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*
- 1890 BEARE, PROF. T. HUDSON, B.Sc., *Engineering Laboratory, The University, Edinburgh.*
- 1885 †BEATTIE, JOHN A. BELL, *Gordon Lodge, St. Andrews, N.B.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*
- 1884 BEATTIE, WM. COPLAND, *The Wilderness, Milltimber, Aberdeenshire, N.B.*
- 1899 †BEAUCHAMP, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.C.M.G., *Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
- 1890 BEAUCHAMP, HENRY HERRON, *The Retreat, Park Hill, Bexley, Kent.*
- 1896 †BECK, A. CECIL, M.P., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1904 BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *15 Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Woburn Abbey, Beds.*
- 1901 BEDFORD, EDWARD, C.E., *Delbrook, Picardy Road, Belvedere, Kent.*
- 1884 BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., *33 Church Street, Southport; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1905 BRECH, REV. HENRY E., M.A., *Broadlands, Malden, Surrey.*
- 1884 BEETHAM, GEORGE, *7 Wetherby Gardens, S.W.; and Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1876 BEETON, HENRY C., *Armadae, Clarence Park, Weston-super-Mare.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
 1900 BELLIOS, RAPHAEL E., *134 Piccadilly, W.*
 1878 BELL, JOHN, *13 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1900 BELL, ROBERT M., *2 Cardigan Gate, Richmond, Surrey.*
 1890 BELL, THOMAS, *47 Belsize Avenue, N.W.*
 1902 BELL, WILLIAM, *Hill Crest, Walmer, Kent; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1888 BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.M. Inst. C.E., F.R.M.S., *19 Carfrae Terrace, Lipson, Plymouth.*
 1906 BENNETT, ALDERMAN ARTHUR, J.P., *Paddington House, Warrington.*
 1886 †BENSON, ARTHUR H., *62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.*
 1891 BENSON, MAJOR-GENERAL F. W., C.B., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1894 †BERLEIN, JULIUS, *39 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
 1898 BERRILL, W. J., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride Street, E.C.*
 1885 †BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, *St. Clements, Walton, Clevedon.*
 1883 †BETHELL, CHARLES, *Cheam Park, Cheam, Surrey; and 22 Billiter Street, E.C.*
 1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, *1 Tilney Street, Mayfair, W.*
 1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINÉ, *50 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1904 BEWLEY, ROBERT, *16 Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.*
 1894 BHUMGARA, JAMSITJEE S., *8 Loudoun Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
 1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., *Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1889 †BILLINGHURST, H. F., *7 Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1891 †BINNIE, GEORGE, *4D Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*
 1895 BIRBECK, JOHN, *Stillyans Tower, Horeham Road, Sussex.*
 1868 BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*
 1897 BIRCHENOUGH, HENRY, C.M.G. *79 Eccleston Square, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1898 BIRT, F. BECKETT, *The Copse, Wimbledon, S.W.*
 1902 BISHOP, ALBERT E., *1 Metal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
 1887 BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, *2 George Square, Edinburgh.*
 1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1882 †BLAGROVE, COLONEL HENRY J., C.B., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, *61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1902 †BLYTH, SIR JAMES, BART., *33 Portland Place, W.; and Blythwood, Stansted, Essex.*
 1902 BOHN, HENRY, *17 Holland Villas Road, W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1881 BOIS, HENRY, *5 Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1882 BOLLING, FRANCIS, *2 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
 1898 BOLTON, JOHN, *15 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.*
 1902 BOLTON, MAJOR ROBERT FITZROY M., *17 Matheson Road, West Kensington, W.*
 1897 †BOOTH, ALFRED E., *18 New Union Street, E.C.*
 1905 BOOTH, RT. HON. CHARLES, F.R.S., D.C.L., *24 Gt. Cumberland Place, W.*
 1883 †BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*
 1894 BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., *Mardens, Hildenborough, Kent.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †BOSTOCK, SENATOR HON. HEWITT, *The Ranch, Monte Creek, British Columbia.*
- 1889 †BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *Lainston, near Winchester.*
- 1890 BOSWELL, W. ALBERT, 4 *Camden House Terrace, W.*
- 1882 †BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., M.V.O., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1882 †BOULTON, SIR SAMUEL B., BART., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
- 1889 BOURNE, H. R. FOX, *Greencroft, St. Albans.*
- 1892 BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*
- 1899 †BOWDEN-SMITH, ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL, K.C.B., 16 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*
- 1904 BOWMAN, GEORGE MILLAR, *Logie, Cupar, N.B.*
- 1903 BOWRING, COLONEL F. T. N. SPRATT, R.E., C.B., 6 *Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1904 BOYLE, COLONEL GERALD E., 48 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*
- 1885 †BOYLE, FRANK, *c/o Post Office, Sebakwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 BOYLE, LEWIS C., 133 *Fielding Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.*
- 1887 †BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 8 *Drapers Gardens, E.C.*
- 1898 BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., C.B., 18 *Berkeley Place, Wimbledon, S.W.*
- 1905 BRASSEY, LEONARD, *Apethorpe, Wansford, Northants; and 40 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- 1878 BRASSEY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., 24 *Park Lane, W.*
- 1889 BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, *Park Gate, Battle.*
- 1902 BRAUND, FREDERICK W., 96 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1888 BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, 29 & 30 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*
- 1874 BRIDGE, H. H., *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
- 1881 BRIDGES, REAR-ADMIRAL WALTER B., *c/o Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1884 BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 98 *Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.*
- 1882 BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 *Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
- 1886 BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *Longstowe Hall, Cambs.*
- 1905 BROCK, JOHN E., *c/o Messrs. Beckett, Son & Morton, Suffolk House, E.C.; and Standerton, Transvaal.*
- 1889 BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*
- 1898 BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD T., 65 *Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1900 BROOKE, STOPFORD W. W., M.P., 34 *De Vere Gardens, W.*
- 1897 †BROOKMAN, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, 17 *Prince's Gardens, S.W.; and 11 St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, 11 *St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1900 BROUSSON, ROBERT PERCY, 12 *Cecilia Road, Heath Drive, Hampstead, N.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1882 BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 7 *South Villas, Camden Square, N.W.*
- 1881 BROWN, ALFRED H., *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1906 BROWN, EDWARD O. FORSTER; M.E., *Springfort, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
- 1896 BROWN, JAMES B., 8 *Bolton Gardens, S.W.*
- 1902 BROWN, PROFESSOR W. JETHRO, LL.D., *The University, Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 BROWN, THOMAS, 119 *Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
 1884 BROWN, THOMAS, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1905 BROWN, WM. CARNEGIE, M.D., 32 *Harley Street, W.*
 1892 BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*
 1888 BROWNE, LEONARD G., *Springfield, Parkstone, Dorset.*
 1898 BROWNING, ARTHUR HERVÉ, 16 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1877 BROWNING, S. B., *Roby, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
 1904 BRUCE, COLONEL DAVID, C.B., F.R.S., R.A.M.C., 68 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1884 BRUCE, SIR CHARLES, G.C.M.G., *Arnot Tower, Leslie, N.B.*
 1898 BRUCE, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES A. T., K.C.M.G., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1895 BRUCE-JOY, ALBERT, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., *Chase Lodge, Haslemere; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
 1892 BRUNING, CONRAD, 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*
 1906 †BRUNNER, JOHN F. L., M.P., 23 *Wetherby Gardens, S.W.*
 1884 BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, 2 *Ulster Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1889 BUCHANAN, JAMES, 6 *Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.; and 24 Holborn, E.C.*
 1896 BUCKLAND, JAMES, 16 *Cheyne Court, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1898 †BUCKLAND, THOMAS, *c/o Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1891 BUDD, JOHN CHAMBRE, *International Banking Corporation, 31 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1902 BULKELEY, CAPTAIN HENRY, 18 *Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.; and 42 Belvidere Place, Dublin.*
 1886 BULL, HENRY, 1 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.; and 28 Milton Street, E.C.*
 1902 BULL, JAMES, 1 *Albion Road, Clapham, S.W.*
 1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., 17A *South Audley Street, W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1900 BURN, JOHN, 17 *Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, W.*
 1902 BURNIE, EDWARD A., *Donnybrook, Bromley, Kent; and 165 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1897 BURSTALL, JOHN F., 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1889 BURT, FREDERICK N., *Inworth Grange, Kelvedon, Essex.*
 1903 BURT, T. ROSS, B.E., A.M.I.M.E., *Whare-kou, Polworth Road, Streatham Common, S.W.*
 1902 BUTCHER, JOHN G., K.C., 32 *Elvaston Place, S.W.*
 1887 BUTT, JOHN H., 9 *Woodlands Road, Barnes, S.W.*
 1890 BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., 7 *Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.; and 47 Campden House Road, W.*
 1894 †BUXTON, NOEL E., *Brick Lane, E.*
 1878 BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, Bart., G.C.M.G., 2 *Prince's Gate, S.W.; and Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
 1897 †BUXTON, T. F. VICTOR, M.A., J.P., *Woodredon, Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
 1898 BYRNE, J. O., 12 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1903 BYRON, JOHN, Wyfield, 4 *The Knoll, Beckenham; and 4 East India Avenue, E.C.*
 1902 CADBURY, RICHARD, *Rose Hill, Worcester.*
 1903 CAILLARD, SIR VINCENT H. P., J.P., 42 *Half Moon Street, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1904 CAIRD, JAMES, 112 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1904 †CALDECOTT, REV. PROFESSOR ALFRED, D.D., *Frating Rectory, Colchester.*
 1890 †CALDICOTT, HARVEY, *Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
 1889 CALVERT, JAMES, *Highfield, Dane Hill, Sussex.*
 1896 CAMERON, SIR EWEN, K.C.M.G., 41 *Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1895 †CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE A., R.E., C.M.G., 27 *Brunswick Gardens, W.*
 1881 †CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
 1880 CAMPBELL, FINLAY, *Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.*
 1894 CAMPBELL, GORDON H., *c/o Messrs. Weddel & Co., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1902 CAMPBELL, HENRY E., *Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1896 CAMPBELL, J. STUART, 1 *Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1884 †CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., 3 *Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1897 CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT J. LEPPC, K.C.I.E., 27 *Kensington Court Gardens, W.*
 1897 CARLILL, ARTHUR J. H., *Exchange Chambers, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
 1905 CARRICK, AITKEN, 108A *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1891 CARRINGTON, RIGHT HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., 53 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
 1883 †CARRINGTON, SIR JOHN W., C.M.G., *Kentons, Tilehurst Road, Reading.*
 1888 CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M. Inst. C.E., 19 *Kensington Park Gardens, W.*
 1894 CARTER, FREDERIC, *Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex.*
 1904 CARTER, GILLMORE T., *Lowther Villa, Rockleaze Avenue, Sneyd Park, Bristol.*
 1880 †CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 7 *Ironmonger Lane, E.C.*
 1902 CARTWRIGHT, S. HAMILTON, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1885 CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., 21 *Rutland Court, Rutland Gardens, S.W.*
 1884 CAYFORD, EBENEZER, *Huntsland, Crawley Down, Sussex; and 146 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1879 CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 16 *West Halkin Street, S.W.*
 1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F *Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.*
 1889 †CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 70 *Grafton Road, Acton, W.*
 1898 CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., *Nascot Grange, Watford, Herts.*
 1892 †CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 29 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
 1900 CHAPMAN, MAJOR WILLIAM E., 49 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
 1884 CHAPPELL, JOHN, J.P., 26 *Lewes Crescent, Brighton.*
 1883 †CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., *East Hill, Oxted, Surrey; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, *Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.*
 1894 †CHEADLE, FRANK M., *The Poplars, Mill Lane, Chadwell Heath, Essex.*
 1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., G.C.V.O., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
 1894 CHURCH, WALTER, 19 *Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.*
 1895 †CHURCHILL, COLONEL MACKENZIE, *Suffolk House, Cheltenham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1883 CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, *Coaxden, Arminster.*
 1888 CLARK, ALFRED A., *Firfield, Weybridge Heath, Surrey; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1872 CLARK, CHARLES, 45 *Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1903 CLARK, CUMBERLAND, 29 *Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.*
 1897 †CLARK, EDWARD G. U., *Ashley Croft, Walton-on-Thames.*

Year of
Election.

- 1905 CLARK, ERNEST, 8 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.
- 1900 CLARK, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JAMES R. A., BART., C.B., F.R.C.S.E.,
Tidmarsh Manor, Pangbourne.
- 1891 CLARK, JONATHAN, 1A Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.
- 1890 CLARKE, COLONEL SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., G.C.M.G., F.R.S.,
101 Onslow Square, S.W.
- 1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, J.P., *Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1886 CLARKE, COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., *St. Marks, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.*
- 1889 †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., Messrs. J. Morrison & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 1905 CLARKE, WILLIAM J. T., *Wadhurst Castle, Sussex.*
- 1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, c/o Messrs. Finney, Isles & Co., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1886 †CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 88 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1896 CLEAVER, WILLIAM, *Ballard Coombe, Kingston-on-Thames.*
- 1893 CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- 1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., 102 Salter Gate, *Chesterfield.*
- 1902 CLOUGHER, THOMAS R., "Toronto Globe," 225 Strand, W.C.
- 1896 †COATES, MAJOR EDWARD F., M.P., 99 Gresham Street, E.C.
- 1903 COATES, JOSEPH, 9 Albert Mansions, Crouch Hill, N.; and 79 Queen
Victoria Street, E.C.
- 1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 52 Penn Road Villas, *Holloway, N.*
- 1903 COBB, E. POWYS, *Nythfa, Brecon.*
- 1895 COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS H., M.P., *Crawford Priory, Springfield, Fife, N.B.*
- 1898 COCKBURN, HON. SIR JOHN A., M.D., K.C.M.G., 10 Gatesone Road, *Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1905 COGHLAN, TIMOTHY A., I.S.O. (Agent-General for New South Wales),
125 Cannon Street, E.C.
- 1901 †COHEN, CHARLES WALEY, 11 Hyde Park Terrace, W.
- 1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 11 Hyde Park Terrace, W.; and Round Oak,
Englefield Green, Surrey.
- 1891 COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., *Aldenham Lodge, Radlett, Herts.*
- 1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 Adelaide Buildings, *London Bridge, E.C.*
- 1900 COLLARD, JOHN C., 16 Grosvenor Street, W.
- 1888 †COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Stockton Rectory, Rugby.*
- 1902 COLLIER, REV. HENRY N., M.A., *The Vicarage, East Finchley, N.*
- 1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., *Leigh Vicarage, Tonbridge, Kent.*
- 1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G., 29 Eldon Road, W.
- 1872 COLOMB, RT. HON. SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., *Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1894 COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD R., 25 Bedford Gardens, *Kensington, W.*
- 1902 COMPTON, GEORGE W., 4 Cleveland Road, *Ealing, W.*
- 1905 CONNAUGHT, FIELD MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.
Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.; and Bagshot Park, Surrey.
- 1889 CONNOR, EDWIN C., *Holmhurst, Sherbrook Avenue, Maxwell Park, Glasgow; and Belize Estate and Produce Co., 27 Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1899 CONYBEARE, REV. WM. JAMES, M.A., *Cambridge House, 131 Camberwell Road, S.E.*
- 1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 Freeland Road, *Ealing, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1874 †COODE, M. P., *c/o Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1901 COOKE, SIR CLEMENT KINLOCH, B.A., LL.M., 3 Mount Street, W.
- 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 Friday Street, E.C.
- 1903 COOKE-TAYLOR, RICHARD WHATELEY, F.S.S., F.R.Hist.S., 3 Harley House, Marylebone Road, N.W.
- 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 20 Hertford Street, Cambridge.
- 1899 COOPER, RICHARD A., *Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted.*
- 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 Lancaster Gate, W.; and 8 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
- 1891 COOPER, WILLIAM C., Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester.
- 1895 CORDING, GEORGE, 304 Camden Road, N.W.
- 1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 58 Curzon Street, W.; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1892 COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- 1904 †COUTTS, WILLIAM SCOTT, Monastery Close, St. Albans; and 2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.
- 1902 COWEY, W. R., 44 Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1902 COWIE, ARCHIBALD, Barrs, Cardross, N.B.
- 1885 COWIE, GEORGE, 11 Courtfield Road, S.W.; and 113 Cannon Street, E.C.
- 1885 COX, ALFRED W., 30 St. James's Place, S.W.
- 1889 COX, FRANK L., 118 Temple Chambers, E.C.
- 1896 COX, GEORGE CURLING, Burnbrae, College Road, Ripon.
- 1888 †COXHEAD, COLONEL J. A., R.A., C.B., Rawal Pindi, India.
- 1889 COXWELL, CHARLES F., M.D., 4 Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.
- 1872 CRANBROOK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.S.I., Hemsted Park, Cranbrook.
- 1887 †CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., Birchgrove, Crosswood, Aberystwyth; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1896 CREAGH, CHARLES VANDELEUR, C.M.G., 32 Charlton Road, Blackheath, S.E.
- 1896 CRESSEY, GEORGE H., M.R.C.S., Oak Manor, Tonbridge.
- 1895 CREW, JOSIAH, Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.
- 1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, The Mardens, Caterham Valley.
- 1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 105 Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
- 1903 CROOKSHANK, EDGAR M., J.P., Saint Hill, East Grinstead.
- 1897 CROSS, ANDREW L., 19 Murrayfield Avenue, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
- 1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., Ardrishaig, Argyleshire.
- 1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, 34 Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1901 CULVER, ROBERT, 34 Newark Street, Stepney, E.
- 1890 CUNNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., 37 Craven Hill Gardens, W.
- 1896 CUNLIFFE, WM. GILL, *c/o Natal Bank*, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
- 1906 CUNNINGHAM, ANDREW, 15 Bramham Gardens, S.W.
- 1882 CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., M.A. (late Lieut. R.E.), Denholme, Datchet, Windsor.
- 1892 †CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, 92 Mount Street, W.
- 1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, G.C.M.G., 4 Hyde Park Place, W.
- 1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., 24 Longridge Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
- 1906 *CURZON OF KEDLESTON, RT.-HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
- 1903 CUSACK-SMITH, SIR BERRY, K.C.M.G., Redlands, Maidenhead Court, Maidenhead; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.

Year of
Election.

- 1995 CUSTANCE, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD N., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., 42 *Half Moon Street, W.*
- 1897 CZARNIKOW, CÆSAR, 103 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
- 1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.V.O., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
- 1899 D'AMICO, CARMELO D., M.D., M.R.C.S., 34 *Brunswick Square, W.C.*
- 1894 DANGAR, D. R., *Holkham, Inner Park Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.*
- 1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1903 †DANGERFIELD, JAMES.
- 1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGEY, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1900 DARBYSHIRE, EDWARD, *Stoneleigh, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1881 DARBY, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, 42 *Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*
- 1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., I.S.O., M. Inst. C.E., 9 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1897 DARNLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Cobham Hall, Gravesend.*
- 1902 DAUBNEY, HORACE, *Leeuw House, Wilford Lane, W. Bridgford, Nottingham.*
- 1904 DAVIDSON, LEYBOURNE F., *York Villa, Cullen, N.B.*
- 1899 †D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, OSMOND E., *Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent.*
- 1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 23 *Lowndes Street, S.W.*; and *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1901 DAVIS, REAR-ADMIRAL E. H. M., C.M.G., *Rathedmond, Amherst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea*; and *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1897 †DAVSON, EDWARD R., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- 1878 †DAVSON, SIR HENRY K., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- 1880 DAYSON, JAMES W., 42 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1903 DAW, JOHN W., *Walreddon Manor, Tavistock, Devon.*
- 1904 †DAWES, HENRY HALFORD, 112 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1904 DAWES, WILLIAM C., *Mount Ephraim, Faversham, Kent.*
- 1882 †DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, F.R.G.S., 4 *Park Place, St. James's, S.W.*
- 1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D., 35 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1902 DEANE, HERMANN F. W., M.A., F.S.A., *Gower Lodge, Windsor.*
- 1891 †DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 17 *Melbury Road, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 1 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
- 1880 †DE COLYAR, HENRY A., K.C., 24 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
- 1897 DEED, WALTER, C.E., *Burleigh Lake Cottage, Malborough, Kingsbridge, Devon.*
- 1898 D'EGVILLE, HOWARD H., 2 *Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
- 1881 DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1905 DE MATTOS, EDGAR GUY, 26 *Lansdown Road, Lee, S.E.*
- 1904 DE NORDWALL, CHARLES F., 2 *Observatory Gardens, W.*; and *A. E. G. Electrical Co. of South Africa, 125 Charing Cross Road, W.C.*
- 1885 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Belgrave Mansions, S.W.*; and *Ravenworth, Eastbourne.*
- 1894 DEPREE, CHARLES FYNNEY,
- 1884 DE SATGÉ, HENRY, *Hartfield, Malvern Wells*; and *Reform Club, S.W.*
- 1882 D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., *Elmfield, Hill, Southampton.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 †DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., *Bel Air, Avenue Road, Sevenoaks.*
 1895 DEVITT, THOMAS LANE, 12 *Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.*
 1879 DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *Devonshire House, 78 Piccadilly, W.*
 1902 DEWSBURY, FREDERICK, 36 *Newgate Street, E.C.*
 1896 DICKINSON, JAMES W., *Queensland National Bank, 8 Princes Street, E.C.*
 1883 DICKSON, RAYNES W., 23 *Cambridge Road, Hove, Sussex.*
 1900 DIETZSCH, FERDINAND, 652 *Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*
 1903 DILLON, CORMAC CRONLY, 80 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1889 DOBREE, HARRY HANKEY, 6 *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
 1891 DOBSON, HON. ALFRED, C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Tasmania*), 5 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1902 DOBSON, WILLIAM H.,
 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 18 *Wood Street, E.C.*
 1894 DOOLETTE, GEORGE P., 9 *St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C.*
 1894 DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, 83 *St. Mark's Road, W.*
 1894 DOUGLAS, JOHN A., *Waterside, Keir, Thornhill, N.B.*
 1906 DOUGLAS, SIR ARTHUR PERCY, BART., 6 *Glendower Place, S.W.*
 1901 DOUGLAS, PROFESSOR ROBERT LANGTON, M.A., 110 *Piccadilly, W.*
 1897 DOWLING, JOSEPH, *Ridgewood House, Uckfield, Sussex.*
 1889 DRAGE, GEOFFREY, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1890 DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., *Daneshill, Stevenage.*
 1901 DRYSDALE, GEORGE R., *c/o Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1868 †DUCIE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.V.O., *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*
 1902 DUCKLES, THOMAS E, 3 *Howbeck Road, Orton, Birkenhead.*
 1894 †DUDLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.V.O., 7 *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
 1904 DUFFUS, W., 360 *Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
 1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, 2 *Downie Terrace, Crail, Fife, N.B.*
 1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
 1895 †DUNCAN, ROBERT, M.P., *Whitefield, Govan, N.B.*
 1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1903 DUNDAS, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON CHARLES L., M.A., *Charminster Vicarage, Dorchester.*
 1886 DUNDONALD, MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF, C.V.O., C.B., 34 *Portman Square, W.*
 1894 †DUNELL, OWEN R., *Garboldisham Manor, East Harling, Norfolk; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 DUNN, SIR WILLIAM, BART, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1885 †DUNN-YARKER, H. W., 5 *Springfield Place, Lansdown, Bath.*
 1878 †DUNRAVEN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., C.M.G., 10 *Connaught Place, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
 1896 DURRANT, WM. HOWARD, *Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and 26 Milton Street, E.C.*
 1897 †DURLACHER, ALFRED F., *Crosby, Waldegrave Park, Twickenham.*
 1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., 74 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and Birch Hall, Windlesham, Surrey.*
 1887 DYER, CHARLES, 31 *The Drive, Hove, Sussex.*

Year of
Election.

- 1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *The Pentlands, Park Hill Road, Croydon; and 17 Aldermanbury, E.C.*
- 1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *c/o Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., Temple Chambers, E.C.*
- 1902 DYMCK, WILLIAM, *9 Kensington Court Place, W.*
- 1905 EARNSHAW, HENRY, *Tantallon, Park Hill Road, Shortlands, Kent.*
- 1895 EATON, HENRY F., *95 Parliament Hill Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.*
- 1895 ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., *Ashfield, Wigan; Carlton Manor, Yeadon, Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, *18 Park Lane, W.*
- 1894 EDE, N. J., *Oakhurst, Netley, Hants.*
- 1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, *5 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.; and Prinknash Park, Painswick, Stroud.*
- 1904 EDWARDS, HARRY WOODWARD, *Stapleton, Brackley Road, Beckenham.*
- 1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., *9 Wilbraham Place, S.W.*
- 1876 †EDWARDS, S.
- 1906 EGERTON, PROFESSOR HUGH E., *14 St. Giles', Oxford.*
- 1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, *21 Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, *7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1889 ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, *Rendham Barnes, Saxmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1905 †ELLIOT, MAJOR E. H. M., *Wolfelee, Hawick, N.B.*
- 1905 ELLIS, HENRY VAUGHAN, *19 St. Andrew's Mansions, Dorset Street, W.*
- 1889 ELWELL, WM. ERNEST, *Heyford Hills, Weedon.*
- 1902 ELWELL, WILLIAM R. G., *3 Downside Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1895 EMETT, FREDERICK W., *22 Birch Grove, Ealing Common, W.*
- 1874 ENGLEHART, SIR J. GARDNER D., K.C.B., *28 Curzon Street, W.*
- 1886 †ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., *Addington Park, East Croydon.*
- 1885 ERBSLOH, E. C., *21 Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
- 1904 EVERSON, WALTER H., *c/o Puranice Foods, Ltd., 34 Percy Street, W.*
- 1885 EWART, JOHN, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1896 EYLES, GEORGE LANCELOT, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *12 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1898 FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW D., *64 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., *25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
- 1899 FAIRFAX, CHARLES B., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1885 †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, *Macquarie, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1900 †FARRAR, SIDNEY H., *4 London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
- 1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., *c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Son, Bristol.*
- 1895 FEARNSIDES, JOHN WM., *4 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1879 FELL, ARTHUR, M.P., *46 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1900 FENTON, REV. HERBERT O., B.A., *96 Newlands Park, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1893 FERGUSON, A. M., *Frogna! House, Frogna!, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1891 FERGUSON, JOHN A., *Green Bank, Tunbridge Wells.*

Year of
Election.

- 1875 FERGUSSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
19 *Thurloe Square, S.W.*; *Carlton Club*; and *Kilkerran, N.B.*
- 1883 FERGUSSON, COLONEL JOHN A., *St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham*; and
Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., 21 *Wool Exchange, E.C.*
- 1899 FESTING, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR H., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Bois Hall, Addle-
stone, Surrey*; and *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1898 FIFE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.V.O., 15 *Portman Square, W.*
- 1906 FINLAY, RT. HON. SIR ROBERT B., K.C., G.C.M.G., 31 *Phillimore Gardens,
W.*
- 1904 FINLAYSON, DANIEL, F.L.S., *Redfern, Wood Green, N.*
- 1889 FINLAYSON, DAVID, 13 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1901 FINLAYSON, JOHN, *c/o Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 27 Clements Lane, E.C.*
- 1895 †FITZGERALD, WILLIAM W. A., *Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare,
Ireland*; and *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1891 FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., 10 *Ashley Place, Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1905 FLEGG, JAMES MINTER, *Fairview, Stanmore*; and 3 *Laurence Pountney
Hill, E.C.*
- 1881 FLEMING, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 9 *Sydney Place, Onslow Square, S.W.*;
and *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1883 FLETCHER, HENRY, 14 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1900 FLINT, JOSEPH, C.M.G., *Rosemount, Sanderstead Road, 'Sanderstead,
Surrey*; and *The Niger Company, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria
Embankment, W.C.*
- 1901 FLOWER, ALFRED, 23 *Bucklersbury, E.C.*
- 1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, *Waterton, Cirencester.*
- 1896 FORD, SYDNEY, *St. Johns, The Avenue, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.*
- 1901 FORGAN, THOMAS H., *The Ley, Northwich.*
- 1889 FORLONG, CAPTAIN CHARLES A., R.N., *Gore Vale, Emsworth, Hants.*
- 1905 FORSHAW, CHARLES F., M.D., F.R.S.L., *Baltimore House, Bradford.*
- 1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1898 FOSTER, ARTHUR L., *Sandy, Limpsfield, Surrey.*
- 1890 FOWLIE, WILLIAM, 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1904 FOX, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, M.A., M.Inst.C.E., 19 *Kensington Square, W.*
- 1902 FOX, HENRY WILSON, 4 *Halkin Street, S.W.*
- 1888 FRANCIS, DANIEL, 191 *Gresham House, E.C.*
- 1903 †FRASER, JOHN C., *Bracknowe, Dundee*; and Messrs. *Stephen, Fraser & Air,
65 London Wall, E.C.*
- 1890 †FRASER, WILLIAM M., *Grosvenor House, Gunnersbury, W.*
- 1905 FREEMAN, REGINALD F. LYNE, 63 *Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W.*
- 1900 †FREMANTLE, ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND R., G.C.B., C.M.G.,
44 *Lower Sloane Street, S.W.*
- 1898 FRERE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON HUGH CORRIE, *Leighterton Rectory, Wotton-
under-Edge, Glos.*
- 1893 FRIEDLAENDER, WALDEMAR, 46 *Mark Lane, E.C.*; and *Junior Constitutional
Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1901 FULLER, SIR THOMAS E., K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Cape of Good
Hope*), 100 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1883 FULLER, W. W., 24 *Burlington Road, Bayswater, W.*
- 1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 GALBRAITH, JOHN H., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, *Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 3 Eastcheap, E.C.*
- 1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1902 GARDINER, EDWARD B., 4E *Bickenhall Mansions, Portman Square, W.*
- 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1894 GARNETT, WILLIAM J., c/o "*Melbourne Age*" Office, 160 *Fleet Street, E.C.*
- 1884 GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., 12 *Upper Phillimore Gdns., W.*
- 1890 GARRISON, W. HERBERT, F.R.G.S., 46 *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.*
- 1891 GATTY, SIR STEPHEN H., 45 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1891 GEORGE, DAVID, *Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1902 GEORGE, MAJOR F. NELSON, *Lovell House, Crawley; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1901 GIBBERD, HARRY, *Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1902 GIBBINGS, MAJOR HENRY CORNWALL C., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1905 †GIBBONS, WILLIAM PIKE, J.P., *Ruiton House, Dudley.*
- 1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 *Finsbury Square, E.C.*
- 1882 †GIFFEN, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., F.R.S., *Chanctonbury, Haywards Heath.*
- 1898 GILBERT, ALFRED, *Mutual Life Association of Australasia, 5 Lothbury, E.C.*
- 1899 †GILBERTSON, CHARLES, 16 *Gloucester Walk, Kensington, W.*
- 1886 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, c/o *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1902 GILFILLAN, SAMUEL, 2 *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
- 1897 GILLANDERS, JAMES, 41 *Tooley Street, S.E.*
- 1903 GILLESPIE, WILLIAM, 23 *Crutched Friars, E.C.*
- 1891 GILLING, HENRY R., 13 *Ravenscroft Park, Barnet.*
- 1903 GINSBERG, ISRAEL, 84 *Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1903 GIRDLESTONE, NELSON, c/o *Messrs. H. Chaplin & Co., 9 Fenchurch St., E.C.*
- 1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., 128 *Oakwood Court, W.*
- 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*
- 1902 GLANTAWA, RIGHT HON. LORD, *The Grange, Swansea.*
- 1892 GLASGOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.*
- 1883 GLENESK, RIGHT HON. LORD, 139, *Piccadilly, W.*
- 1902 GOAD, SAMUEL, 35 *Vicarage Road, Hastings.*
- 1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., c/o *Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (late of *Ceylon*), 79 *Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1894 GODSAL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, R.E., *Wootton Bassett S.O., Wilts.*
- 1894 GODSON, EDMUND P., *Castlewood, Shooter's Hill, Kent.*
- 1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*
- 1890 GOLDIE, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE T., K.C.M.G., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1891 GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, 34 *Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*
- 1880 GOLDNEY, SIR JOHN T., J.P., *Monks Park, Corsham, Wilts.*
- 1885 GOLDRING, A. R., *Transvaal Chamber of Mines, 202 Salisbury House, E.C.*
- 1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., *Yaldham Manor, Wrotham, Kent.*

Year of
Election.

- 1874 GOODLIFFE, JOHN, *Essex View, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, N.*
 1885 GOODMAN, SIR WILLIAM MEIGH, K.C., *Clavadel, Pit Farm Road, Guildford.*
 1893 GOODSIR, GEORGE, *Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1890 †GORDON, CHARLES G., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Chestnut Cottage, Southrepps, Norwich.*
 1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*
 1904 †GORDON, JOHN WILLIAM, *11 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
 1893 †GORDON, JOHN WILTON, *9 New Broad Street, E.C.*
 1868 GOSCHEN, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, *Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst, Kent.*
 1892 GOW, WILLIAM, *13 Rood Lane, E.C.*
 1886 †GOWANS, LOUIS F., *1 Creffield Road, Ealing, W.*
 1886 GRAHAM, FREDERICK, C.B., *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
 1868 GRAIN, WILLIAM, *Lancaster House, Beckenham, Kent.*
 1885 †GRANT, CARDBROSS, *Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.*
 1884 GRANT, HENRY, *Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
 1903 GRANT, WILLIAM TARVER, *Blenheim Club, 12 St. James's Square, S.W.*
 1905 GRAVES, DAVID SYDNEY, *Radnor House, Beckenham.*
 1880 GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, *31 Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
 1891 GRAY, BENJAMIN G., *4 Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1881 GRAY, ROBERT J., *27 Milton Street, E.C.*
 1898 †GRAY, ROBERT KAYE, M.Inst.C.E. *Lessness Park, Abbey Wood, Kent.*
 1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., *93 Belgrave Road, S.W.*
 1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., *322 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1902 GREENER, CHARLES E., *St. Mary's Square, Birmingham.*
 1901 GREIG, HENRY R. W., *Spynie, Elgin, N.B.*
 1900 GRENFELL, LIEUT.-GENERAL RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Royal Hospital, Dublin.*
 1905 GRENFELL, R. N., *2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
 1882 GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgewater, Somerset.*
 1882 GRETTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE LE M., *49 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1889 †GREY, H.E. RT. HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1884 GRIBBLE, GEORGE J., *22 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
 1897 GRIEVE, NORMAN W., *Cozleigh, Grocembidge, Sussex.*
 1876 GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, *4 Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.*
 1903 GRIFFITH, W. L., *Canada Government Office, 17 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1887 †GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, *Oldwell, Penylan, Cardiff.*
 1885 GRINLINTON, SIR JOHN J., *Rose Hill, Middle Wallop, Stockbridge, Hants.*
 1879 GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent.*
 1892 GULL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., *10 Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
 1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *c/o London Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1886 †GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *Hampton Poyle Rectory, Oxford.*
 1885 GWYN, WALTER J., *22 Billiter Street, E.C.*
 1887 GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, *13 Lancaster Gate, W.*
 1891 †HAGGARD, EDWARD, *6 Porchester Place, Oxford Square, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 HAINES, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR F. PAUL, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 HALCROW, JAMES, 5 *Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.*
- 1876 HALIBURTON, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., 57 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- 1899 HALLIDAY, JOHN, 5 *Holland Park, W.*; and *Chicklade House, near Salisbury.*
- 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1905 HAMBLING, WILLIAM G. A., *Forest House, Queen's Road, Reading.*
- 1900 HAMILTON, CAPTAIN JAMES DE COURCY, R.N., 82 *Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.*
- 1902 HAMILTON, FREDERICK H., 10 *Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1885 †HAMILTON, JAMES G., *c/o Post Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, 1 *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.*; and 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1895 HAMPDEN, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., 5 *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*; and *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts.*
- 1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, *Notton House, Chippenham.*
- 1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1905 HANNAN, CHARLES J., F.C.I.S., *Swan Brewery, Blackburn.*
- 1905 HANSON, CHARLES A., 39 *Hans Mansions, S.W.*
- 1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, 17 *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*
- 1892 HARE, REGINALD C., *Western Australian Government Office, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1903 †HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., 7 *Lifield Place, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1897 HAREWOOD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, *Harewood House, Leeds.*
- 1904 HARPER, ALEXANDER FORREST, *Manor House, Pilton, Shepton Mallet.*
- 1898 HARPER, REGINALD TRISTRAM, *Church Hill House, Merstham, Surrey*; and *Royal Societies Club, 63 St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1900 HARRIS, REV. EDWARD, D.D., *Bullinghope Vicarage, Hereford.*
- 1895 HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., *Rusthall Beacon, Tunbridge Wells*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *Grove Avenue, Yeovil.*
- 1886 †HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., G.C.B., C.M.G., *Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter.*
- 1884 HAROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1893 HARROWER, G. CARNABY, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
- 1889 HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, *Morwenstow, St. Ives, Cornwall.*
- 1881 †HARSANT, SYDNEY B., 57 *Bouverie Road, West Folkestone.*
- 1896 HART, E. AUBREY, *Spencer House, Adelaide Road, Surbiton.*
- 1901 HARVEY, THOMAS EDWIN, *Kenmore, Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, N.*
- 1884 HARVEY, T. MORGAN, J.P., *Salesmere, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1902 HASLAM, LEWIS, M.P., 44 *Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., *Park Lodge, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1881 HATHERTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 *Warwick Square, S.W.*; and *Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
- 1884 HAVELOCK, SIR ARTHUR E., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Cockington Court, near Torquay*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 HAWKER, REV. BERTRAM R., M.A., 7 Egerton Terrace, S.W.
- 1893 †HAWTHORN, REGINALD W. E., care of F. W. Diamond, Esq., P.O. Box 360, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1900 †HAWTHORN, WALTER, *The Harbour, Rhyl*.
- 1902 †HAY, MAJOR ARTHUR E., Late R.A., 22 Ryder Street, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1896 †HAY, COLONEL CHARLES, *Robin's Croft, Chilham, Canterbury*.
- 1886 HAY, SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., 42 Lexham Gardens, W.
- 1899 HAYES-SADLER, COLONEL SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., 73 Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1892 HAYMAN, HENRY, 18 Pembridge Square, W.; and 3 Coleman Street, E.C.
- 1890 HAYNES, T. H., 1 Endsleigh Terrace, Tavistock; and Montebello Islands, North-West Australia.
- 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., Aroona, Freshford, Bath.
- 1903 HEAD, JAMES, 40 Lowndes Square, S.W.; and Inverailort, Inverness-shire.
- 1880 HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86 St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1899 HEALEY, GERALD E. CHADWYCK, B.A., 20 Rutland Gate, S.W.
- 1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., 30 Bramham Gardens, S.W.
- 1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, 2 Loveday Road, Ealing, W.
- 1901 HEDGES, GEORGE A. M., 5 Essex Villas, Kensington, W.
- 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, Santa Clara, Highland Road, Bromley, Kent.
- 1906 HEELES, MATTHEW G., 11 Kensington Gore, S.W.
- 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1893 HEINEKEY, ROBERT B., 36 Egerton Gardens, S.W.
- 1877 HEMMANT, WILLIAM, Bulimba, Sevenoaks.
- 1897 †HENDERSON, GEORGE T., 7 Billiter Square, E.C.
- 1903 HENDERSON, JAMES A. LEO, Ph.D., F.G.S., 120 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., 120 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1898 HENDERSON, JOHN, 26 Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W.
- 1897 †HENNING, RUDOLF H., 2 Mount Street, W.
- 1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, Moorgate Court, Moorgate Street, E.C.
- 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- 1884 HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., c/o Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1883 HERVEY, DUDLEY F. A., C.M.G., Westfields, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
- 1895 HERVEY, MATTHEW W., M.Inst.C.E., East Bilney Hall, East Dereham, Norfolk.
- 1895 HERVEY, VALENTINE S., 54 Kensington Court, W.
- 1884 HESSE, F. E., Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Co., Limited, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.
- 1902 HIDDINGH, P. C. v.D. P., c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
- 1905 HILL, SIR CLEMENT LLOYD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.P., 14 Whitehall Court, S.W.
- 1880 †HILL, JAMES A., 19 Jones Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1885 †HILL, SIDNEY, Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.
- 1897 †HILLIER, ALFRED P., B.A., M.D., Markyate Gil, Dunstable.
- 1895 HILLMAN, VALENTINE A., C.E., Moorambine, 38 Woodstock Road, Redland Green, Bristol.
- 1897 HILLSON, JOHN C., The Bungalow, Symond's Yat, Ross, Herefordshire.
- 1886 †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 41 Roland Gardens, S.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1903 HIME, LIEUT.-COLONEL RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT H., K.C.M.G., 61 *Burton Court, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1889 HIND, T. ALMOND, *Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.*
- 1903 HIND-SMITH, WILLIAM, *The Chestnuts, 2 Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.*
- 1902 HIND-SMITH, WM. WILSON, F.R.G.S., *Tamworth, 196 Kingshall Road, Beckenham.*
- 1904 †HINDLIP, RIGHT HON. LORD, 33 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*; and *Hindlip Hall, Worcester.*
- 1883 †HINDSON, ELDEED GRAVE.
- 1883 HINGLEY, SIR GEORGE B., BART., *High Park, Droitwich.*
- 1905 HITCHCOCK, WALTER M., 7 *Poultry, E.C.*
- 1886 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*; and *Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey.*
- 1903 HOATHER, CHARLES A., 185 *Earl's Court Road, S.W.*
- 1906 HOBLYN, CHARLES D., 25 *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
- 1886 HODGKIN, THOMAS, D.C.L., *Barmoor Castle, Beal, Northumberland.*
- 1898 †HODGSON, GERALD TYLSTON, B.A., *Ockbrook House, Derby.*
- 1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*
- 1886 HOFFMEISTER, C. R., 64 *Queensborough Terrace, W.*
- 1895 HOGAN, JAMES F.
- 1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, *Sackville House, Sevenoaks.*
- 1891 HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, 2 *Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W.*; and *Cheniston, Upper Macedon, Victoria.*
- 1901 HOLLAND, ALFRED R., *Leasons, St. Paul's Cray, Chislehurst, Kent.*
- 1902 HOLLEY, GEORGE H., *Dudley Mansion, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
- 1880 HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., *Falkland House, Linden Road, Bedford.*
- 1906 HOOKE, REV. DANIEL BURFORD, *Bonchurch Lodge, Barnet.*
- 1888 HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.*
- 1884 HOPKINS, EDWARD, *Claremont, Nutfield, Surrey.*
- 1884 HOPKINS, JOHN, *Little Boundes, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells*; and *79 Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1890 HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, *Leconfield, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.*; and *9 Fore Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1879 HORA, JAMES, 123 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; and 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1903 HORDERN, LIEUT. LIONEL H., R.N., *Chart Lodge, Weybridge.*
- 1905 HORN, FREDERICK J., *Caeddene, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.*
- 1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, 6 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
- 1895 HORN, WM. AUSTIN, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1906 HOULDER, ALFRED H., 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1906 HOULDER, AUGUSTUS F., 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1876 †HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
- 1886 HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., 155 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*; and *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1881 †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., *Whiddon, Newton Abbot.*
- 1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, *St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.*
- 1893 HUMBY, HENRY G., M.Inst. C.E., 50 *Camden Hill Court, Kensington, W.*
- 1902 HUNT, FRANK, *Earls Colne, Essex.*
- 1904 HUTCHINSON, H. CHARLES, *Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 HUTTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD T. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Field Place, Horsham; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 HYAMS, FRANK, 128 *New Bond Street, W.*
- 1900 IBBS, PERCY MAVON, 83 *Upper Gloucester Place, N.W.*
- 1889 †IEVERS, GEORGE M., *Ballinagarde, Limerick, Ireland.*
- 1902 †IMBOTH, GUSTAV, 427 *Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*
- 1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 252 *St. James's Court, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
- 1881 INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., 65 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
- 1893 IRWELL, HERMAN, 11 *Park Square West, Regent's Park, N.W.; and 24 Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1884 ISAACS, JACOB, 9A *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1893 IZARD, WALTER G., C.E., 10 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1883 JACK, A. HILL, *National Insurance Co. of New Zealand, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, J.P., 42 *Camden House Court, W.*
- 1903 JACKSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ANDREW M., *Victoria Chambers, Hull.*
- 1889 †JACKSON, SIR THOMAS, BART., *Stansted House, Stansted, Essex.*
- 1901 JACOBS, JOHN I., 10 *Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
- 1900 JAMES, R. BOUCHER, *Hallsannery, Bideford.*
- 1904 JAMES, WALTER H., K.C. (*Agent-General for Western Australia*), 15 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM, *care of Broken Hill Proprietary Company, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 JARVIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. WESTON, C.M.G., M.V.O., 66 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1898 JEANS, RICHARD W., *Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1905 †JEBB, RICHARD, *The Higher Grange, Ellesmere.*
- 1894 JEFFERSON, HARRY WYNDHAM, 26 *Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1884 †JEFFRAY, R. J., 46 *Elm Park Road, S.W.*
- 1905 JENKINS, HON. JOHN G. (*Agent-General for South Australia*), 28 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
- 1895 JENNINGS, GILBERT D., 28 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1889 JERNINGHAM, SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., 14 *Bruton Street, W.; and Longridge Towers, Berwick.*
- 1890 †JERSEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Osterley Park, Isleworth; and Middleton Park, Bicester.*
- 1903 JOHNSON, CAPTAIN J. VINER, *St. Julians, Milborne Port, Somerset.*
- 1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WM., A.M. Inst. C.E., *Maybank, Staplehurst, Kent.*
- 1889 JOHNSON, GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60 *Lexham Gardens, W.*
- 1894 JOHNSON, GODFREY B., 8 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1896 JOHNSON, L. O., 1 *Snow Hill, E.C.*
- 1902 JOHNSTON, GEORGE LAWSON, 29 *Portman Square, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1906 JOHNSTONE, EDWARD, *Cambridge House, 131 Camberwell Road, S.E.*
- 1893 JONES, SIR ALFRED L., K.C.M.G., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool.*
- 1884 †JONES, HENRY, *Bramley Dene, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.*
- 1899 JONES, CAPTAIN HENRY M., V.C., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1892 JONES, J. D., *26 Brondesbury Park, N.W.*
- 1884 JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE, *Barton Mere, Bury St. Edmunds.*
- 1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 JONES, W. WOODGATE, M.A., *Hill Side, White Hill, Bletchingley, Surrey.*
- 1898 JOSHUA, ABRAM, *12 Collingham Gardens, S.W.*
- 1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, *Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.*
- 1868 JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Stadacona, Torquay.*
- 1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G., *Hinstock, Farnborough, Hants.*
- 1898 †KAUFMAN, CHARLES, *12 Berkeley Street, W.*
- 1894 KEARNE, SAMUEL R., *Kingswood, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1890 KEARTON, GEORGE H., *Hurst Dene, Ore, Sussex.*
- 1885 KEEP, CHARLES J., *1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1902 KEEP, RONALD, *Woollet Hall, North Cray, Fools Cray, S.O., Kent.*
- 1903 KEHRMANN, L., *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1871 KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1903 KEMP, HENRY C., *7 Thavies Inn, Holborn, E.C.*
- 1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., *1 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.*
- 1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, *Knockralling, Dalry, Galloway, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.*
- 1898 †KENNEDY, PITT, *14 Pembridge Place, W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1895 KENNION, RT. REV. GEORGE WYNDHAM, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- 1888 KENT, ROBERT J., *24 Portland Place, W.*
- 1896 †KENYON, JAMES, *Walshaw Hall, Bury.*
- 1894 KESWICK, JAMES J., *Cowhill Tower, Dumfries, N.B.*
- 1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, M.P., *Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.*
- 1903 KEY, REV. SIR JOHN K. C., BART., *Little Wittenham Rectory, Abingdon.*
- 1874 KIMBER, SIR HENRY, BART., M.P., *79 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1905 †KING, HENRY DOUGLAS, R.N.R., *52 Queensborough Terrace, W.*
- 1901 †KINGDON, HENRY F., *Quethiock, Castle Road, Horsell, Woking.*
- 1886 KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, *1 Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1906 KIRKWOOD, MONTAGUE, *Highfields Park, Withyham, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1906 KIRKWOOD, TOWNSEND M., *12 Egerton Gardens, S.W.*
- 1898 KITCHING, HENRY, J.P., *The Grange, Great Ayton, Yorks.*
- 1903 KITCHING, JOHN, *Oaklands, Kingston Hill, Surrey; and Branksome Hall, Darlington.*
- 1899 KLEIN, WALTER G., *24 Belsize Park, N.W.*
- 1889 KNOTT, MAJOR MICHAEL E.
- 1902 KNOWLES, SIR JAMES, K.C.V.O., *Queen Anne's Lodge, St. James's Park, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 †KRAÜSS, HENRY J., 101 *Hatton Garden, E.C.*
1891 KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., *Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex.*
- 1891 †LAING, JAMES ROBERT, 7 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1905 LANDAU, MAX, 47 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
1887 LANE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RONALD B., K.C.V.O., C.B., 14 *Curzon Street, W.*
1901 LANG, ALEXANDER, 24 *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*; and *Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1904 LANGMORE, LESLIE G., 34 *Randolph Gardens, Maida Vale, W.*
1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*
1883 †LANSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Lansdowne House, 54 Berkeley Square, W.*; and *Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.*
1876 †LARDNER, W. G., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
1904 LAURIE, WM. FORBES, 66 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., 27 *Eaton Square, S.W.*; *Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, 1 *Nutley Terrace, Hampstead, N.W.*
1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1894 LEAKE, WM. MARTIN, *Ceylon Association, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1896 LEE, ARTHUR M., *Winsley House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.*
1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, 24 *Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.*
1899 LEECHMAN, CHRISTOPHER A., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1896 LEESON, WILLIAM F., 33 and 34 *Imperial Buildings, Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 LE GROS, GERVAISE, *Seafield, Jersey.*
1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN L. B., *Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., Jersey.*
1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., 24 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
1902 †LEVER, WM. HESKETH, M.P., *Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Chester; and 109 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1899 LEVY, B. W., *Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
1902 LEWIS, E. J., F.E.S., F.L.S., *Clifton Cottage, Slindon, Arundel.*
1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, 14 *Stratton Street, W.*; and *Threadneedle House, E.C.*
1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, 10/11 *Austin Friars, E.C.*
1890 LEWIS, OWEN, *Fern Cottage, Laleham Road, Shepperton, Middlesex.*
1905 LIKKLY, HASTINGS, *Imperial Mansions, Charing Cross Road, W.C.*
1889 †LINLITHGOW, MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*; and *Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B.*
- 1897 LISTER, R. A., J.P., *The Towers, Dursley.*
1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, *Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.*
1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, 8 *Cavendish Square, W.*
1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., *Lovelands, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 LIVESBY, SIR GEORGE, *Shagbrook, Reigate.*
 1900 †LLOYD, ARTHUR, 12 *Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.*
 1890 LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, 40 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
 1899 †LLOYD, FRANK, *Coombe House, Croydon; and 4 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.*
 1881 LLOYD, RICHARD DUPPA, 2 *Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*
 1887 †LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, 126 *Princes Road, Liverpool.*
 1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.D., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twitchen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.*
 1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., 18 *Nevern Square, S.W.*
 1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.*
 1884 LOVE, WILLIAM McNAUGHTON, 8 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
 1899 LOWE, SAMUEL, *Meadowbank, Hadley Wood, Middlesex.*
 1877 LUBBOCK, SIR NEVILLE, K.C.M.G., 20 *Eastcheap, E.C.; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., 2 *Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1904 LYNN, HUGH SPENCER, 118 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *Eton, Berwick, Victoria.*
 1886 †LYTTELTON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, C.B., 49 *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- 1905 MABY, JOSEPH, *The Oaklands, White Cross Road, Hereford.*
 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1885 †MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., *Crossgates, Cheam, Surrey; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1901 †MACARTNEY, REV. HUSSEY B., M.A., 25A *Rua Bom Retiro, San Paulo, Brazil*
 1899 MACCAW, WILLIAM J. M., 194 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1896 MACDONALD, GEORGE, 2 *Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, N.*
 1900 †MACDONALD, HECTOR, 481 *Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Rosemount, Tain, N.B.*
 1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad St. Avenue, E.C.*
 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*
 1881 †MACIVER, DAVID, M.P., 16 *Brunswick Street, Liverpool.*
 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
 1893 MACKAY, DONALD, *Reay Villa, Bodcnham Road, Hereford.*
 1897 †MACKAY, SIR JAMES L., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN.
 1890 MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., C.B., 23 *Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.*
 1899 †MACKINNON, DUNCAN, 16 *Hyde Park Square, W.*
 1903 †MACKINNON, JOHN, 8 *Hyde Park Gardens, W.; and Balinakill, Clachan, Argyleshire.*
 1902 MACKINTOSH, DUNCAN, 5 *Adamson Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1889 MACLEAR, ADMIRAL J. P., *Beaconscroft, Chiddingsfold, Godalming; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1896 †MACLEAY, SINCLAIR, *Messrs. D. Macneill & Co., Winchester House, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1905 MACMARTIN, J. M., c/o Messrs. Lyall, Anderson & Co., 16 Philpot Lane, E.C.
- 1905 MACMASTER, DONALD (K.C. OF CANADA), Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, W.
- 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
- 1892 MACPHAIL, ALEXANDER J., 10 St. Helens Place, E.C.
- 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, West Bank House, Esher.
- 1869 MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, 79 Holland Park, W.
- 1886 MCARTHUR, JOHN P., 18 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.
- 1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and
18 & 19 Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.
- 1892 †MCCONNELL, ARTHUR J., 8 Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1893 MCCONNELL, FREDERICK V., 37 Cranley Gardens, S.W.
- 1890 †MCCULLOCH, GEORGE, 184 Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., 4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.
- 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2 Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.
- 1882 MCEACHARN, SIR MALCOLM D., Kiplin, Northallerton; and Billiter
Square Buildings, E.C.
- 1882 MCEUEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24 Pembridge Square, W.
- 1898 MCFARLANE, WILLIAM, Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad Street Avenue, E.C.
- 1899 MCGAW, JOHN THOBURN, Broomhall, Wurnham, Horsham.
- 1879 MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.
- 1884 MCINTYRE, J. P., 3 New Basinghall Street, E.C.
- 1905 MCKENZIE, FREDERICK A., 9 Russell Square Mansions, Southampton Row,
W.C.
- 1905 MCKERROW, WILLIAM, 39 Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and
72 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 1886 MCLEAN, NORMAN, West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.
- 1882 MCLEAN, T. M., 61 Belsize Park, N.W.
- 1885 MCMAHON, GENERAL C. J., R.A., Mount Wolseley, Tullow, co. Carlow,
Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1899 MAGUIRE, THOMAS MILLER, M.A., LL.D., 12 Earl's Court Square, S.W.
- 1895 MALCOMSON, DAVID, care of Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, W.C.
- 1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106 Cannon Street, E.C.
- 1901 †MANNERS, CHARLES, 237 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
- 1892 MARDEN, WILLIAM, 5 East India Avenue, E.C.
- 1886 MARKS, DAVID, c/o National Provincial Bank, 88 Cromwell Road, S.W.
- 1904 MARLBOROUGH, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., 38B Curzon Street, W.;
and Blenheim Palace, Woodstock.
- 1885 MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park
Bristol.
- 1881 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
- 1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., 3 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
- 1901 MARSHALL, LEIGH R. H., Blackie House, University Hall, Edinburgh.
- 1882 †MARTIN, FRANCIS, The Grange, Wroxham, Norfolk.
- 1889 MARTIN, JAMES, Sunnyside, 58 Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.; and
Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
- 1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., 6 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.; and 50 Old Broad
Street, E.C.
- 1886 †MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, Bridge House, Henley-on-Thames.
- 1901 MATHIESON, JAMES FRANCIS, M.A., 13 Langland Gardens, Finchley
Road, N.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1890 †MATHIESON, JOHN, *General Manager's Office, Midland Railway, Derby.*
- 1893 MATON, LEONARD J., B.A., *15 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, *Lemington Hall, Scotswood R.S.O., Northumberland.*
- 1894 MAURICE, JOHN A., *Elm Grove, Dawlish.*
- 1902 MAWSON, GEORGE, *53 Fleet Street, E.C.*
- 1894 MEAD, FREDERICK, *The Moorings, St. Albans.*
- 1903 †MEDHURST, FRANCIS HASTINGS, *13 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1899 †MEESON, EDWARD TUCKER, R.N., *2 Marchmont Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.*
- 1899 †MEESON, FREDERICK, *2 Marchmont Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.*
- 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, *4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1886 MELHUISH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1906 MERCER, WM. ALEXANDER, *85 London Wall, E.C.*
- 1892 MESSER, ALLAN E., *14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.*
- 1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., *Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, N.W.*
- 1904 METCALFE, JOSEPH, *c/o Bryant Trading Syndicate, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., J.P., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1899 †MICHAELIS, MAX, *Tandridge Court, Oxted, Surrey.*
- 1905 MICHELL, SIR LEWIS L., *42 Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
- 1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, *9 Warwick Square, S.W.*
- 1903 MILLER, EDWARD HOLL, *81 Chardmore Road, Stoke Newington, N.*
- 1903 MILLER, JAMES, *The Cottage, Highwood Hill, Mill Hill, Middlesex; and 2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
- 1901 †MILLIGAN, GEORGE, *Messrs. Debenham & Co., 15 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
- 1897 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks.*
- 1895 MILNER, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *47 Duke Street, St. James', S.W.; and Brooks's Club, S.W.*
- 1901 MILNER, THOMAS J., *25 Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.*
- 1898 MINTO, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., *Government House, Calcutta; and Minto House, Hawick, N.B.*
- 1902 MITCHELL, ERNEST J. D., M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., *1F Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, W.*
- 1898 †MITCHELL, JAMES, *Lanherne, Shillingsford Hill, Wallingford, Berks.*
- 1895 †MITCHELL, JOHN STEVENSON, *8 Chiswell Street, E.C.*
- 1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., *4 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
- 1885 †MOIR, ROBERT N., *5 Lyncroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1895 MOLTENO, PERCY ALLPORT, M.P., *10 Palace Court, Bayswater, W.*
- 1904 MONK-BRETTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.B., *16 Princes Gardens, S.W.; and Conyboro, Lewes.*
- 1884 †MONRO, MALCOLM, *42 Queen's Drive, Crosshill, Glasgow.*
- 1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., *7 Belsize Avenue, N.W.*
- 1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., *14 Westlourne Park Road, W.*
- 1889 MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P., *9 Coburg Place, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1903 MONTGOMERY, RT. REV. BISHOP H. H., D.D., *Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 19 Delahay Street, S.W.*
- 1894 †MOON, EDWARD R. P., *6 Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, *23 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*
- 1884 MOORE, JOHN, *23 Knightbridge Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election,

- 1903 MOORE, MAJOR ARTHUR T., R.E., *The Grange, Gillingham, Kent.*
- 1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *1 Lewisham Hill, S.E.*
- 1903 MOORHEAD, EDWARD, *P. O. Box 638, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 MOORHEAD, JAMES, *c/o Messrs. R. P. Houston & Co., 10 Dale St., Liverpool.*
- 1888 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, *care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1887 MOOR-RADFORD, ALFRED, *59 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and 4 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
- 1885 MORRING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Moore Place, Esher.*
- 1903 MORGAN, BENJAMIN H., *Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1891 MORGAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., *14 Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- 1894 †MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, *5 St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1900 MORGAN, PENRY VAUGHAN, *7 Park Lane, W.*
- 1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, *37 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and 42 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1900 MORGAN, ALDERMAN SIR WALTER VAUGHAN, BART., *42 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, *1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1903 MORSE, GILBERT, *Crown Brewery, Lowestoft.*
- 1897 MORRELL, JOHN BOWES, *30 St. Mary's, York.*
- 1900 MORRISON, JAMES K., *10 Eton Road, South Hampstead, N.W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 MORRISON, WALTER, *Malham Tarn, Settle; and 77 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1868 MORT, WILLIAM, *1 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1904 MORTON, RICHARD F., *38 Grange Crescent, Sharrow, Sheffield.*
- 1904 MOSELY, ALFRED, C.M.G., *West Lodge, Hadley Wood, Barnet.*
- 1902 MOSENTHAL, GEORGE J. S., *190 Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, *19 Green Street, W.*
- 1891 MÜCK, FRED A. E., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1903 MUIR, WILLIAM CLARK, *Royal Exchange, Glasgow.*
- 1902 MULLER, ROBERT,
- 1897 MUNN, WINCHESTER, *Laverstoke, near Whitechurch, Hants.*
- 1902 MURDOCH, JOHN, *52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1896 MURE, SIR ANDREW, *4 McLaren Road, Newington, Edinburgh.*
- 1899 MURRAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER O. (MASTER OF ELIBANK), M.P., *Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire; and Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1885 †MURRAY, CHARLES, *Eastcote Place, Pinner, Middlesex.*
- 1904 MURRAY, COLIN A., I.S.O., *c/o National Provincial Bank, Folkestone.*
- 1888 MURRAY, DAVID, *30 Pembroke Square, W.*
- 1901 MURTON, SIR WALTER, C.B., *Saxbys, Chislehurst; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1901 †MUSGRAVE, CAPTAIN HERBERT, R.E., *Hurst-on-Clays, East Grinstead.*
- 1875 †NAIRN, JOHN, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1906 NATHAN, FRANK B., *Standard Building, City Square, Leeds.*
- 1889 NATHAN, GEORGE I., *c/o Messrs. I. Salaman & Co., 46 Monkwell Street, E.C.*
- 1887 †NATHAN, JOSEPH E., *23 Pembroke Gardens, W.*
- 1885 NATHAN, LOUIS A., *Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 NATHAN, N. ALFRED, 28 *Finsbury Street, E.C.*
 1886 †NEAME, ARTHUR, *Woodlands, Selling, Faversham.*
 1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., 7 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
 1894 NEIL, WILLIAM, 35 *Walbrook, E.C.*
 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, *The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.*
 1903 NELSON, SEPTIMUS G., *Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Greenwich Road, S.E.*
 1881 NELSON, SIR E. MONTAGUE, K.C.M.G., 3 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
 1893 NELSON, HAROLD, 15 *Dowgate Hill, E.C.*
 1904 NESBITT, ROBERT C., 26 *Palace Court, W.; and 7 Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.*
 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1889 NESTLE, WILLIAM D., *Royal London Yacht Club, 2 Savile Row, W.*
 1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, 146 *Piccadilly, W.*
 1896 NEVILLE, GEORGE W., 18 *Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.*
 1896 †NEWMARCH, JOHN, c/o *Messrs. Turnbull, Gibson & Co., 44 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 11 *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
 1904 †NICHOLAS, WILLIAM, F.G.S., c/o *National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1891 NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., 8 *Courtfield Gardens, S.W.*
 1903 NICHOLLS, HORACE W., 9 *Amherst Avenue, Ealing, W.*
 1896 NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Bank of Egypt, 26 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1889 †NIVISON, ROBERT, 76 *Cornhill, E.C.*
 1878 NORTH, FREDERIC WILLIAM, F.G.S., 2 *Great Central Colliery Offices, Grove Road, Marylebone, N.W.*
 1894 NORTHCLIFFE, RT. HON. LORD, 36 *Berkeley Square, W.; and Elmwood, St. Peters, Kent.*
 1891 †NORTHESK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 6 *Hans Crescent, S.W.*
 1904 OAK, WILLIAM PERCIVAL, M.Inst.C.E., *Dawson Place Mansions, Pembroke Square, W.*
 1897 OMMANNEY, CHARLES H., C.M.G., 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
 1888 OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
 1889 ONSLOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.; and Clandon Park, Guildford.*
 1904 OPPENHEIMER, BERNARD, 76 *Bickenhall Mansions, W.*
 1903 ORFORD, CHARLES T., 43 *Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*
 1904 OSBORN, EDWARD B., 41 *Grove End Road, N.W.*
 1883 †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, *Harbury Hall, Leamington.*
 1897 OSTROG, COUNT STANISLAUS J., F.R.G.S., 5 *Netherton Grove, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1889 OTTERSON, ALFRED S., *Durward House, Kensington Court, W.*
 1872 OTWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 *Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1904 OWEN-JONES, JOHN, *Trigfa, Shortmead Street, Biggleswade.*
 1897 PACE, DAVID S., *Ivy Cottage, Newton Stewart, N.B.*
 1902 PAIN, JAMES C., JUN., 9 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and Manhattan, Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.*
 1902 †PALIOLOGUS, AUGUSTUS L., 47 *Beckenham Road, Beckenham.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 PALMER, CAPT. RICHARD E., *Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.*
 1899 †PALMER, THOMAS.
 1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, 3 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1889 †PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., *Logan, Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, N.E.*
 1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 62 *Foyle Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1890 †PARKER, SIR GILBERT, M.P., 20 *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
 1889 †PARKER, HENRY, *Vale View Cottage, Tring Hill, Tring.*
 1893 †PARKIN, GEORGE R., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., *The Cottage, Goring, Oxon.*
 1885 PARKINGTON, SIR J. ROPER, J.P., D.L., 24 *Crutched Friars, E.C.*; 6 *Devonshire Place, W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1902 PARKINSON, THOMAS W., M.D., 77 *Sloane Street, S.W.*
 1897 PARR, REV. EDWARD G. C., 1 *Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, *Wynches, Much Hadham, Herts.*
 1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 27 *Pembridge Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
 1902 PATERSON, JAMES GOWANS, *Billiter Buildings, E.C.*
 1887 †PATTERSON, MYLES, *Southover, Tolpuddle, Dorchester*; and *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1898 PAUL, ALEXANDER, 32 *Upper Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.*
 1881 PAUL, HENRY MONCREIFF, 12 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
 1880 PAYNE, JOHN, *Park Grange, Sevenoaks.*
 1881 †PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *Pareora, Guildford.*
 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
 1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., *West Retford House, Retford.*
 1877 †PEARCE, EDWARD, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1896 †PEARSON, SIR WEETMAN D., BART., M.P., *Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex*; and 10 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1896 †PEMBERTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ERNEST, R.E., 15 *Bungalow, Cantonments, Middelburg, Transvaal.*
 1903 PEEL, THE HON. GEORGE, M.A., 3 *Cleveland Square, St. James's, S.W.*
 1894 PENDER, SIR JOHN DENISON, K.C.M.G., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*
 1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8 *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
 1899 PERCEVAL, SPENCER A., 36 *Eccleston Square, S.W.*
 1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY B., K.C.M.G., 20 *Cophall Avenue, E.C.*
 1895 PERKS, ROBERT WM., M.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., 11 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1902 PERRY, ROBINSON G., *Glendyne, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.*
 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 18 *Hopton Road, Streatham, S.W.*
 1872 †PHILIPSON-STOW, F. S., *Blackdown House, Fernhurst, Sussex*; and *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
 1884 †PHILLIPS, LIONEL, P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 PICKWOOD, ROBERT W., 49 *Spencer Road, Bedford.*
 1897 PIPER, WILLIAM F., c/o J. A. Smallbones, Esq., 27 *Milton Street, E.C.*
 1897 PITTS, THOMAS, C.B., *St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.*
 1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., 63 *St. James's Street, S.W.*; and *East Sussex Club, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
 1904 PLUMPTRE, JOHN VALLIS NICHOLL, 133 *Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*

Year of
Election.

- 1905 †POLLOCK, SIR FREDERICK, BART., 21 Hyde Park Place, W.
- 1897 †PONSONBY, REV. S. GORDON, *The Rectory, Devonport; and 57 St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1900 PONTIFEX ARTHUR R.
- 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Salisbury.*
- 1892 PORTER, ROBERT, 37 Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.
- 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- 1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., *The Ferns, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1882 FRANKERD, PERCY J., *Woolacombe, Park Hill, Carshalton, Surrey.*
- 1904 PRATT, EDWIN A., *Mount Bank, Farnborough, S.O., Kent.*
- 1868 PRATT, J. J., 79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
- 1901 PRATT, J. JERRAM, JUN., *The Eagles, West Hill, Highgate, N.*
- 1885 PREECE, SIR WM. HENRY, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon, S.W.*
- 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1898 †PRICE, HENRY J., 75 Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent.
- 1906 PRIESTLEY, W. E. BRIGGS, M.P., *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
- 1886 PRILLEVITZ, J. M., *Margaret Lodge, 94 Finchley Road, N.W.*
- 1875 PRINCE, JOHN S., 28 De Vere Gardens, W.
- 1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GORDON D., R.E., K.C.B., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1882 PROBYN, SIR LESLEY, K.C.V.O., 79 Onslow Square, S.W.
- 1899 PROBYN, LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIFFORD, J.P., 55 Grosvenor Street, W.
- 1897 PRYNN, FRED, *Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., 11 New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.*
- 1901 PUCKLE, HENRY LEONARD, *North Queensland Insurance Co., Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1894 PULESTON, SIR JOHN HENRY, 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.
- 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5 Bow Churchyard, E.C.
- 1905 QUILTER, FREDERIC R., 68 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1899 QUILTER, SIR W. CUTHBERT, BART., 74 South Audley Street, W.; and *Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge.*
- 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.*
- 1882 RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Drumboe, Rostrevor, co Down.*
- 1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 & 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
- 1905 RALEIGH, SIR THOMAS, K.C.S.I., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 RALLI, PANDELI, 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.
- 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*
- 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Sydenhurst, Chiddingsford, Godalming.*
- 1889 †RANDALL, EUGENE T., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1887 RANKEN, PETER, *Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.*
- 1880 †RANKIN, SIR JAMES, BART., 35 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and *Bryngwyn, Hereford.*
- 1902 RANSOME, BERTRAM C., *Shirleigh, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.*
- 1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, 96 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1894 RAWES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. WOODWARD, R.A., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1905 RAWSON, WM. STEPNEY, M.A., M.I.E.E., 12 *Drayton Court, S.W.*
- 1892 READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., *Mynde Park, Tram Inn, R.S.O., Hereford.*
- 1881 †REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 *Great Stanhope Street, W.*
- 1901 REEVE, WYBERT, *Walmer Villa, Castle Road, Newport, Isle of Wight.*
- 1894 REEVES, HUGH WM., 42 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1896 REEVES, HON. WILLIAM PEMBER (*High Commissioner for New Zealand*),
13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1893 REID, EDWARD V., *Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 94 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1904 REMINGTON, JOHN S., *Aynsme, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.*
- 1893 RENNIE, GEORGE B., 20 *Lowndes Street, S.W.*
- 1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1900 †RENTON, J. H., 5 *Whittington Avenue, E.C.*
- 1902 REYNOLDS-BALL, EUSTACE A., B.A., 16 *Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.; and 27*
Chancery Lane, W.C.
- 1903 REYNOLDS, EDWARD C., *National Bank of South Africa, London Wall*
Buildings, Circus Place, E.C.
- 1897 †RICHARDS, GEORGE, 3 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
- 1900 RICHARDS, ROGER C., 2 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
- 1898 RICHARDSON, CAPTAIN ERNALD E., J.P., *Glanbrydan Park, Carmarthen-*
shire.
- 1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Monzie Castle, Crieff, N.B.*
- 1902 RIDDELL, PATRICK, *Messrs. F. Bailey & Co., 59 Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1895 RIDGEWAY, RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Athenæum*
Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1896 RIPPON, JOSEPH, 33 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1891 RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, "*British Trade Journal*," 24 *Mark Lane, E.C.;*
and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.
- 1894 ROBERTS, G. Q., M.A., *St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.*
- 1902 ROBERTS, JAMES, *Perran House, Perranporth R.S.O., Cornwall.*
- 1895 ROBERTS, RICHARD NEVILL, 95 *Finchley Road, N.W.*
- 1902 ROBERTSON, SIR GEORGE SCOTT, K.C.S.I., M.P., 11 *Harley House, Harley*
Street, W.
- 1869 ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W., C.B., *Beverley House, 38 Eaton Rise,*
Ealing, W.; and Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1903 ROBINSON, FREDERICK A., A.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., 54 *Old Broad St., E.C.*
- 1906 ROBINSON, SIR J. CLIFTON, J.P., *Keith House, Porchester Gate, W.; and*
16 *Great George Street, S.W.*
- 1894 †ROBINSON, JOSEPH B., *Dudley House, Park Lane, W.; and 1 Bank*
Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
- 1889 †ROBINSON, THOMAS B., *Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter*
Square Buildings, E.C.
- 1878 ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., 28 *Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place,*
S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
- 1896 ROBSON, CHARLES R., *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
- 1905 ROGER, GEORGE, 75 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 4 Lloyd's*
Avenue, E.C.
- 1898 ROLLO, THE HON. GILBERT, *Oaklands, Highbrook, Ardingly, Hayward's*
Heath.
- 1885 ROME, ROBERT, 2 *Harewood Place, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1888 †RONALD, BYRON L., 14 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1875 RONALD, R. B., *Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.*
 1897 ROOT, JOHN, JUN., *Fairlawn, Ewell.*
 1906 ROPER, EDWARD WM., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.*
 1888 ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. OXON., *Bovey House, Beer, Azminster.*
 1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, *1 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1879 ROSE, CHARLES D., M.P., *53 Berkeley Square, W.; and Hardwick House, Pangbourne, Reading.*
 1906 ROSE, THOMAS L. MARWOOD, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
 1881 †ROSEBERRY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., *38 Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
 1905 ROSS, ARTHUR, *St. Clements, Carshalton Road, Sutton, Surrey.*
 1905 ROSS, ARTHUR, JUN., F.I.C., F.C.S., *1 Glengall Road, Peckham, S.E.*
 1905 ROSS, JAMES W. G., *143 Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.*
 1880 ROSS, JOHN, *Morven, 6 North Hill, Highgate, N.; and 119 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
 1881 †ROTH, H. LING, *Briarfield, Slibden, Halifax.*
 1883 †ROTHSCHILD, A. A., *80 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Warnford Court, E.C.*
 1894 ROTHWELL, GEORGE, *5 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
 1890 ROYDS, EDMUND M., *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
 1881 †RUDD, CHARLES D., *8 Old Jewry, E.C.; and 98 Mount Street, W.*
 1899 RUDD, FRANK M., *New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1883 †RUNCHMAN, M. S., *3 Adams Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Fyning House, Rogate, Petersfield.*
 1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
 1898 RUSSELL, THOMAS J., *London & Westminster Bank, 41 Lothbury, E.C.*
 1879 †RUSSELL, T. R., *18 Church Street, Liverpool.*
 1891 RUSSELL, WM. CECIL, *Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.*
 1889 RUTHERFORD, H. K., *Saloms Court, Banstead, Epsom.*
 1885 SAALFELD, ALFRED, *The Elms, Bickley, Kent.*
 1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, *87 Alderagate Street, E.C.*
 1902 SAMUEL, SIR EDWARD L., BART., *3 Lancaster Gate, W.*
 1902 SAMUEL, HENRY, *11 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.*
 1898 SANDEMAN, ALASTAIR C., *62 Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1887 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, *Ashburton, Richmond Hill, Surrey; and 3 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.*
 1873 SASSEON, ARTHUR, *12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1891 †SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., *Cambridge House, Harmondsworth, Piewsley, Middlesex.*
 1899 SAUNDERS, SIR FREDERICK R., K.C.M.G., *47 The Drive, Hove, Sussex; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1898 SAVAGE, PERCY H., *Blomfield House, 85 London Wall, E.C.*
 1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., *Blomfield House, 85 London Wall, E.C.*
 1897 SAVILL, WALTER, *9 Queen's Gardens, West Brighton.*
 1904 SAWTELL, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *39 Deauville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.*
 1883 SAWYER, ERNEST E., M.A., C.E., *20 Devonshire Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.*
 1895 SCAMMELL, EDWARD T., *61 Marmora Road, Honor Oak, S.E.*
 1885 †SCARTE, LEVESON E., M.A., *84 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.*
 1900 SCHIFF, ARTHUR, *652 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*

Year of
Election

- 1905 SCHILLING, FRANK J., 4 *Stratford Place, W.*
- 1896 SCHLICH, WILLIAM, Ph.D., C.I.E., F.R.S., 29 *Banbury Road, Oxford.*
- 1897 SCHMIDT, ROBERT F. W., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., 39 *Clarendon Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1885 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., 8 *Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, 1 *Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., *Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Hilgay, Guildford.*
- 1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., *Park Road, East Molesey.*
- 1904 SCRIVENER, F. A., *Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 18 Birch Lane, E.C.*
- 1898 SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, 9 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1906 SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, ROBERT M., B.A., *East Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate.*
- 1905 †SEDGWICK, ALFRED M., 105 *Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.*
- 1881 SELBY, PRIDEAUX, *Koroit, Chepstow Road, Croydon.*
- 1904 SELLAR, GERARD H. CRAIG, 75 *Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Littlegreen, Petersfield, Hants.*
- 1891 SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., 8 *Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1871 SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, 156 *Sloane Street, S.W.*
- 1898 SETTLE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY H., R.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 *Rood Lane, E.C.*
- 1900 SHELDRIK, JOHN S., 96 *Gresham House, E.C.*
- 1898 SHELFORD, FREDERIC, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., 35A *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1885 SHERLOCK, WILLIAM H., *West View, Caterham, Surrey.*
- 1893 SHERWOOD, N., *Dunedin, 50 Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 10 *Ladbroke Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., *Penrith, 11 Terrapin Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.*
- 1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.*
- 1885 SIDY, CHARLES, 8 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Camden Hill, W.*
- 1905 SIDY, JAMES W., *Rotherhurst, Rotherfield, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., 23 *Redcliffe Square, S.W.*
- 1887 SIMEON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., *Lathbury Rectory, Newport Pagnell.*
- 1883 †SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1892 †SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, 59 *Rutland Gate, S.W.*
- 1888 †SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Rook House, South Petherton, Somerset.*
- 1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, 65 *Russell Square, W.C.; and 19 Silver Street, E.C.*
- 1895 SKINNER, WILLIAM BANKS, *Scotswood, Arkley, High Barnet.*
- 1896 SLADE, GEORGE, 18 *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1887 †SLADE, HENRY G., F.R.G.S., *Heytesbury, Wilts.*
- 1894 SLADEN, ST. BARBE RUSSELL, 1 *Delahay Street, S.W.*
- 1899 SLATTER, EDMUND M., *Hawkmoor, Bovey Tracey, Devon.*
- 1891 †SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., *Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 SMART, WILLIAM, *Standard Bank of South Africa*, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
- 1901 SMITH, ALEXANDER CURRIE, *Rokeby*, Surbiton.
- 1903 SMITH, BROOME P., *British and Foreign Bible Society*, 146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- 1888 SMITH, RT. HON. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., *The Garden House*, Wheathampstead, St. Albans.
- 1889 †SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 142 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
- 1900 SMITH, DANIEL WARRES, c/o "*Hong Kong Daily Press*," 131 Fleet Street, E.C.
- 1898 SMITH, EDWIN, *Coburg Hotel*, Carlos Place, W.
- 1872 SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1895 SMITH, LT.-COLONEL SIR GERARD, K.C.M.G., *Holford House*, Baldock, Herts.
- 1880 †SMITH, JOSEPH J., *Constitutional Club*, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
- 1905 SMITH, LINDSAY CLIVE, 46 Bickenhall Mansions, W.
- 1896 SMITH, RICHARD TILDEN, 4 Copthall Avenue, E.C.
- 1887 SMITH, THOMAS, 35 Northcote Avenue, Ealing, W.
- 1884 SMITH, WALTER F., 62 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
- 1898 SMITH, THE HON. WM. F. D., M.P., 3 Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and *Greenlands*, Henley-on-Thames.
- 1880 †SMITH, SIR WILLIAM F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Queen's Acre*, Windsor.
- 1887 SMITH-REWSE, EUSTACE A., *Conservative Club*, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1896 SMYTH, GENERAL SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., *St. John's Lodge*, Stone, Aylesbury.
- 1893 SMYTH, REV. STEWART, *St. Mark's Vicarage*, Silvertown, E.
- 1901 SNELL, CHARLES R.
- 1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, *Dinder House*, Wells, Somerset; and *Oxford and Cambridge Club*, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1896 †SONN, GUSTAV, 428 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
- 1874 SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., *Harestone*, Caterham Valley; and *Devonshire Club*, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, 30 Maresfield Gardens, N.W.
- 1905 SPARROW, REGINALD G., *Lenton Avenue*, The Park, Nottingham.
- 1899 †SPEAK, JOHN, *The Grange*, Kirton, Boston.
- 1889 SPENCE, EDWIN J., *Totara*, 20 Lunham Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
- 1890 SPENCE, COLONEL JOHN, *Biddlesden Park*, Brackley, Northants.
- 1905 SPENCE, WILLIAM R., *Sunnyside*, Hildaville Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.
- 1902 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, *Westoning Manor*, Ampthill.
- 1888 SPICER, SIR ALBERT, BART., M.P., 10 Lancaster Gate, W.; and *Brancepeth House*, Woodford, Essex.
- 1887 SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68 Lowndes Square, S.W.
- 1883 †SPROSTON, HUGH.
- 1905 SPROULE, MILTON, *Noxon Co. Ltd.*, 81 Bunhill Row, E.C.
- 1881 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Hilton*, Worcester Road, Malvern Link.
- 1893 STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 15 St. James's Place, S.W.
- 1891 STANFORD, EDWARD, 12 Long Acre, W.C.
- 1895 †STANFORD, WILLIAM, *Kemp Hall*, Oxford.
- 1886 †STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., 85 Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
- 1883 STANMORE, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., *Athenæum Club*, Pall Mall, S.W.; and *The Red House*, Ascot.

Year of
Election.

- 1903 STARK, W. EMERY, F.R.G.S., *Rydal Lodge, New Park Road, Clapham Park, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*
- 1878 STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.*
- 1905 STARKEY, RICHARD WM., *Penmaen, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.*
- 1904 STATHAM, WILLIAM, *The Redings, Totteridge, Herts.*
- 1900 †STEAD, ALFRED, 63 *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1896 STEINTHAL, ANTON E., 7 *Harley Street, W.; and c/o Messrs. A. Goetz & Co., 20 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1902 STEPHEN, NOEL CAMPBELL, 61 *Stanhope Gardens, S.W.*
- 1902 STEPHEN, THOMAS, 65 *London Wall, E.C.*
- 1896 STEVENS, CHARLES W., 16 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
- 1882 STEWART, CHARLES W. A., 2 *Marchmont Road, Richmond, Surrey.*
- 1905 STEWART, HAROLD C., 123 *Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.*
- 1905 STEWART JOSIAH, 94 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1881 STEWART, ROBERT M., 20 *Fourth Avenue Hove, Sussex.*
- 1874 †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1899 STOKES, ALFRED PARKER, 13 *Bruton Street, W.; and 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1877 STONE, FREDERICK W., B.C.L., *Holms Hill House, Ridge, Barnet; and 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1901 STONE, HERBERT, F.L.S., *Homelea, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.*
- 1893 STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., *Messrs. Monkhouse, Stoneham & Co., 695 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*
- 1900 STOFFORD, JAMES T. A., *St. Catherine's End Farm, Ruislip, Uxbridge.*
- 1875 †STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.*
- 1873 †STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner for Canada*), 17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1898 STREET, ARTHUR, 8 *Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- 1880 †STREET, EDMUND, *Brightstone, Newport, Isle of Wight.*
- 1900 STRONGE, W. CECIL, 34 *Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone.*
- 1898 STROYAN, JOHN, *Lanrick Castle, Doune, Perthshire.*
- 1888 †STREUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., *Kya Lami, Haldon Road, Torquay.*
- 1884 STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 1 *Broad Street Place, E.C.*
- 1895 †STUART, COLONEL J. A. M., C.B., C.M.G., *Dalvenie, Banchory, N.B.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 STURT, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES S., *Muddiford House, Barnstaple.*
- 1904 SUETER, COMMANDER MURRAY F., R.N., 31 *Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.*
- 1904 SUTHERLAND, DAVID A., F.I.C., F.C.S., 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1891 SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, *Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton, Berks.*
- 1902 SUTTON, ERNEST P. FOQUET, *Henley Park, Oxon.*
- 1891 SUTTON, LEONARD, *Hillside, Reading.*
- 1896 SUTTON, M. H. FOQUET, *Broad Oak, Reading.*
- 1896 SUTTON, MARTIN J., *Henley Park, Oxon.*
- 1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1889 †SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Glencoe, Elmbourne Road, Tooting Common, S.W.*
- 1897 †SYKES, ROBERT D., *The Gables, Kenilworth Road, Leamington Spa.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 SYTNER, ALBERT H., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue W.C.*
- 1885 †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 49 *Warwick Square, S.W.*
- 1883 TANGYE, GEORGE, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1883 TANGYE, SIR RICHARD, *Coombe Bank, Kingston-on-Thames; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1888 TANNER, J. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Normanton, Marlborough Road, Bournemouth.*
- 1902 TARTÉ, ERNEST E. F., *The Hythe, Staines.*
- 1888 †TAYLOR, JAMES B., *Sherfield Manor, Basingstoke.*
- 1885 TAYLOR, J. V. ELLIOTT, 14 *Cockspur Street, S.W.*
- 1905 TAYLOR, ROBERT H., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., 230 *Lewisham High Road, St. John's, S.E.*
- 1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., M.P., *Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.*
- 1881 †TAYLOR, W. P., c/o *Messrs. Ansell, Mankiewicz and Tallerman, Warnford Court, E.C.*
- 1893 TEGETMEIER, CHARLES G., 2 *Sussex Gardens, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*
- 1904 TEMPLE, LT.-COLONEL SIR RICHARD C., BART., C.I.E., *The Nash, Worcester.*
- 1905 †TENNYSON, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., *Aldworth, Haslemere; and Farringford, Freshwater.*
- 1901 TENNYSON-COLE, PHILIP, 6 *Addison Studios, Blythe Road, W.*
- 1896 TERRY, JOHN H., *Elmcote, Barnet.*
- 1896 †TEW, HERBERT S.
- 1903 †THOMAS, D. C. J., *Arlington, Bassett, Southampton.*
- 1898 THOMAS, REV. E. J. MOLLARD, *Clifton, Bower Mount Road, Maidstone.*
- 1881 THOMAS, JOHN COLLETT, *Trewince, Portscatho, Cornwall.*
- 1902 THOMAS, KEITH J., 86 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.*
- 1904 THOMAS, VIVIAN, 86 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.*
- 1892 *THOMPSON, SIR E. MAUNDE, K.C.B., I.S.O., LL.D., *British Museum, W.C.*
- 1888 THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 *Cavendish Square, W.*
- 1890 †THOMPSON, SYDNEY, *Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.*
- 1889 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
- 1897 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Burgie House, Forres, N.B.*
- 1886 THORNE, SIR WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony; and Messrs. Stuttford & Co., 11 New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.*
- 1877 THRUPE, LEONARD W., 10 *Anglesea Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1882 THWAITES, HAWTREY, 27 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*
- 1903 TILLOTSON, JOHN LEVER, *Heathfield, Bebington, Cheshire.*
- 1897 TIMSON, MAJOR SAMUEL ROWLAND, V.D., F.R.G.S., c/o *Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted.*
- 1883 †TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, *Cliffden, Teignmouth.*
- 1892 TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., 27 *Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 11 Maiden Lane, E.C.*
- 1902 TOLEMAN, R. J., 1 *Kildare Gardens, Bayswater, W.; and 22 Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 60 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1900 TOTTENHAM, HENRY LOFTUS, 1 *The Boltons, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1905 †TOUCHE, GEORGE A., 26 Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Basildon House,
Moorgate Street, E.C.
- 1884 †TOWN, HENRY, 1031 Robson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- 1897 TOWNEND, THOMAS S., c/o "Argus" Office, 80 Fleet Street, E.C.
- 1892 TOWNSEND, CHARLES, J.P., St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1887 TOZER, HON. SIR HORACE, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland),
1 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1884 †TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, Tortington, Arundel.
- 1888 TREACHER, SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.M.G., Lawday Place, Farnham, Surrey.
- 1902 TRIGG, HENRY STIRLING.
- 1885 TRINDER, OLIVER J., 87A Leadenhall Street.
- 1886 TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54 Lombard Street, E.C.
- 1903 TROUP, JAMES, c/o P. Cooper, Esq., 259 Union Street, Aberdeen.
- 1905 TUCKER, FREDERICK N., Northwood, Camberley.
- 1903 TUKE, JAMES, British Linen Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
- 1899 TURNER, FREDERICK WM., The Grange, Church Street, Stoke Newington,
N.; and 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1885 TURNER, GORDON, Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1883 TURNER, HON. JOHN H. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 818 Salis-
bury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- 1905 TURNER, ROBERT J., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
- 1896 TUSTIN, J. E., A4 The Albany, Piccadilly, W.
- 1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 31 Gledhow Gardens, South
Kensington, S.W.
- 1898 TYSER, HENRY ERSKINE, 16 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
- 1904 †USHER, SIR ROBERT, BART., 87 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
- 1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, 86 High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1895 VAN RYN, JACOBUS, Broad Street House, E.C.
- 1888 VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., Dunmore, St. Catherine's Road,
Southbourne, Christchurch, Hants.
- 1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., Hambleton House, Selby.
- 1902 VERDON, ARTHUR, A.M.Inst.C.E., Conservative Club, St. James's Street,
S.W.
- 1895 VERNON, HON. FORBES G., Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.
- 1884 †VINCENT, SIR C. E. HOWARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., 1 Grosvenor
Square, W.
- 1894 VINCENT, SIR EDGAR, K.C.M.G., 3 Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and Esher
Place, Surrey.
- 1901 VINCENT, WILLIAM, Kimberley Waterworks Company, 20 Laurence
Pountney Lane, E.C.
- 1880 VOSS, HERMANN, Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall Street,
E.C.
- 1886 VOSS, HOULTON H., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
- 1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, Ely Grange, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.
- 1897 WADHAM, WM. JOSEPH, 77 Adelaide Road, Kensington, Liverpool.
- 1887 WAGHORN, JAMES,
- 1894 WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G., Marlborough House, S.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1897 WALKER, EDMUND, 8 *Langland Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1875 WALKER, SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., 52 *Warwick Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1897 †WALKER, FRANK, 36 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1895 †WALKER, HENRY DE ROSENBACH, M.P., 95 *Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.*
- 1885 †WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., *Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.*
- 1887 WALKER, RUSSELL D., *North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1901 WALKER, WILLIAM S., *Cornborough, Abbotsham, Bideford.*
- 1902 WALL, EDGAR G., 29 *Palliser Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1903 WALLACE, GEORGE W., *Commercial Bank of Australia, 1 Bishopgate Street, E.C.*
- 1894 WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., A.M.Inst.C.E., 18 *Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.*
- 1900 WALLACE, PROFESSOR ROBERT, F.L.S., F.R.S.E., *The University, Edinburgh.*
- 1889 WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, *Heronfield, Potters Bar.*
- 1882 WALLIS, H. BOYD, *Graylands, near Horsham.*
- 1891 WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES G., M.A., *Broadford, Chobham, Woking.*
- 1901 WALTON, JOSEPH, M.P., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Glenside, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.*
- 1896 WARBURTON, SAMUEL, *Trenton, 4 Harrington Villas, Preston Park, Brighton.*
- 1905 WARDEN-STEVENS, FREDERIC J., A.M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E.E., 34 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1905 WARE, FABIAN, 64 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1889 WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Uva Lodge, 49 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.*
- 1900 WASON, JOHN CATHCART, M.P., 6 *Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1885 †WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 9 *Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1895 WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., 1 *Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.*
- 1894 WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., *Ivy Bank, Mayfield, Sussex.*
- 1896 †WATSON, COLONEL SIR CHARLES M., R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., 16 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*
- 1901 WATSON, JOHN A. S., *Ellangowan, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
- 1884 WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1900 WATT, ERNEST A. S., B.A., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1891 WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., *Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co., 14 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*
- 1880 WEBB, HENRY B., *Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.*
- 1882 WEBB, THE RT. REV. BISHOP ALLEN B., D.D., *The Deanery, Salisbury.*
- 1892 WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1893 †WELSTEAD, LEONARD, c/o C. Sheppard, Esq., *Battle.*
- 1869 WEMYSS AND MARCH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 28 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- 1892 WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., *Sacombe Rectory, Ware.*
- 1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1875 WESTERN, CHARLES R., *Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
 1897 †WESTRAY, JAMES B., *138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1877 WETHERRELL, WILLIAM S.,
 1880 WHARTON, HENRY, *19 Beaufort Gardens, S.W.*
 1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Glenside, Haywards Heath.*
 1905 WHITE, FREDERICK, *Crowndale, Belvedere Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.*
 1902 WHITE, MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT, *16 Stratton Street, W.*
 1885 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D.,
 1897 WHITTLE, JAMES LOWRY, *11 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
 1891 †WHITTY, HENRY TARLTON, *Dwhurst Lodge, Wadhurst, Sussex.*
 1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, *6 Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
 1902 †WHYTOCK, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Fawlie & Boden, 15 Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1893 WICKHAM, REGINALD W., *Ebley Court, Stroud, Glos.*
 1899 WICKING, HARRY, *Idlewild, Coochurst Road, Crouch End, N.*
 1896 †WILKINS, THOMAS, *19 Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.; and 21 Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
 1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Bank of Adelaide, 11 Leadenhall Street E.C.*
 1896 WILLATS, HENRY R., *Canford Cliffs Hotel, Bournemouth.*
 1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., *Redthorn, Rodway Road, Roehampton, S.W.*
 1895 WILLIAMS, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE CONDÉ (of Mauritius), *4 Park Crescent, Worthing.*
 1904 WILLIAMS, G. MAWDSLEY, *22 Buckingham Palace Mansions, S.W.*
 1884 WILLIAMS, SIR HARTLEY, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
 1895 WILLIAMS, COLONEL ROBERT, M.P., *1 Hyde Park Street, W.; and Bridehead, Dorchester.*
 1889 †WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, *27 Cornhill, E.C.*
 1905 WILLIAMSON, JOHN BRUCE, *64 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN P. G., *Rothesay House, Richmond, Surrey.*
 1903 WILLIS, ARTHUR C., *Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
 1874 WILLS, GEORGE, *3 Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*
 1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., *23 Savile Row, W.; and 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
 1905 WILLSON, BECKLES, *60 Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.; and Royal Societies Club, 63 St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1891 WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., *The Vicarage, Portsea, Portsmouth.*
 1886 WILSON, COLONEL SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., *Messina, Tiverton.*
 1899 †WILSON, D. LANDALE, *59 Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1901 WILSON, JAMES H. CHARNOCK, *King's Leigh, Wembley, N.W.*
 1886 †WILSON, JOHN, *86 Westmoreland Road, Bromley, Kent.*
 1881 †WINCHILSEA, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, *Harlech, Merioneth.*
 1902 WING, WILLIAM, *King's Chambers, Angel Street, Sheffield.*
 1900 WINGFIELD, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., *40 Albion Street, Hyde Park, W.*
 1902 †WINGFIELD, MAURICE E., *91 Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1868 †WOLFF, RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *28 Cadogan Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1891 WOOD, ALFRED, *The Tyrol, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1894 WOOD, GEORGE, *The Oaks, Cambridge Road, Teddington.*
 1901 WOOD, JAMES SCOTT, *Battledown, 2 Mount Park Crescent, Ealing, W.; and Messrs. M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., 242 Marylebone Road, N.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1899 †WOOD, PETER F., *Camden Lodge, Lubbock Road, Chislehurst.*
 1900 WOOD, THOMAS, 20 *Argyle Road, Ealing, W.*
 1894 WOOD, THOMAS LETT, 41 *Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.; United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1890 WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 *Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
 1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 18 *Kensington Garden Terrace, W.*
 1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN M., *Sherwood Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., *Ulundi, 11 Langland Gardens, Finchley Road, N.W.*
 1897 WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A., 153 *Ashley Gardens, S.W.*
 1903 †WREN, CHARLES H., 54 *Onslow Gardens, Highgate, N.*
 1903 WRIGHT, ARTHUR G., *c/o Messrs. J. Buttery & Co., 71 Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1897 WRIGHT, LEE, B.A., 25 *Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.*
 1896 WYNDHAM, RT. HON. GEORGE, M.P., 35 *Park Lane, W.*
 1897 †WYNTER, ANDREW ELLIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., 43 *Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
- 1892 YERBURGH, ROBERT A., 25 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*
 1869 †YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 205 *Coleherne Court, S.W.*
 1899 YOUNG, GERALD B., *Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Co., 22 Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1897 YOUNG, JASPER, 74 *Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1888 YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13 *Gloucester Street, S.W.*
 1890 YUILLE, ANDREW B., 53 *Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.; and Bellevue, Bridge of Allan, N.B.*

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of
Election.

- 1889 ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.
 1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, Kingston, Jamaica.
 1895 †ABREY, HENRY, *Ideal Farm, Sydenham, Natal.*
 1901 ABBIT, W., B.A., *The College, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1905 ABRAHAM, EDWARD A. V., *America Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1906 ABRAHAM, LIONEL A., *Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
 1883 †ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1899 ACHESON-GRAY, ARTHUR, *Waiwiri, Ashhurst, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1891 †ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, 145 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., *Tipapa, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1897 ACUTT, COITON, *Connington, Mooi River, Natal.*
 1905 ACUTT, COURTNEY, P.O. Box 1342, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1904 †ACUTT, ERNEST LESLIE, C.M.G., *Acutt's Arcade, Durban, Natal.*
 1893 ACUTT, LEONARD, *Aberfoyle, Tongaat, Natal.*
 1901 ADAMS, ARTHUR R., *Goodwood, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1901 ADAMS, EDWARD C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
 1894 ADAMS, PERCY, *Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.*
 1906 †ADIS, N. N., 16 Collyer Quay, Singapore.
 1896 †ADLAM, JOSEPH C., P. O. Box 1832, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1897 †ADLER, HENRY, P. O. Box 1059, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1893 AGAR, WALTER J., *Lawrence Estate, Norwood, Ceylon.*
 1895 †AGBEBI, REV. MOJOLA, M.A., Ph.D., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1897 †AINS WORTH, H. S., *Belvedere, Geraldton, Western Australia.*
 1903 AITCHISON, PETER LUGYON, *Fingo Location, Bembesi Siding, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1888 ALBRECHT, HENRY B., *Brynbellia, Willow Grange Station, Natal.*
 1897 ALCOCK, RANDAL J., 460 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
 1902 ALDOUS, REV. PERCIVAL M., M.A., *Pietersburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †ALEXANDER, ABRAHAM D., P. O. Box 76, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1904 ALEXANDER, DAVID, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
 1902 ALEXANDER, J. M., c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1902 ALEXANDER, CAPTAIN SCOTT, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1881 ALISON, JAMES, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1897 †ALLAN, SIR HUGH MONTAGUE, *Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.*
 1901 †ALLARD, J. H., *Tanjong Malim, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
 1905 †ALLARDYCE, KENNETH JAMES, *Native Department, Suva, Fiji.*
 1901 ALLARDYCE, H.E. W. L., C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1899 ALLDRIDGE, T. E. LESLIE, *Customs Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., *Dunedin, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary)*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 ALLEN, T. F., *c/o The Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 ALLIN, CEPHUS D., *Enterprise, Ontario, Canada; and Palo Alto, San Francisco, U.S.A.*
- 1905 ALLISON, THACKERAY J., *241 West Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1880 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1900 ALLT, ALLEN B., *Customs Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1892 ALLWOOD, JAMES, C.M.G., *Collector-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 ALSOP, DAVID G. E., *Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, 504 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 ALTMAN, GRANVILLE J., *North Borneo Trading Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGESS, J.P., *Department of Lands and Mines, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 ANDERSON, DANIEL ELIE, M.D., *121 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris.*
- 1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, *223 Commissioner Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1900 ANDERSON, GEORGE C., *13 Praya Central, Hong Kong.*
- 1906 †ANDERSON, GILBERT, *Christchurch Meat Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1894 ANDERSON, JAMES, J.P., *Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1904 ANDERSON, JAMES, M.L.A., *P.O. Box 9, Vryheid, Natal.*
- 1881 †ANDERSON, REV. JAMES F., B.A., B.Sc., B.D., *St. John's, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1904 ANDERSON, H.E. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*
- 1904 ANDERSON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.*
- 1901 ANDERSON, MURDOCH, *National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 †ANDERSON, THOMAS J., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *c/o Union Castle S.S. Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 ANDREWS, M. STEWART, *Director of Telegraphs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, *32 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., *Beaufort Street, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1902 ANSON, EDWARD R., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 ANSON, HON. FRANK C. M., *Treasurer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1891 ANTHONISZ, JAMES O., *1st Magistrate, Singapore.*
- 1896 ARCHER, HON. F. BISSET, *Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 ARCHER, LEONARD A., *c/o Boating Co., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1902 ARCHER, WILLIAM H. D., *Brickendon, Longford, Tasmania.*
- 1899 ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM, *Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.*
- 1900 ARDERNE, HENRY MATHEW, *P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 ARDERNE, HENRY RALPH, *P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 ARMBRISTER, PERCY W. D., *Resident Justice, Inagua, Bahamas.*
- 1880 ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1901 ARMSTRONG W. HARVEY, J.P., *Warrigal Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 ARMSTRONG, CHARLES N., *261 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 †ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., M.L.A., *Inanda, Victoria County, Natal.*
- 1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, *472 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., *472 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of
Election.

- 1890 ARNELL, C. C., 524 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1899 ARNOTT, G. W. CAMPBELL, 114 *Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.*
 1896 ARTHUR, ALEXANDER C., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
 1905 ARTHUR, JOHN, *Messrs. Brabant & Co., Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*
 1896 ASHE, EVELYN O., M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1905 ASPINALL, HERBERT H., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1902 ASPINALL, WALTER F., *Coleman House, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., 445 *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1896 ASTROP, JOHN H., P.O. Box 430, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1900 †ATHERTON, THOMAS W. T., *Ashanti Consols, Ltd., Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., 14 *Brandon Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1887 ATKINSON, HON. J. MITFORD, M.E.C., M.B., *Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
 1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE (J.P. of N. S. Wales), 332 *South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.*
 1901 ATLEE, PERCY STEPHENSON, c/o *Ivory Coast Goldfields, Limited, Grand Bassam, Ivory Coast.*
 1902 †ATTRIDGE, HENRY, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1904 ATTWELL, CHARLES G., *Portwood, Green Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 †AURET, JOHN GEORGE, *Advocate, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 AUSTEN, JOHN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1905 AUSTIN, EDWARD N. L., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1901 AUSTIN, HENRY BOASE, J.P., *St. Andrew's Street, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1896 AWDRY, JAMES A., P.O. Box 3423, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1905 BABBS, ARTHUR T., *Rhodes Building, St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1900 BADOCK, PERCY T., 10 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, Woodstock, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Barbados.*
 1891 †BAGOT, JOHN, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1889 †BAILEY, ABE, P.O. Box 50, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1902 †BAILEY, AMOS, M.L.A., *Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1897 BAILEY, EDWARD T., M.Inst.M.E., c/o *Borneo Co., Singapore.*
 1904 BAILEY, HENRY E., W.A.F.F., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1901 BAILEY, WILLIAM J. GEORGE, *Bromassie Gold Mines, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1904 †BAILLIE, F. W., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM.
 1887 †BAIRD, A. REID, *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1896 BAIRD, ROBERT TWEED, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; and Brisbane, Queensland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1900 BAKER, ALFRED, *Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Singapore.*
 1905 BAKER, ALFRED JOHN, *Government Primary School, Greytown, Natal.*
 1898 †BAKER, WILLIAM G., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
 1882 BAKWELL, JOHN W., *Mount Lofty, Crafers, South Australia.*
 1900 BAKWELL, LEONARD W., *Fitzroy Terrace, Fitzroy, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1903 BALE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., *115 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Tborak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1904 BALFOUR, JOHN FORDYCE, *c/o Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.*
 1881 BALL, COMMANDER EDWIN, R.N.R.
 1903 BALL, THOMAS A., *Lahat Dato, British North Borneo.*
 1905 †BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., *P. O. Box 2536, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, C.M.G., *Durban, Natal.*
 1887 †BALME, ARTHUR,
 1893 BAM, CAPTAIN PETRUS C. VAN B., M.L.A., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1895 BANDARANAIKE, MAHA MUDALIYAR S. DIAS, C.M.G., *Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
 1906 BANGLEY, LEONARD, *Assistant Resident Magistrate, Bethal, Transvaal.*
 1887 BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1891 †BANKIER, FRANK M., *Laverton P.O., Western Australia.*
 1898 BANNER, HARMOOD A., *Manchester Fire Assurance Co., 76 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1904 †BANNISTER, CHARLES R., *c/o Natal Bank, P.O. Box 1134, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
 1901 †BARBER, GEORGE H., *c/o R. J. Endean, Esq., Claude's Bungalow, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1891 BARBER, HILTON, J.P., *Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
 1905 BARBER, SYDNEY H., *Law Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1900 BARBER, WALTER M., *92 Langley Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
 1903 BARBOUR-JAMES, JOHN A., *Postmaster, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1892 BARFF, H. E., *Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.*
 1904 BARKER, FRANCIS HENRY, *Orari, South Canterbury, New Zealand; and Christchurch Club.*
 1903 BARKER, GEORGE L., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1899 BARKER, HENRY E., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1895 †BARKLIE, T. W. S., *Inspector of Villages Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1902 BARLOW, ALFRED, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1886 BARNARD, SAMUEL, J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
 1905 BARNES, ALFRED H., *Town Hall, Muizenberg, Cape Colony.*
 1887 BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.M.G., C.E., *Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1890 †BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Durban Club, Natal.*
 1883 †BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON.
 1900 BARNETT, FREDERICK J., *Suva, Fiji.*
 1904 BARNETT, LOUIS E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *Stafford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1905 BARNES, E. W., M.A., *The College, Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 BARRAUT, EDWARD H., *District Officer, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1891 †BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, *P.O. Box 335, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1884 †BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS E., *Birksgate, Glen Osmond, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 †BARRY, ARTHUR J., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
- 1902 BARTHOPE, JOHN GRANVILLE, *Silverhope, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
- 1901 BARTON, F. C. M., *Audit Dept., Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1892 BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1901 BATEMAN, JOHN WESLEY, Messrs. J. & W. Bateman, *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1902 †BATEMAN, PERCY H., *1/2 Union Buildings, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1902 BATEMAN, WALTER SLADE, *Prisons Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1896 BATES, G. DUDLEY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 BATTY, JAMES A., *P.O. Box 208, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1904 BAY, AARON, *P. O. Box 5513, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 BAYLEY, COLONEL ARDEN L., *West India Regiment, Jamaica.*
- 1905 BAXENDALE, WALTER, *P.O. Box 169, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1885 †BAYNES, HON. JOSEPH, C.M.G., M.L.C., J.P., *Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.*
- 1893 BAYNES, WILLIAM, *Settle, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1906 BEALE, OCTAVIUS C., *474 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †BEALEY, RICHARD NOWELL, *Haldon, Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1891 BEANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., *Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1880 BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
- 1893 BEAUFORT, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
- 1901 BEAUMONT, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, *6 Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 †BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, *Sunny Side, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1904 BEDDOES, ALFRED E., *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 †BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1905 BEETHAM, HUGH H., *Brancepeth, Masterton, New Zealand.*
- 1877 BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1898 †BEIT, WILLIAM, *Ascot, Toowoomba, Queensland.*
- 1905 BELCHER, ERNEST A., B.A., *High School, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 BELL, ALEXANDER, *Makino, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1893 BELL, ANTHONY, *Montreux Club, Montreux, Switzerland.*
- 1903 BELL, HON. ARCHIBALD G., M.C.P., M.Inst.C.E., *Colonial Civil Engineer, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1896 BELL, FRED, *P.O. Box 112, Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 BELL, F. H. DILLON, *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1905 BELL, GEORGE P. CECIL, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1902 BELL, H. HESKETH, C.M.G., *H.M. Commissioner, Entebbe, Uganda.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 †BELL, JAMES EVELYN, 406 *California Street, San Francisco.*
- 1886 BELL, LT.-COL. JOHN W., C.M.G., *Master of the Supreme Court, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1889 BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1895 †BELL, WM. H. SOMERSET, P.O. Box 4284, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 BELLAMY, CHARLES VINCENT, M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Lagos, Southern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1893 BENINGFIELD, JAMES J., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1901 BENINGFIELD, LT.-COL. R. W., 20 *St. Andrew's Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1904 BENNETT, ARTHUR L., *Sycamore Lodge, Digby, Nova Scotia.*
- 1905 BENNETT, CHARLES E., *Taquah and Aboisso Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1888 †BENNETT, CHRIS., *Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.*
- 1885 BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, C.I.E., H.B.M. *Consul-General, San Francisco.*
- 1903 BENNETT, RICHARD C., P.O. Box 967, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 BENNETT, THOMAS, M.Inst.C.E., *Lilham House, Muizenberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 BENNETT, THOMAS RANDLE, *City Magistrate, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1905 BENNETT, WM. ERNEST, *Roseires, Sudan.*
- 1897 BENNETT, HON. WILLIAM HART, *Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1905 BENNETTS, HAROLD G., M.B., C.M., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 †BENNIE, ANDREW, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 BENTLEY, EDMUND T., *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1902 BEOR, WILLIAM MICHAEL, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1901 BERKELEY, HENRY S., *Assistant Resident, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1903 BERKELEY, HUMPHRY, *Barrister-at-Law, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1900 BERNING, FREDERICK S., *Attorney-at-Law, Kokstad, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 BEERNSTEIN, LEON J., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1900 †BERRINGTON, EVELYN D., *Ayrshire Gold Mine, Lomagunda, Rhodesia.*
- 1903 BERT, ALBERT J., P.O. Box 2051, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 BERTRAM, HON. ANTON, *Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1901 †BERTRAM, CHARLES FULLER, *Galteemore Farm, Pokwani Station, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., *High Constantia, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 BEST, SENATOR HON. ROBERT W., 352 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 BESWICK, J. H., *New Kleinfontein Co., Benoni, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Enmore, East Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, *Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.*
- 1906 BEVAN JAMES F., *Colonial Treasury, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1897 BEYERS, F. W., P. O. Box 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 BIANCARDI, LIBUTI-COLONEL N. GRECH, M.V.O., A.D.C., *The Palace, Malta.*
- 1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, 44 *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1901 BIDDLES, FRANK, *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1881 †BIDEN, A. G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †BIDEN, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., *Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1900 BIGGE, PHILIP MATTHEW, *Mount Brisbane, Esk, Queensland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1900 BINNIE, THOMAS I., C.E., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1877 BIRCH, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 BIRCH, HON. JAMES KORTRIGHT, *Resident Councillor, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1893 BIRCH, WILLIAM C. CACCIA, *Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1873 BIRCH, WILLIAM JOHN, *Thoresby, Marton, New Zealand.*
- 1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1906 BIRTWISTLE, CHARLES A., *Commercial Intelligence Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1906 BISHOP, HON. ROBERT K., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1891 BLACK, ERNEST, M.D., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1900 BLACK, J. H., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1898 †BLACK, STEWART G., *Glenormiston, Noorat, Victoria.*
- 1889 †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., *Messrs. W. Anderson & Co., Lower St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 BLACKMAN, ALEXANDER A., *Muston Street, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1889 †BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †BLAINE, HON. HERBERT F., K.C., *Attorney-General, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1899 BLAIR, DYSON, *Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1888 †BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1903 †BLAKELEY, R. H., *P.O. Box 102, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 BLAND, HON. R. N., *Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
- 1902 BLANE, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., *P.O. Box 2863, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 BLANK, OSCAR, *Hamburg.*
- 1903 BLELOCH, ROBERT, *P.O. Box 5754, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 BLELOCH, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 5754, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 BLENKIRON, JAMES E., *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1903 BLICK, GRAHAM T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Broome, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS.
- 1905 BOAG, GEORGE L., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1903 BODLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1890 †BODY, REV. PROFESSOR C. W. E., D.C.L., *General Theological Seminary, New York.*
- 1890 †BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 BOIS, SIR STANLEY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1905 BOLT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 133, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1901 BOLT, WILLIAM JAMES, *High Street, Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1898 BOLTON, FRED W., *Farleigh Plantation, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1901 BOLUS, GILHAM, 42 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 BOLUS, PERCY R., M.B., M.R.C.S., *Fox Bay, Falkland Islands.*
- 1896 †BONAR, THOMSON, M.D., 114 *Via de Babuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.*
- 1902 BONNER, GEORGE, *San Carlos, Falkland Islands.*
- 1898 BONYTHON, SIR J. LANGDON, M.P., *King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1904 BOODSON, HYMAN, *P.O. Box 3004, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1891 BOOKER, J. DAWSON, *c/o National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 BOOTH, CHARLES SPENCER, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1900 BOOTH, FERDINAND ROBERT, *P.O. Box 1037, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 BOOTH, KARL E. O., *P.O. Box 1037, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †BOOTH, ROBERT M., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Lautoka, Fiji.*
- 1904 BOOTH-CLARKSON, CAPTAIN JAMES, J.P., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *P.O. Box 71, Umzinto, Natal.*
- 1902 †BORGHESI, EDWARD C., *Taquah & Abosso G. M Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1885 †BORTON, JOHN, *Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1896 †BOSS, AARON A., *P.O. Box 562, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 BOTHA, HERCULES P., *Wolfontein, Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.*
- 1889 BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., *P.O. Box 679, Peterboro', Ontario, Canada.*
- 1905 BOTTOMS, GEORGE, *Taquah and Abosso Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 BOURDILLON, EDMUND.
- 1900 BOURHILL, HENRY, *c/o J. Sinclair, Esq., 283 Pine Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1892 †BOURKE, HON. EDMUND F., M.L.C., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1879 BOURKE, WELLESLEY, *155 King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 †BOURNE, E. F. B., *Norfolk Island, via Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 BOURNE, CAPTAIN HENRY R. M., *Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1906 BOUTELL, FRANCIS H. CHEVALLIER, *645 Avenida Mayo, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*
- 1887 †BOVELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1904 BOWDEN, WM. DAVIS, M.A., *Assistant District Commissioner, Sierra Leone.*
- 1886 BOWELL, SENATOR HON. SIR MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., *Belleville, Canada.*
- 1882 †BOWEN, HON. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 †BOWEN, EDWARD, *The Towers, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1886 †BOWEN, WILLIAM, *5 Rainsford Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1905 †BOWER, DAVID J., *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 †BOWKER, F. G. HINDE, *British American Corporation, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1904 BOWLES, LIONEL O., C.E., F.R.G.S., *Bulandshahr, United Provinces, India.*
- 1900 †BOWYER-BOWER, T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., *Ministry of Public Instruction, Cairo, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1889 BOYLE, H.E. SIR CAVENDISH, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, *Monrovia, Liberia.*
- 1901 †BRACKEN, T. W., *Government Railways, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1879 BRADFIELD, HON. JOHN L., *The Grotto, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 BRADFORD, W. K., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 BRADLEY, GODFREY T., M.I.Mech.E., *c/o Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1901 BRADSHAW, HERBERT E., *c/o Messrs Lynch Bros, Ahwaz, Persia.*
- 1900 BRAHAM, I. F., *The Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.*
- 1898 BRAIN, HERBERT S., *Customs Dept., Larnaca, Cyprus.*

Year of
Election.

- 1893 BRAINE, C. DIMOND H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Irrigation Dept., Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1900 BRAITHWAITE, NATHANIEL, *Punta Gorda, Toledo, British Honduras.*
- 1886 BRANDAY, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1902 BRATT, JAMES H. DAVSON, *Local Auditor, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1884 †BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*
- 1901 †BRAY, EDWARD L., *Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1903 BRAY, REGINALD N., *Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1903 BRIGHT, HAROLD P., *Messrs. Bucknall Bros., P.O. Box 812, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, *P.O. Box 287, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †BRITTEN, THOMAS J., *P.O. Box 494, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 BROAD, ARTHUR J., *Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1903 BROAD, CHARLES, J.P., *P.O. Box 3525, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 BROAD, WALLACE, B.A., F.G.S., *Department of Mines, 111 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, China.*
- 1905 BROADBENT, WALTER G., *74 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1899 BROADRICK, E. G., *Police Magistrate, Singapore.*
- 1904 BROCKMAN, EDWARD L., *Colonial Secretariat, Singapore (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1888 BRODRICK, ALAN, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 BRODRICK, ALBERT, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1896 BRODRICK, HAROLD, *P.O. Box 3060, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 BRODRICK, LANCELOT, *Messrs. Pavey & Co., Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1899 BROOKMAN, BENJAMIN, JR., *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1906 BROOKS, EDWARD, M.B., C.M., *Queen Street, Cambridge, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 BROOKS, GEORGE L., *Superintendent of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 BROOKS, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1903 BROOKS, WILLIAM, *17 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1901 BROOME, HENRY ARTHUR, *Sociedad Esplotadora de Tierra del Fuego, Ultima Esperanza, Punta Arenas, Chile.*
- 1901 BROTHERS, C. J., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 †BROTHERS, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 BROWN, ALFRED FORBES, *Forests Department, Khartum, Sudan.*
- 1901 BROWN, CAPTAIN ANDREW F., *P.O. Box 23, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 BROWN, DAVID A. MURRAY, *Sungei Nebong, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1903 BROWN, EDGAR J., M.B., B.S., *Ormonde College, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1896 BROWN, EDMUND A. B., *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
- 1896 BROWN, HON. JAMES J., M.C.G., *Receiver-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1903 BROWN, JAMES E. MYLES, M.B., Ch.B., *District Surgeon, Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1884 BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, J.P., *406 West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 BROWN, JOHN E., *Glenavon, Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 BROWN, J. ELLIS, *P.O. Box 39, Durban, Natal.*
- 1893 BROWN, J. H., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1889 †BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
- 1900 †BROWN, SIR JOHN MCLEAVY, C.M.G., *Seoul, Corea.*
- 1904 †BROWN, LAWRENCE C., *Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
- 1894 †BROWN, LESLIE E., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 BROWN, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE RICHARD MYLES, *Port Louis, Mauritius*
- 1906 BROWN, THOMAS D. C., *P.O. Box 967, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1902 BROWN, CAPTAIN WILLIAM H., *Rock Life Assurance Co., Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 BROWN, WILLIAM J., *Government Railway Construction, Bo, Sierra Leone.*
- 1892 BROWN, HON. WILLIAM VILLIERS, M.L.C., *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1895 †BROWNE, EVERARD, *Cororooke, Colac, Victoria.*
- 1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, C.M.G., M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1902 BROWNE, NICHOLAS E., J.P., *Wilberforce Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1895 †BROWNE, SYLVESTER, 46 *Lombard Bldgs, Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1889 †BROWNE, THOMAS L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1897 BROWNE, WILLIAM P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1889 †BRUCE, GEORGE.
- 1890 †BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, 20 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 BRUCE, ROBERT HUNTER, *Amoy, China.*
- 1904 BRUCE, WILLIAM J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1886 †BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, M.L.A., J.P., *Eshoue, Natal.*
- 1895 BRUNTON, JOHN SPENCER, J.P., *Winslow, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 BRYANT, ALFRED, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 †BRYANT, ALFRED T., *Inspector of Schools, Singapore.*
- 1897 †BRYANT, JOSEPH, J.P., *Mount Magnet, via Geraldton, Western Australia.*
- 1880 BUCHANAN, HON. SIR E. JOHN, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 BUCKLAND, JOHN MORTIMER, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 BUCKLAND, COMMANDER VIRGOE, R.N.R., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1897 BUCKLE, ATHANASIUS, J.P., *Carlton House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 BUCKLEY, G. A. McLEAN, *Lagmhor, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
- 1905 BULAU, LOUIS, *Beauchamp Estate, Mauritius.*
- 1901 BULL, CHARLES, *St. John's, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1897 †BULLEN, WM. ALFRED, *Star Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 *BULT, C. MANGIN, 8 *Barncleuth Square, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 BULTEAUX-CARR, LOUYS A., *Bel Air, Bois de la Pomponette, Lagny, Seine-et-Marne, France.*
- 1901 BURBANK, JOHN E., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1892 BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1903 BURCHELL, HERBERT C., *Sydney, Nova Scotia.*
- 1899 BURDON, MAJOR J. ALDER, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.G.S., *Resident, Sokoto Province, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1906 †BURDWAN, THE MAHARAJA DHIRAJ OF, *The Palace, Burdwan, Bengal, India.*
- 1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1905 BURNHAM, MATHEW H., *La Cuesta di Castillo, Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico (via Douglas, Arizona).*

Year of
Election.

- 1905 †BURNS, COLONEL JAMES, *Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 BURRELL, PERCY, *Fielding, New Zealand.*
- 1903 BURROWS, DONALD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1894 BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1903 †BURT, ANDREW, M.Inst.M.E., M.A.I.M.E., P.O. Box 208, *Shanghai, China.*
- 1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, K.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1903 BURTON, ALFRED R. E., P.O. Box 6431, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 BUSBY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
- 1893 BUSH, ROBERT E., *Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.*
- 1903 BUSK, CHARLES W., *Nelson, British Columbia.*
- 1901 †BUSS, REV. ARTHUR C., M.A., *Germiston, Transvaal.*
- 1889 BUSSEY, FRANK H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 BUTLER, FRANCIS A., J.P., *Police Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, 248 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1900 BUTLER, RICHARD HARDING, 349 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1903 BUTLER-WRIGHT, WILLIAM, *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1888 BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1905 BUTTERWORTH, FRANK NESTLE, C.E., c/o *Post Office, Labuan.*
- 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1898 BUTTON, HEDLEY L. W., *Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1902 BYRDE, F. T., c/o *Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Obuassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1893 †CACCIA, ANTHONY M., M.V.O., *Hoshangabad, Central Provinces, India.*
- 1892 †CAIN, WILLIAM, *South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *De Hoop, Somerset West, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., P.O. Box 574, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 CALDER, CHARLES W., *Messrs. Couche, Calder & Co., Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1905 CALDER, WILLIAM, *Baku, Russia.*
- 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1883 CALCOTT, JOHN HOPE, I.S.O.
- 1903 CALVERLEY, MAJOR E. LEVESON, *Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1904 CAMERON, DONALD C., *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 †CAMERON, DUNCAN, J.P., *Springfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
- 1902 CAMERON, HAMISH S., *Ukuvula Estates Co., Ltd., Ukuvula, Ceylon.*
- 1906 CAMERON, JOHN G., *San Carlos, Falkland Islands.*
- 1900 CAMERON, WILLIAM M., *Advocate, P.O. Box 3, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1874 CAMPBELL, A. H., 17 *Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1899 CAMPBELL, HON. ARCHIBALD M., M.L.C., *Loudoun, Berea, Durban, Natal.*
- 1906 CAMPBELL, HON. COLIN H., K.C., *Inveraray, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1902 CAMPBELL, DAVID WM., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Montreal, Canada.*
- 1890 CAMPBELL, JAMES P., *Barrister-at-Law, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1900 CAMPBELL, JOHN, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Bandau Estate, Kudat, British North Borneo.*

Year of
Election.

- 1906 CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN JOHN CATHEY, *Chief of Police, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1897 CAMPBELL, JOHN MORROW, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., *Bibiani Gold Fields, Sefwi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 †CAMPBELL, HON. MARSHALL, M.L.C., *Mount Edgecumbe, Natal.*
- 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*
- 1900 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, HARRY F., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 †CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, MALCOLM, *Barrister-at-Law, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 CANNING, ARTHUR R., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 CARDEN, JOHN CECIL, *Messrs Blaine & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 CAREW, CAPTAIN HORACE J., *Japan.*
- 1903 CAREW, WALTER SINCLAIR, 229 *Cumberland Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1904 CARGILL, FEATHERSTON, M.B., C.M.G., *The Residency, Kano, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1895 CARGILL, H. E., *Dejoo Valley Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, India.*
- 1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
- 1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, *care of Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1898 CARMODY, P., F.I.C., F.C.S., *Government Analyst, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1897 CARR, SIR WM. ST. JOHN, P.O. Box 130, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 †CARRUTHERS, DAVID, *East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., 471 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1886 CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., *General Post Office, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1878 CARTER, H.E. SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Barbados.*
- 1905 CARTWRIGHT, JOHN D., M.L.A., *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †CARUANA-GATTO, CONTINO A., B.A., LL.D., *Assistant Crown Advocate, 59 Strada Levante, Valletta, Malta.*
- 1903 CASELBERG, ALFRED, *Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1878 CASEY, HON. J. J., C.M.G., K.C., *Ibrickane, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 CASHEL, CAPTAIN ROWAN, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1902 CASKIE, ALEXANDER, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1895 †CASTALDI, EVARISTO, 171 *Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.*
- 1886 CATOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 CATTO, JOHN, *Memsie, Bridgewater-on-Loddon, Victoria.*
- 1906 CAULFIELD, WILLIAM F., P.O. Box 608, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †CENTENO, LEON, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Camden Buildings, 418 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 *CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH, 44 *Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.*
- 1892 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, *Labasa, Fiji.*
- 1902 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, JUN., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Amabele-Butterworth Railway, Komgha, Eastern Province, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 †CHAMBERS, ARTHUR F., *British Consulate-General, San Francisco.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 CHAMBERS, ARTHUR LEO, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
 1902 †CHAMBERLAYNE, MAJOR TANKERVILLE J., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1902 CHAMPION, CHARLES WM., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1899 †CHAPLIN, THOMAS W., *P.O. Box 53, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., *39 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1897 CHAPMAN, H. B. H., *M.Inst.C.E., Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*
 1903 CHARTERS, GEORGE H. B. S., *Cinnamon Bippo, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1888 CHATER, HON. SIR C. PAUL, *C.M.G., M.L.C., Hong Kong.*
 1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Spring Creek, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
 1883 †CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
 1904 CHEKE, GEORGE O. M., *District Commissioner, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
 1896 CHESTERTON, LEWIS B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †CHEWINGS, CHARLES, *Ph.D., F.G.S., 85 Edward Street, Norwood, South Australia.*
 1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND.
 1893 CHISHOLM, JAMES, *Crossfield, Alberta, Canada.*
 1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1880 †CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1904 CHOMLEY, CHARLES H., *"Arena-Sun" Office, Law Courts Place, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1897 CHRISP, CAPTAIN THOMAS, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
 1896 CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, *Famagusta, Cyprus.*
 1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, *Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland.*
 1905 †CHRISTLIEB, ANDREW C., *of Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1905 CHRYSTAL, JAMES H., *Dropmore, Seymour, Victoria.*
 1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., *M.L.A., Wildcroft, Ennersdale, Natal.*
 1901 †CHURCHILL, FRASER E., *Brymedura, Manildra, New South Wales.*
 1884 CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, *C.M.G.*
 1906 CHUTE, MERVYN L.
 1906 CLARK, ARCHIBALD MCCOSH, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1902 †CLARK, CHARLES CRABB, *424 Point Road, Durban, Natal.*
 1902 †CLARK, DOUGLAS, *Senekal, Orange River Colony.*
 1902 CLARK, FRANCIS W., *M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Hong Kong.*
 1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., *C.M.G., Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1895 CLARK, JOHN MURRAY, *K.C., M.A., LL.B., 16 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
 1902 CLARK, ROBERT DOUGLAS, *M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Victoria Club, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1882 †CLARK, MAJOR WALTER J., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1900 †CLARKE, A. RUTTER, *Universal Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1887 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FIELDING, *Kingston, Jamaica.*

Year of
Election.

- 1903 †CLARKE, H.E. GENERAL SIR CHARLES MANSFIELD, BART., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *The Palace, Malta.*
- 1899 CLAUSON, MAJOR HON. JOHN E., R.E., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1895 CLAYTON, ARTHUR G., *Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, *Balingup, Western Australia.*
- 1900 †CLEVELAND, ROBERT A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *District Medical Officer, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1882 CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, BART., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1896 CLIFFORD, HON. HUGH, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1898 †CLUCAS, EVAN C., J.P., *Kia Ora, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1903 †COATES, ARTHUR R., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1897 COCHRAN, S. R., *Blairmont Estate, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1905 COCHRANE, FRANK S., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1889 COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., *Peddie, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., *Cape Gracias à Dios, Nicaragua (via New Orleans).*
- 1880 CODD, JOHN A., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1894 CODRINGTON, ROBERT, *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
- 1902 COGILL, WILLIAM H., *African Banking Corporation, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1897 COHEN, ABNER, J.P., *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1895 COHEN, H. HIRSCHL, c/o P.O. Box 1892, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †COHEN, NAPH. H., P.O. Box 1892, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 COHEN, NEVILLE D., *care of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.*
- 1902 COKER, WILLIAM Z., *Kumasi House, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 COLE, NICHOLAS, *West Cloven Hills, Camperdown, Victoria.*
- 1894 COLE, WM. O'CONNOR, 24 *Soldier Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1892 †COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1905 COLES, REV. CHARLES E., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 COLLET, HON. WILFRED, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1905 COLLETT, VIVIAN, *The Treasury, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1905 COLLIER, F. J., *Ocean View Hotel, Durban, Natal.*
- 1898 †COLLIER, HERBERT, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1892 †COLLIER, JENKIN, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.*
- 1906 COLLINS, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1906 COLLINS, GEORGE CHURTON, *Commerce Court, Durban, Natal.*
- 1902 †COLLINS, HARRY, *Club Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1900 COLLINS, HENRY M., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 COLLINS, JAMES A., *Registrar of the High Court, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1905 COLLINS, CAPTAIN ROBERT MUIRHEAD, R.N., C.M.G., *Melbourne Club, Victoria.*
- 1897 COLLINS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, P.O. Box 170, *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1880 COLLYER, WILLIAM R., M.A., I.S.O.
- 1903 COLLYNS, ARTHUR SHUCHBURGH, *Nelson Club, Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1903 COLQUHOUN, DANIEL, M.D., 44 *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A.
 1876 COMMISSIONER, HON. W. S., K.C., M.F.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
 1903 CONDER, HAROLD, *Beaufort Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1898 CONIGRAVE, B. FAIRFAX, *5 Ingle Chambers, Hay St., Perth, Western Australia*
 1898 †CONLAY, WM. LANCE, *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
 1898 CONWAY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Glenorchy, Cheltenham, near Feilding, New Zealand.*
 1902 †COOCH BEHAR, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF, G.C.I.E., C.B., *Cooch Behar, India.*
 1891 COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., *Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
 1903 COOK, FREDERICK J., *Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1885 COOKE, JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1889 COOLEY, WILLIAM, *Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.*
 1895 †COOPE, J. C. JESSER, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia.*
 1895 COOPER, ARNOLD W., J.P., F.R.M.S., *Richmond, Natal.*
 1890 COOPER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR POPE A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1904 †COOPER, RICHARD HENRY, *Hilton Road, Natal.*
 1905 COOPER, REV. CANON WM. HENRY, *Temora, New South Wales.*
 1900 COPLAND-CRAWFORD, W. E. B., *Divisional Commissioner, Asaba, Southern Nigeria.*
 1900 COPLAND, CHARLES A., *Director of Public Works, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1902 COPLEY, WM. DAWN, P.O. Box 260, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1905 CORBALLY, LOUIS, *37 Nind Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1902 †CORBET, EVERARD P., *Dargle Road, Natal.*
 1901 CORDEROY, JOHN W., P.O. Box 22, *Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
 1902 †CORDNER, E. J. K.
 1889 †CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., A.M.Inst.C.E.
 1882 CORK, HIS HONOUR PHILIP C., C.M.G., *Government House, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
 1892 CORNER, CHARLES, M.Inst.C.E., *Resident Engineer, Rhodesian Railways, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1906 CORNISH, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES E., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Bishopscourne, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †CORNISH-BOWDEN, ATHELSTAN H., *Surveyor-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1906 †CORPE, JAMES R., *Kingston Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1902 †CORT, JAMES E., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1901 CORYNDON, R. T., *Administrator, Kalomo, North-Western Rhodesia.*
 1905 COTTON, ALFRED J., *Hidden Vale, Grandchester, Queensland.*
 1902 COTTON, E. P., *Commissioner of Lands, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1902 COTTON, JOHN W., *Hornsby, New South Wales.*
 1886 COTTRELL, HENRY E. P.
 1906 COTTRILL, GILBERT ST. JOHN, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1905 COUBROUGH, A. ADAIR, M.L.O., *Levuka, Fiji.*
 1895 †COULDERY, WILLIAM H., J.P., *c/o Queensland National Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1880 COURTNEY, JOHN M., C.M.G., I.S.O., *Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1904 †COUSIN, ROBERT, *Taquah and Abooso Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1903 COUSSEY, CHARLES L. R. P., c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1903 COWEN, CHARLES, SENIOR, P.O. Box 614, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1895 COWERN, WILLIAM, Hawera, New Zealand.
- 1889 †COWIE, ALEXANDER, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1896 †COWLEY, W. H., care of General Post Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1902 COWLIN, HERBERT A., Messrs. J. Holt & Co., Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.
- 1902 COWPER, SYDNEY, C.M.G., Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1882 COX, HON. CHARLES T., C.M.G., Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1901 †COX, GEORGE LIONEL, Ouvah Kellie, Lindula, Ceylon.
- 1902 COX, SENATOR HON. GEORGE A., Toronto, Canada.
- 1902 COX, HERBERT C., Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.
- 1897 COX, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR LIONEL, Singapore.
- 1902 COX, SYDENHAM E. S., P.O. Box 6242, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1902 COX, WILLIAM E., Grand Hotel, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH C., Bulkeley Station, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1906 CRAIG, E. H. CUNNINGHAM, B.A., F.G.S., Government Geologist, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- 1892 †CRAIGEN, WILLIAM, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1897 CRAMER, HERMANN J., Punta Gorda, British Honduras.
- 1890 CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F., J.P., P.O. Box 76, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1901 †CRAUT, WM. SAMUEL, 244 Commercial Road, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1890 †CRAWFORD, HON. ALFRED J., M.L.C., J.P., Newcastle, Natal.
- 1875 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., Lachine, Quebec, Canada.
- 1906 †CREASY, HAROLD T., Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1884 †CREEWELL, JACOB, P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1904 CRESWELL, ALFRED T., G.P.O. Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
- 1904 †CREWE, COL. HON. CHARLES P., C.B., M.L.A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1901 CROFTS, CHARLES J., M.Inst.C.E., Point, Natal.
- 1896 †CROGHAN, JOHN G., M.D., P.O. Box 2187, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1896 CROMBIE, FRANK E. N., Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1903 CROMPTON, ROBERT, Suva, Fiji.
- 1904 CROMPTON, WILLIAM LEE, Civil Surveys, Khartum, Sudan.
- 1901 CROSBIE, GILBERT S., Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.
- 1898 CROSBY, CAPTAIN ARTHUR J., P.O. Box 2765, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., Hobart, Tasmania.
- 1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., J.P., R.M., The Residency, Stanger, Natal.
- 1898 †CROSSE, THOMAS, Woodland, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
- 1899 CROSTHWAITE, PONSONBY M., C.E., Cyprus.
- 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESWELL, The Bungalow, Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1901 CUBITT, CAPTAIN THOMAS A., R.A., D.S.O., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.
- 1887 CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, Auditor, St George's, Grenada.
- 1901 CULLEN, COMMANDER PERCY, C.M.G., R.N.R., Fort Johnston, British Central Africa.
- 1905 †CULLINAN, THOMAS M., Premier Diamond Mining Co., P.O. Box 148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.H.A., Nassau, Bahamas.

Year of
Election.

- 1899 CULPEPER, SAMUEL A. H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1903 CUMBERLAND, F. BARLOW, *Dunain, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1896 CUMMING, JAMES.
- 1895 CUNDALL, FRANK, F.S.A., *Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1902 CUNDILL, THOMAS J., 31 *Searle Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 CUNNINGHAM, A. JACKSON, *Lunyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*
- 1906 CUNNINGHAM, J. R. BALFOUR, P.O. Box 4636, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †CURRIE, OSWALD J., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 60 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg Natal.*
- 1903 †CURRIE, RICHARD, P.O. Box 614, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †CURRIE, WALTER, P.O. Box 220, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 CURRY, ROBERT H., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1892 CUTHBERT, HON. SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1903 CUTHBERT, HON. SYDNEY, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1905 DAIN, C. K., *Assistant Treasurer, Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1902 DANTON, ARTHUR E., *Public Works Department, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1906 DAKINS, EDWARD HAMILTON, *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 DALGETY, DAVID, P.O. Box 2998, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING.
- 1884 DANGAR, ALBERT A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †DANIELS, CHARLES W., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
- 1900 DARBY, WALTER G., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1895 †DARBYSHIRE, BENJAMIN H., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1903 DARLING, JOHN, M.P., 64 *Kent Terrace, Norwood, Adelaide, S. Australia.*
- 1902 †DARLOT, LEONARD H., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1901 DARRAGH, REV. JOHN T., B.D., *St. Mary's, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 DAVENPORT, HOWARD, *Executor, Trustee, and Agency Co., 23 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 DAVENPORT, JAMES E., P.O. Box 155, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 DAVERIN, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 DAVEY, ARNOLD E., *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., 17 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1906 DAVEY, TOM H., *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 DAVIDSON, A. A., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1903 DAVIDSON, ERNEST, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 †DAVIDSON, H.E. W. E., C.M.G., *Government House, Mahé, Seychelles (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1881 DAVIDSON, W. M. (late *Surveyor-General*), *Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1898 DAVIES, HON. CHARLES E., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1899 DAVIES, CLEMENT, P.O. Box 155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 DAVIES, FRANK A. O., *Barrister at-Law, St. George's Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1904 DAVIES, HENRY.

Year of
Election.

- 1889 DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., C.M.G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1899 †DAVIES, LEAMA ROBERT, *Karridale, Western Australia.*
 1897 DAVIES, PHILIP V., *Karridale, Western Australia.*
 1886 †DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., 436 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE C., J.P. *Karridale, Western Australia.*
 1897 †DAVIES, WALTER KARRI, P.O. Box 2040, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1904 DAVIS, CHARLES, P.O. Box 160, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1873 †DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1875 †DAVIS, P., "*Natal Witness*" Office, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1902 DAVIS, STEUART SPENCER, *The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1905 DAWE, JOHN GROSVENOR, *Tanosu, via Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gawler, South Australia.*
 1897 DAWSON, A. W., c/o *James Dawson, Esq., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1893 †DAWSON, W. H., c/o *P.O. Rangoon, Burma.*
 1904 †DAY, GEORGE BERT, *Resident Engineer's Office, Government Railways, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
 1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1902 DEALE, ARTHUR, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1905 DEANS, JOHN, *Riccarton, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1901 DEARY, HARRY J., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1899 DEASE, PATRICK PAGET, C.E., *Les Sapins, Dinan, France.*
 1905 †DE BOISSIÈRE, RAOUL F., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Suva, Fiji.*
 1903 DE GRAEFF, HENRY, P.O. Box 20, *Machadodorp, Transvaal.*
 1897 DE HAMEL, MAJOR H. BARRY, *Police Department, Kinta, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
 1904 DE KOK, KAREL B., P.O. Box 24, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1897 †DE LAUTOUR, BRIGADE-SURGEON LT.-COLONEL HARRY A., M.R.C.S., *Reed Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1903 DE LISSA, OSBORNE L., *Effuenta Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1892 DE MERCADO, CHARLES E., J.P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1878 DE LA MOTHE, E. A., J.P., *Cardrona House, St. Andrews, Grenada.*
 1895 DELGADO, BENJAMIN N., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1874 DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., *Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.*
 1904 DENNETT, R. E., *Forests Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.*
 1889 †DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1906 DENNY, HARRY S., P.O. Box 4181, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1905 DENT, R. COURT, J.P., *Messrs. Dreyfus & Co, Ltd., East London, Cape Colony.*
 1890 DENTON, H.E. SIR GEORGE C., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.*
 1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., *Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1881 DE PASS, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1904 DESCROIZILLES, FRÉDÉRIC V., *Assistant Receiver-General, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1899 †DE SOUZA, A. J., P.O. Box 98, *Shanghai, China.*
 1897 DE SOYSA, MUDALIYAR J. W. CHARLES, M.A., J.P., *Alfred House, Colombo, Ceylon.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK,
1905 DE VILLIERS, JACOBUS P., *P.O. Box 24, Lower Paarl, Cape Colony.*
1901 †DE WAAL, DAVID C., *P.O. Box 97, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1898 DE WITT, ANTHONY M., *Whitehall Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1892 DE WOLF, HON. JAMES A., M.D., M.L.C., *Surgeon-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
1887 DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., *District Judge, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1892 †DIBBS, THOMAS A., *Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1897 DICEY, EDWARD C., *P.O. Box 103, Barberton, Transvaal.*
1896 DICKINSON, FRANCIS M., *Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
1903 DICKSON, ALEXANDER, *P.O. Box 738, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, *Fort William, Ontario, Canada.*
1889 †DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, *Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.*
1898 DIESPECKER, CAPTAIN RUDOLPH, *P.O. Box 5967, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1893 DIETRICH, H., J.P., *P.O. Box 12, Zeerust, Transvaal.*
1895 DIGBY-JONES, C. K., *c/o Jumbo G. M. Co., P.O. Box 94, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
1906 DIGNAN, PATRICK L., *Kiwi, Mountain Road, Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand.*
1894 DIXON, GEORGE G., C.E., *Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
1900 DIXON, JAMES DICKSON, J.P., *Tamunua, Navua River, Fiji.*
1899 DIXON, ARCHIBALD, *Prince Alfred Yacht Club, Moore Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 †DIXSON, ROBERT CRAIG, *45 Park Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 DIXSON, T. STORIE, M.B., C.M., *287 Elizabeth St., Sydney, New South Wales.*
1904 DOBBIE, EDWARD D., *Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.*
1889 DOBSON, SENATOR HON. HENRY, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1890 DOCKER, THOMAS L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1882 DOCKER, WILFRID L., *Nyrambla, Darlington Road, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
1895 DOLLAR, EDWARD, *P.O. Box 5200, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1903 DOLLEY, JOHN F., *Uitenhage, Cape Colony.*
1896 DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COL. SENATOR HON. JAMES, *Rothsay, New Brunswick.*
1906 DONALDSON, JOHN S., *P.O. Box 1075, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1904 DONNELLY, GEORGE P., *Crissoge, Ngatarawa, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
1897 DONOVAN, FERGUS, *P.O. Box 4, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., K.C., M.A., LL.D., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1902 DOUGLAS, JAMES, *Natal Bank, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1905 DOUGLAS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, M.A., *Director of Education, Bonny, Southern Nigeria.*
1904 DOUGLAS, ROBERT, "Star" Office, *P.O. Box 1014, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
1906 DOUGLASS, JAMES H., *Albany Club, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1896 DOVE, FREDERICK W., *39 East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1903 DOWNER, ALFRED WM., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
1901 DOWNER, ARTHUR LIONEL, *Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1898 DOWNER, VEN. ARCHDEACON GEORGE W., *The Rectory, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1897 DOWNES, S. TROUNCER, *Durban Club, Natal.*
1904 DOWSE, THOMAS A., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Fernleigh, Levuka, Fiji.*

Year of
Election.

- 1903 †DOWSETT, CHARLES, *c/o Messrs. Attwell & Co., St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 †DOYLE, CAPTAIN J. J., *s.s. "Lagoon," Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1905 †DOYLE, JAMES HENRY, *Invermein, Seone, New South Wales.*
- 1902 †DRADER, FRANK, *c/o Bank of British West Africa, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1900 †DRADER, H. F., *Campina, Roumania.*
- 1903 DRIVER, THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
- 1901 DROUGHT, F. A.
- 1903 DROUGHT, JAMES J., F.C.S., A.I.M.M., *Molo Station, viâ Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1904 DRUMMOND, GEORGE E., *421 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1903 †DRUMMOND, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES H., V.D., *Jamaica.*
- 1905 DUDGEON, SIR CHARLES JOHN, *Shanghai.*
- 1880 DUDLEY, CECIL.
- 1889 DUFF, HON. ROBERT, *Immigration Agent-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 DUFFILL, JOHN HENRY, C.E., *Town Hall, Durban, Natal.*
- 1902 †DUGMORE, GEORGE EGERTON, M.L.A., *Indwe, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 DUIRS, DAVID P., M.D., *P.O. Box 610, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 DUKA, CAPTAIN A. T., D.S.O., M.A., M.R.C.S.E., *Lismore, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 370, Johannesburg Transvaal.*
- 1904 DUNBAR-ANDERSON, KINGSLEY, M.Inst.M.E., M.I.Mech.E., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 4776, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 DUNCAN, ALEXANDER M. T., J.P., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1899 DUNCAN, ALISTER, *Imperial Maritime Customs, Hankow, China.*
- 1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1905 †DUNCAN, EDWARD, *Rarawai Mill, Fiji.*
- 1904 DUNCAN, JAMES ALEXR., *Molteno, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 †DUNCAN, JOHN, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1890 †DUNCAN, HON. JOHN J., M.L.C., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
- 1901 †DUNCAN, JOHN, *The Grove, Picton, New Zealand.*
- 1902 DUNCAN, THOMAS M., *Messrs. J. C. Juta & Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †DUNCOMBE, H. F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1903 DUNCOMBE, WALTER KELSALL, *Customs Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1895 DUNLOP, ALEXANDER R., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1901 DUNLOP, J. M. M., LL.D., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 DUNLOP, JOHN SYM, *Ashenhurst, Burwood, New South Wales.*
- 1892 †DUNLOP, W. P., *Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 DUNSTER, T. CHARLES W., *West Australian Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1903 DUPIGNY, E. G. MORSON, *Assistant Resident, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1905 DURING, ABRAHAM A., *Paarl, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 DUTTON, HENRY, *Anlaby, Kapunda, South Australia.*
- 1900 DWYER, PIERCE M., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Resident, Ilorin, Northern Nigeria.*

Year of
Election.

- 1894 DYETT, HON. WM. C. L., M.L.C., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1903 DYKE, JAMES E., *c/o Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.*
- 1900 DYKES, F. J. B., *Warden of Mines, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
- 1903 DYKES, JAMES, *Hoetjes Bay, Saldanka Bay, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 EAGLESOME, JOHN, C.M.G., *Public Works Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1894 EAKIN, J. W., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, 12 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1884 †EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
- 1899 EARDLEY-WILMOT, S., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1905 EARLE, PERCY M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1897 EARLE, ROBERT C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1903 EARP, HON. GEORGE F., M.L.C., *Newcastle, New South Wales.*
- 1901 EASTERBROOK, ARTHUR D., *Karonga, Lake Nyasa, British Central Africa.*
- 1895 EASTWOOD, PHILIP B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 †EDINGTON, THOMAS D., *Premier Diamond Mining Co., P.O. Box 148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 EDMONDSON, CRESSY S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 EDWARDS, DAVID R., M.D., *care of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1905 EDWARDS, ERNEST, *Sons of Gwalia Mine, Western Australia.*
- 1899 EDWARDS, FREDERIC G. H., M.D., *Florida Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 EDWARDS, G. BAKER, *Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1876 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1904 †EDWARDS, W. MOORCROFT, *P.O. Box 37, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1874 †EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., C.M.G., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Road, Mauritius.*
- 1887 EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 EGERTON, H.E. SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1897 EHRHARDT, HON. ALBERT F., *Attorney-General, Suva Fiji.*
- 1889 EICKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1902 ELGIE, S. KELSEY, M.P.S., *47 Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 ELLIOTT, REV. CANON F. W. T., *St. Michael's Rectory, West Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1899 ELLIOT, LESLIE.
- 1905 †ELLIS, HENRY REGINALD, M.B., M.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1894 ELMSLIE, CHRISTOPHER TATHAM, *39 Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 ELWIN, RT. REV. EDMUND H., M.A., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone Bishop's Court, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 EMBLING, JAMES, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 †ENGLISH, THOMAS ROWE, *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 ESCOTT, H.E. SIR E. BICKHAM SWEET, K.C.M.G., *Government House, St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1902 ESPEUT, CLAUDE V., *Public Works Department, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1902 ESPEUT, REGINALD WM., C.E., *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 †ESSIEN, ALBERT DUKE, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †ESSERY, EDWIN, J.P., *Riet Valley, Umhlali, via Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 ESUMAN-GWIRA, JOHN BUCKMAN, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1902 ETLINGER, THOMAS E., C.E., *Mutual Buildings, Durban, Natal.*
- 1894 †ETTLING, CAPTAIN GUSTAV A., 81 *Old Main Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 EVANS, FRANKLYN S., *Gadzema, Rhodesia.*
- 1880 EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.V.O., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.*
- 1889 EVANS, J. EMURYS, C.M.G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †EVANS, MAURICE S., C.M.G., J.P., *Hill Crest, Berea Ridge, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 EVANS, SAMUEL, 15 *Saratoga Avenue, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 EVANS, WALTER BOWEN, *Reefton, New Zealand.*
- 1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, *Protector of Chinese, Singapore.*
- 1890 EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, P.O. Box 558, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †EVERSFIELD, CAPTAIN GEORGE A., c/o *Post Office, Calgary, N.W.T., Canada.*
- 1903 †EVES, CAPTAIN HUBERT E., J.P., *Arntully, Cedar Valley P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1903 †EWENS, CREASY, 36 *Queen's Road, Hong Kong.*
- 1906 EWING, WM. LECKIE, *Rupurara, Inyanga, Rhodesia.*
- 1900 FADELLE, EDWARD, C.E., *Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*
- 1887 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, M.L.A., *care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1891 FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., *Barrister-at-Law, Elaine, New South Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †FAIRFAX, JAMES OSWALD, *Koorali, Wolseley Road, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 FAIRFAX, SIR JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., 5 *Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1906 FALCK, HON. ANOSI, M.L.C., *Postmaster-General, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1889 †FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1896 †FARQUHARSON, JOHN C., J.P., *Garland Grove, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1904 FARRAR, NICHOLAS, *Postmaster-General, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1886 †FAULKNER, ENOCH, *District Commissioner, Waterloo, Sierra Leone.*
- 1892 †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1890 FAWCETT, JAMES HART, *Lanzi, Campiglia Marittima, Toscana, Italy.*
- 1890 †FAWCETT, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., B.Sc., F.L.S., *Director, Public Gardens, Hope Gardens, Jamaica.*
- 1902 FAWNS, SYDNEY, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1895 FEILDEN, CAPTAIN ROBERT B., R.A., *Famagusta, Cyprus.*
- 1888 FELL, HENRY, *Cleveland House, Alexandra Road, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1906 †FELL, W. SCOTT, *Kilcreggan, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1896 FELTON, HON. J. J., M.E.C., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
 1902 FENTON, ERNEST G., F.R.C.S.I.
 1889 †FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., *Belfield Lodge, East Coast, Demerara, British Guiana.*
 1897 FERGUSON, JAMES FINLAY, *Kenilworth, Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*
 1890 †FERGUSON, JAMES, P.O. Box 98, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1879 †FERGUSON, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1892 †FERREIRA, ANTONIO F.
 1901 FETTES, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †FIELD, A. PERCY, P.O. Box 154, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1895 †FIELDING, HON. WILLIAM S., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J.
 1901 FINCH, BARNARD, *Durban, Natal.*
 1905 FINCH, GEORGE G., P.O. Box 233, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 FINLAYSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT A., C.M.G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1878 †FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., J.P., 287 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1897 †FINNIE, J. P., P.O. Box 46, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1903 FIRMIN, CECIL H., *Government Railway, Bo, Sierra Leone.*
 1896 †FIRMINGER, REV. WALTER K., M.A., *care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.*
 1901 †FISHER, HERBERT S.
 1906 FISHER, HUBERT C., P.O. Box 665, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., *Fullarton, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1893 FISHER, JOHN MEADOWS, 39 *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1905 FISHER, NORMAN R., B.Sc., M.E., *St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1884 FISHER, R. H. UNDERWOOD,
 1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Corrabert, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1899 FITZGERALD, FREDERICK A., *Imperial Oil Refining Co., London, Ontario, Canada.*
 1901 FITZGERALD, GEORGE L., C.E., *The Foliage, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
 1902 FITZGERALD, O'CONNELL, *Crane House, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1900 †FITZPATRICK, HON. SIR J. PERCY, M.L.C., P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1900 †FLEGELTAUB, WALTER, *Hamilton, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1892 †FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., P.O. Box 64, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
 1897 FLEMING, CHARLES D., J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1880 FLEMING, JOHN, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*
 1900 FLEMING, JOHN M., *Great Diamond Estate, British Guiana.*
 1896 †FLEMING, RICHARD, P.O. Box 393, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1878 FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD, K.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).*
 1903 FLEMING, THOMAS, *Good Hope, Boston, Natal.*
 1900 FLETCHER, FRANKLYN H., P.O. Box 13, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1888 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 670, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1902 FLETCHER, WM. HORTON, *c/o Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 †FLINT, CAPTAIN WM. RAFFLES, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
 1884 FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, *Levuka, Fiji.*

Year of
Election.

- 1905 FORAN, W. ROBERT DE B., *Police Force, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1904 †FORBES, CAPT. DAVID, D.S.O., *Swazi Coal Mines, Athole, Swaziland, South Africa.*
- 1885 †FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †FORBES, HENRY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †FORD, JAMES P.,
- 1889 FORD, JOSEPH C., *117 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1896 †FORDE, ROBERT M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1882 †FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *215 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 †FORREST, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., M.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1891 FORSTER, JULIUS J.,
- 1890 FORTUNO, JOSEPH, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 FOSTER, EDGAR W., *Oloke Meji, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1885 FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, I.S.O., *Auditor-General, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1883 FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M.Inst.C.E., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1888 FOWLER, HON. GEORGE M., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Government Agent, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1889 †FOWLER, JAMES, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1903 FOX, GEORGE, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Gordon Street, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1902 FOX, GEORGE EDWARD, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 FOX, JOHN, G.P.O., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1904 †FOX-DECENT, THOMAS, *714 Langside Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1898 †FOXON, FRANK E., *Resident Magistrate, Ixopo Division, Natal.*
- 1893 FRAMES, PERCIVAL ROSS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 FRANCIS, PERCY J., *Union-Castle S.S. Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., *New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway, New York.*
- 1895 FRANKS, GODFREY F., M.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 FRASER, CHARLES A., *Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1903 †FRASER, HON. SIR JOHN GEORGE, M.L.C., P.O. Box 250, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1896 FRASER, JAMES L., P. O. Box 429, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 †FRASER, JOSEPH, *Pitakande Estate, Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1895 FRASER, MALCOLM A. C., *Registrar-General, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1893 FRASER, WILLIAM PERCY, P.O. Box 26, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 FREDERICKS, J. HAROLD, *West African Contract and Supply Company, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1904 FREEMAN, T. KYFFIN, F.G.S., F.S.S., *St. Johns, Newfoundland.*
- 1902 FRERE, ALLAN GRAY, *86th Carnatic Infantry, Trichinopoly, India.*
- 1900 FRERE, HAROLD ARTHUR, *Superintendent of Prisons, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1894 FRICKER, WILLIAM C., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 FRIEDLANDER, CHARLES, *Victoria Chambers, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 †FROOD, THOMAS MORTON, M.D., P.O. Box 1032, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 FROST, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 †FRY, HAROLD A., P.O. Box 46, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 FULFORD, HARRY E., C.M.G., *H.B.M. Consul, Newchwang, China.*
 1889 †FULLER, ALFRED W., *Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.*
 1900 FULTON, HERBERT VALPY, *Outram, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1906 FURLEY, JOHN TALFOURD, *District Commissioner, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1901 FYNN, CHARLES GAWLER, *Native Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1878 †FYSH, HON. SIR PHILIP O., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1902 GABBETT, GERALD F. A., *Marine Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
 1892 †GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *c/o Shri Sayagi Library, Baroda, India.*
 1884 GAISFORD, HENRY, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1899 GALLETTY, ARCHIBALD J.C., *Bank of Montreal, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1900 †GALLEWSKI, MAURICE, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 †GALPIN, GEORGE LUCK, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Cradock Place, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1899 GANADO, ROBERT F., LL.D., *27 Strada Zaccaria, Valletta, Malta.*
 1895 GARDINER, FRANCIS J., J.P., *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
 1905 GARDINER, GEORGE, *Government Storekeeper, Suva, Fiji.*
 1902 GARDNER, ASTON W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1897 GARLAND, PATRICK J., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., *Senior Medical Officer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1887 GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., *Tapah, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
 1905 †GARLICK, JOHN, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 GARNETT, HARRY, *Guanica Centrale, Ponce, Porto Rico.*
 1906 GARRAWAY, DAVID G., I.S.O., *Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 GASELEE, GENERAL SIR ALFRED, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., *c/o Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.*
 1888 GASKIN, HON. C. P., M.C.P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1903 †GASSON, GEORGE H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1904 GATLAND, GEORGE J., *P.O. Box 278, Durban, Natal.*
 1897 GAU, JULIUS, *P.O. Box 209, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1895 †GAY, ARNOLD E., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
 1895 †GAY, E. T., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
 1902 †GAY, GEORGE SINCLAIR, *Coronado, San Diego County, California, U.S.A.*
 1893 GEARY, ALFRED, *Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*
 1897 GEE, GEORGE F., *care of National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1903 GEMMELL, HUGH B., *Government Railways, P.O. Box 176, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 GEORGE, ARTHUR, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1902 GEORGE, EDWARD C. S., C.I.E., G.P.O., *Rangoon, Burma.*
 1883 GEORGE, HON. CHARLES J., M.L.C., *Pacific House, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1903 GEORGE, WILLIAM RUFUS, *318 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1894 GIBBON, CHARLES, *Goonambil, Wategama, Ceylon.*
 1885 GIBBON, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
 1897 GIBBONS, MAJOR ALFRED ST. HILL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1904 GIBBS, CLEMENT M., *c/o Messrs. H. Bevern & Co., 31 Long Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 GIBBS, ISAAC, *New Zealand Shipping Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1897 †GIBBS, JOHN, *P.O. Box 1079, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1904 GIBLIN, JOHN SCRUBY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1905 GIBSON, HON. FREDERICK A., I.S.O., M.C.G., *Collector of Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1889 GIBSON, HARRY, J.P., *P.O. Box 1643, and 92 Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1896 GIDEON, D. S., J.P., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
- 1905 †GILCHRIST, THOMAS B., M.D., *P.O. Box 161, Fordsburg, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 GILES, EUSTACE, *397 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1898 GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., *23 Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1905 GILES, WM. ANSTET, M.B.C.M., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1903 GILFILLAN, ALEXANDER, B.Sc., *Stock Exchange Buildings, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 †GILFILLAN, DOUGLAS F., *P.O. Box 1397, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 GILFILLAN, EDWARD T., *Conway P.O., Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 GILL, SIR DAVID, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal, The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, *Montalto, Grace Park, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1891 †GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., *Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria.*
- 1902 GILLOTT, ARTHUR G. M., *Casilla 385, San José, Costa Rica.*
- 1892 GILLOTT, HON. SIR SAMUEL, M.L.A., *9 Brunswick St., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1900 GILMOUR, DAVID W., *Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1889 †GIRDLESTONE, MAJOR NELSON S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 GISBORNE, DUDLEY G., *P.O. Box 13, Pietersburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 GLADWYN, WILLIAM T., *Liberator Mine, St. Helens, Tasmania.*
- 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
- 1901 GLASSIER, F. BEDFORD, *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1901 GLASS, HON. DAVID, K.C., *Rossland, British Columbia.*
- 1906 GLEDDEEN, ROBERT, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1905 †GLENNY, THOMAS A., *P.O. Box 2295, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 GLOAG, ANDREW, J.P. *37 Bird Street, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 †GLOAG, DURANT, *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 †GLUYAS, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 8, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 GLYNN, HENRY THOMAS, *Huntingdon Hall, Lydenburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 GOCH, G. H., *P.O. Box 163, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 GOCH, SAMUEL F., B.A., LL.B., *P.O. Box 163, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 GODDARD, FREDERICK D., *Queen's Building, Praya, Hong Kong.*
- 1900 GODFREY, GEORGE, *Strathmore, Fitzroy St., St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1895 †GODFREY, JOSEPH JAMES, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 GODWIN, EDWIN H., *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1903 GOLDIE, AMYAS LEIGH, *Delamar, Nevada, U.S.A.*
- 1895 GOLDIE, A. R., *c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1896 GOLDMANN, RICHARD, *P.O. Box 485, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 GOLDFEICH, SAMUEL, *P.O. Box 933, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 GOLDSMITH, HENRY E., F.R.M.S., *Royal Engineers' Office, Hong Kong.*
- 1902 †GOLDSMITH, THOMAS, *Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.*
- 1906 GOLLEDGE, GEORGE H., *Gikiyanakanda, Neboda, Ceylon.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 GOMES, HARRIS LLOYD, *Government Railways, Tingulab, British North Borneo.*
- 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., 48 *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1893 †GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, P.O. Box 176, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F., *St. Johns, Newfoundland.*
- 1888 GOOLD-ADAMS, HIS HONOUR MAJOR SIR HAMILTON J., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
- 1879 †GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., 114 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1891 †GORDON, JOHN, *Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †GORDON, W. GORDON, *Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*
- 1885 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.*
- 1895 GORE, HON. LT.-COLONEL J. C., *Receiver-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1903 GORDON-HALL, WILLIAM H., M.B., *Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1891 GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1900 GOSLING, J. T., *Postmaster-General, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1893 GOULDIE, JOSEPH, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 GOULTER, HERBERT H., *Barrister-at-Law, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
- 1883 †GOVETT, ROBERT, *Culloden Station, near Aramac, Queensland.*
- 1898 GOURLAY, WILLIAM DICKSON, *Dock Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 GRADWELL, WILLIAM B., J.P., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1889 GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1873] GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 *Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1900 GRAHAM, WALTER DOUGLAS, *Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clarke, Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., J.P., P.O. Box 1155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †GRAIN, ERNEST A., P.O. Manly, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 GRANT, DONALD A., c/o *Messrs. Wilkinson & Lavender, 12 Spring Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 †GRANT, DUNCAN, *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1879 †GRANT, E. H.
- 1889 GRANT, HON. HENRY E. W., *Colonial Secretary, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1896 GRANT, SIR JAMES A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., 150 *Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1904 GRANT, P. H. A., *Assistant District Commissioner, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1877 GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, c/o *William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*
- 1905 GRANT, WM. LAWSON, M.A., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1890 GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 GRANT-WILLIAMS, E. A., *Bank of New South Wales, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1906 GRASSICK, PETER A., *Calle Bartolome Mitre 475, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*
- 1897 GRAVES, SOMERSET H., 179 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 GRAY, HON. GEORGE W., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1906 GRAY, MELVILLE, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1888 †GRAY, ROBERT, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 GRAY, WENTWORTH D., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 †GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B. C.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 GREAVES, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. B., *Newbold, Clarence River, New South Wales.*
- 1897 GRECH, SALVATORE, M.D., 31 *Strada Mezzodi, Valletta, Malta.*
- 1904 GREEN, ALFRED E., *P.O. Box 340, Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 †GREEN, DAVID, *Ferndale Villa, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 GREEN, FRANK J.
- 1905 †GREEN, FRANK J. H., *P.O. Box 106, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 GREEN, HELPERIUS R., *Messrs. E. K. Green & Co., Somerset Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 GREEN, HENRY, *Pompallier Terrace, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1877 †GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1905 GREEN, WILLIAM J., *P.O. Box 1770, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 †GREENACRE, SIR BENJAMIN W., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 GREENACRE, WALTER, 413 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 GREENE, COLONEL EDWARD M., K.C., M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1899 GREENE, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 406, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 GREENE, MOLESWORTH, *Greystones, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1893 †GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 †GREENLEES, T. DUNCAN, M.D., *The Asylum, Fort England, Grahams-town, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 †GREENSHIELDS, GEORGE, *Douglas Station, Falkland Islands.*
- 1906 GREENSLADE, FREDERICK WM., *c/o African Association, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1895 GREENWOOD, G. DEAN, J.P., *Teviotdale, Amberley, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1896 GREIG, GEORGE, *Laxapana, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
- 1903 GRELL, CHARLES H., *Clapham House, Dominica, West Indies.*
- 1903 GREENFELL, ARTHUR PASCOE, *Agricultural Dept., P.O. Box 434, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1895 GREY, MAJOR RALEIGH, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 †GREY-WILSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1879 †GRICE, JOHN, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1885 GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Assistant Principal Medical Officer, Torrington Place, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1882 †GRIFFITH, HON. HORACE M. BRANDFORD, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1881 GRIFFITH, THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL W., G.C.M.G., *Chief Justice, Federal High Court, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1901 †GRIFFITHS, HARRY D., A.R.S.M., M.I.M.E., &c., *P.O. Box 2146, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 GRIFFITHS, CAPTAIN J. NORTON, J.P., F.G.S., M.I.M.M., *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*
- 1889 †GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, *Tamsui, Formosa, China.*
- 1904 GRIMLEY, ALFRED G.
- 1896 GRIMMER, WM. P., *P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 GRIMSHAW, HERBERT C. W., B.A. *Assistant District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †GRIMWADE, HON. F. S., M.L.C., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 GRIMWADE, MAJOR HAROLD W., A.F.A., *Waveney, Hampden Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 GRINTER, REV. CANON JOHN, *The Rectory, San José, Costa Rica.*
- 1905 GROOM, THOMAS F., *Moreton Bay Oyster Co., Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 †GROVE, DANIEL, *Bank Chambers, Vryheid, Natal.*
- 1905 GROVES, THOMAS, A.M.I.Mech.E., *Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1906 GROWDER, JOHN, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, K.C., *Alexandra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 GUBBAY, R. A., *3 Queen's Buildings, Hong Kong.*
- 1884 GUERITZ, E. P., *Government House, Sandakan, British North Borneo (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 GULLY, HUGH, *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1902 GUMPERTZ, HARRY S., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1903 GUPPY, ROBERT, *Post Office, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 †GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 GUTHRIE, JAMES, *P.O. Box 581, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 GUTTMANN, JOSEPH T., *P.O. Box 942, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1895 HADDON-SMITH, HON. G. B., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1902 HADDON-SMITH, HENRY B., *Govt. Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1902 HAES, ARTHUR, *P.O. Box 198, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1894 HAGGART, E. A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Rotherwood, Redpath Street, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1896 HAINES, CHARLES H., M.A., M.D., *Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1905 HAINES, ROBERT T., *102 Peel Street, Windsor, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1893 †HAINS, HENRY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 HALL, REV. ALFRED, *Baydonfield, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 HALL, GODFREY, *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1883 HALL, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 HALLAM, HARRY, *Slavery Department, Kordofan, Sudan.*
- 1901 HALLIFAX, JAMES W., *George Town, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1885 HAMILTON, HON. C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G., M.E.C., *Receiver-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1894 HAMILTON, HENRY DE COURCY.
- 1897 HAMILTON, H. W. B., *Hannan's Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Shanghai, China.*
- 1905 HAMILTON, ROBERT W. GRIEVE, R.D.S., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co, Madras.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, B., *33 Mutual Buildings, Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *Hampson's Buildings, South St., Durban, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 HANBURY-WILLIAMS, COLONEL JOHN, C.V.O., C.M.G., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1889 †HANCOCK, EDWARD, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 HANCOCK, H. R., *Nalyappa, Moonta, South Australia.*
- 1897 †HANCOCK, STRANGMAN, *Jumpers Deep, Limited, Cleveland, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †HANCOCK, SYDNEY, *10 Queen's Gardens, Hong Kong.*
- 1904 HAND, CECIL, *c/o Messrs. Rolfe, Crang & Co., 40 Strand Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 †HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1897 †HANKIN, CHRISTOPHER L.
- 1900 HANNA, JAMES C., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 HANNON, P. J., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J.
- 1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*
- 1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD A., L.R.C.P., J.P., *Havermere, Howick Falls, Natal.*
- 1898 HARDY, JOHN, *Printing Office Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1905 HARE, FRANCIS W. E., M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 HAREL, PHILLIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1893 HARFORD, FREDERICK, *St. Andrew's, Grenada.*
- 1902 HARMSWORTH, CAPTAIN ALFRED C., *Burton Villa, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 HARNEY, HON. EDWARD A. ST. AUBYN, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
- 1903 HARPER, CHARLES H., B.A., *Colonial Secretariat, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1904 HARPER, J. PEASCOD, F.R.G.S., *Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1902 HARPER, NOEL G., *Haenertsburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 HARPER, ROBERT, M.P., *Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1881 †HARRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 HARRIS, SAUL, *P.O. Box 1473, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 †HARRIS, WM. DUCKETT, *Harris Dale, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †HARRISON, FRANK, *Nictaux Falls, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.*
- 1892 HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Orange Walk, British Honduras.*
- 1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER.
- 1896 HARRISSON, SYDNEY T., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1885 †HARROW, EDWIN, *Thedden, Richmond, Natal.*
- 1902 HART, PETER FRANCIS, *Kelton, Arthur Street, Surrey Hills, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 HARTLAND, JOSEPH B., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1905 HARTLEY, CLEMENT PERCY, *P.O. Box 70, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1902 HARTLEY, JAMES H., *Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 HARVEY, HARRY G. C., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1905 HARVEY, HENRY FREDERICK, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *14 National Mutual Buildings, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 HARVEY, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1904 HARVEY, WILLIAM S., *Government Railway Construction, Bo, Sierra Leone.*
- 1901 HARWIN, JOHN, *Sans Souci, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1897 HARWOOD, JOSHUA J., *National Mutual Buildings, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1903 HARWOOD, HON. THOMAS C., M.L.C., *Geelong, Victoria.*
- 1902 †HASSALL, RAYMOND L., *9 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †HATHORN, FERGUS A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., K.C., M.L.A., *P.O. Box 3, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1900 †HATHORN, K. HOWARD, B.A., *P.O. Box 3, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1904 HAWES, CECIL E., *Legislative Council Office, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1897 HAWKER, MICHAEL S., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1897 HAWKER, RICHARD M., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1882 HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., *188 Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1898 HAWKINS, ISAAC T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1894 HAWTAYNE, MAJOR T. M. (N. Staff. Regt.), *Umballa, India.*
- 1900 †HAY, HARRY ALGERNON, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*
- 1880 †HAY, HENRY, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*
- 1895 HAY, JAMES DOUGLAS, *Cue, Western Australia.*
- 1897 HAY, JAMES M. ALLAN, *P.O. Box 48, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1891 †HAY, JOHN, LL.D., *Crow's Nest, North Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1878 †HAY, WILLIAM, *Wyuna, Black Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1905 †HAYDON, LEONARD G., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., *Port Health Office Point Durban, Natal.*
- 1901 HAYES-SADLER, LIEUT. COL. JAMES, C.B., *H.M. Commissioner, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1899 HAYFORD, REV. MARK C., D.D., F.R.G.S., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1905 HAYLES, HARRY S. H., *Taquah & Abosso G. M. Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 HAYNE, CHARLES, *City Mansion Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 HAYTER, A. C., *Transcontinental Telegraph Co., Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
- 1899 †HAYWARD, FRANK E., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †HEAD, WM. BEACHY, *P. O. Box 1146, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †HEATLIE, ARTHUR, B.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 HEBDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*
- 1886 †HEBRON, HON. A. S., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1891 HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., *Villa Nelson, Valescure, St. Raphael, France.*
- 1876 *HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1903 HEDLEY, T. LIETCH, *Cape Forage Co., Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 HEDSTROM, JOHN MAYNARD, *Levuka, Fiji.*
- 1889 HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †HEMERY, PERCY, *Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1896 HEMMING, SIR AUGUSTUS W. L., G.C.M.G.
- 1881 HEMMING, JOHN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 HEMMENS, CAPTAIN R. A., *Commissioner's Office, P.O. Box 4, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HENDERSON, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., *Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.*
- 1900 †HENDERSON, THOMSON, *National Bank, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1896 HENDRIKS, A. J., *Black River, Jamaica.*
- 1891 †HENNESSY, DAVID V., M.L.A., J.P., *Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1896 HENRY, HON. JOHN, *Devonport West, Tasmania.*
- 1902 HENSHALL, THOMAS, *Postmaster, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †HERBERT, REGINALD F. DE COURCY, J.P., *Plantation Springlands, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1905 HERON, REGINALD, M., *Assistant District Commissioner, Asaba, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 HERRICK, E. J., *Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1904 HERRICK, F. D., *Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1903 HERSHENSOHN, ALLAN C., *P.O. Box 2540, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 HERTSLET, PERCY, I.S.O., J.P., *Collector of Customs, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 HEUSSLER, CHRISTIAN A.
- 1904 †HEWAT, JOHN, M.B., M.L.A., *Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HEWICK, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 HEYDEMAN, HARRY, A.M.I.Mech.E., *Ladybrand, Orange River Colony.*
- 1906 HEYS, FREDERICK T., *P.O. Box 167, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1900 HICKMAN, W. ALBERT, B.Sc., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
- 1898 HICKS, HERBERT G., *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †HIDDINGH, J. M. F., *c/o Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 †HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HIDDINGH, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †HIGGETT, JOHN MOORE.
- 1903 HILDBRETH, HAROLD C., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., *Madras.*
- 1892 HILL, CHARLES WM., *Assistant Treasurer, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1887 HILL, HON. EDWARD C. H., *Auditor-General, Singapore.*
- 1902 HILL, J. WOODWARD, A.M.Inst.C.E., *City Engineer's Office, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1901 HILL, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS ALEXANDER, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1887 HILL, LUKE M., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 †HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, *Sungei Ujong, Federated Malay States.*
- 1891 HILL, WARDROP M., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1900 †HILLIARD, CHARLES H., *Resident Magistrate, Hanover, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 HILLMAN, SELIG, *P.O. Box 2954, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 HILLMAN, WOLF, *P.O. Box 2954, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 HILLS, T. AGG, *31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1898 †HILTON, THOMAS J., *York Island, Sherbro, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 HIRSCH, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 †HIRSCHHORN, FRIEDRICH, *10 Christian Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 HIRTZEL, CLEMENT, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 †HITCHINS, CHARLES, M.L.A., *African Boating Co., Point, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 HITCHINS, JOHN F., *Penlee, Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1904 HIXSON, EDWARD M., C.E., *Government Railway, Oshogbo, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1906 HOBBS, MAJOR JOSEPH J. TALBOT, *Cottlesloe, Western Australia.*
- 1902 HOCHSCHILD, SIGMUND, *P.O. Box 25, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 HOCKEN, THOMAS M., M.R.C.S.E., F.L.S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †HOCKLY, DANIEL EDWARD, *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 HODGSON, H.E. SIR FREDERIC M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1894 †HOEY, UNG BOK.
- 1901 HOFMEYR, ADRIAN J. L., *Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †HOFMEYR, HENRY J., B.A., *P.O. Box 3357, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 HOFMEYR, HON. J. H., *Avond Rush, Stephan Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Swarthmoor, Havelock North, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1894 HOLE, HUGH MARSHALL, *Civil Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1903 HOLGATE, GEORGE, *331 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 HOLLAND, CUYLER A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1901 HOLLAND, CHARLES THEODORE, J.P., *c/o Charterland Goldfields, Limited, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1903 HOLLANDER, FELIX CHARLES, *P.O. Box 228, Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 †HOLLINS, RICHARD R., *P.O. Box 289, Johannesburg, Transvaal and Pretoria.*
- 1896 †HOLLIS, A. CLAUD, *Secretary to Administration, Mombasa, East Africa.*
- 1904 HOLMES, CHARLES WILLIAM, *202 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1904 HOLMES, FRANCIS A., M.R.C.S.E., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1889 HOLMES, JOHN R., *District Judge, Limassol, Cyprus.*
- 1904 HOLMES, WILLIAM, *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1902 HOLMES, WM. J., *Upington, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 HOLROYD, HON. JUSTICE SIR EDWARD D., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †HOMAN, LEONARD E. B., *P.O. Box 178, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 HOOD, A. JARVIE, M.B., C.M., *127 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 HOOD, WM. ACLAND, *c/o Post Office, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1904 †HOOKE, AUGUSTUS, JR., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 HOOPER, RAYMOND E., *364 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 †HOPE, C. H. S.
- 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1888 HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, *211 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 †HORDERN, SAMUEL, *Retford Hall, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1901 †HORNBY, WILLIAM F., *Chellow Dean, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1898 HORNBY-PORTER, CHARLES, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1890 †HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1905 HORTON, ROBERT C., *"N. Z. Herald," Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 HOSE, RT. REV. GEORGE F., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak, Bishop's House, Singapore.*
- 1896 HOSKEN, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *P.O. Box 667, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 †HOSMER, LT.-COLONEL EDWARD A. C., *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*

Year of
Election.

- 1900 HOUGH, T. F., 8 *Des Vœux Rd. Central, Hong Kong.*
 1894 HOWARD, JOHN WM., c/o "*Natal Mercury*," *Durban, Natal.*
 1898 HOWE, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 5168, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1899 HOWELL, HENRY SPENCER, *Stonyhurst, Galt, Ontario, Canada.*
 1904 HOY, G. FREDERICK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1902 HOYLE, HERBERT H. A., *Ibadan, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1903 †HOYLE, JAMES JOHNSON, *P.O. Box 744, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1903 †HUBBORD, ARTHUR G., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1898 HUDSON, HIS HONOUR ARTHUR, *Circuit Judge, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1894 †HUDSON, WALTER E., *P.O. Box 189, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1906 HUFFAM, SYDNEY, *Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1899 HUGGINS, HENRY D., *Stipendiary Justice, Cedros, Trinidad.*
 1903 HUGHES, FRANK G., *Town Hall, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
 1901 HUGHES, LIEUT.-COLONEL FREDERIC G., *D.A.A.G., 395 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1901 †HUGHES, HUGH STANLEY, *Minnewater, Kuranda, Queensland.*
 1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W.
 1894 HULETT, GEORGE HERBERT, *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Verulam, Natal.*
 1884 HULETT, HON. SIR JAMES LIEGE, M.L.A., J.P., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
 1902 †HULETT, HORACE B., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
 1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *The Lodge, Belgravia, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1901 †HULL, HON. HENRY C., M.L.C., *P.O. Box 948, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1903 HULSTON, JOHN, *P.O. Box 92, Durban, Natal.*
 1901 HUMBY, ALBERT J., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1904 HUMBY, CHARLES C., *Claremont, Western Australia.*
 1901 HUMPHREYS, GEORGE, *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1889 HUNT, HON. WALTER R., *Receiver-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1889 HUNTER, SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., *Durban, Natal.*
 1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, C.M.G., *H.B.M. Consul, Tonga, Friendly Islands.*
 1898 †HUNTER, JAMES M., *Durban, Natal.*
 1899 HUNTER, JOSEPH, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1896 †HUNTER, THOMAS A., 27 *Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1903 HUNTER, WILLIAM M., 161 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1897 HURRELL, WILLIAM, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1901 HUTCHEON, DUNCAN, P.V.S., *Agricultural Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1903 HUTCHINGS, C., *Vita Rewa, Fiji.*
 1900 HUTCHINSON, ELLIOTT ST. M., *P.O. Box 6434, and Mutual Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1897 HUTCHINSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOSEPH T., M.A., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1901 HUTSON, HON. EYRE, *Colonial Secretary, Hamilton, Bermuda.*
 1904 HUTT, EDWARD, J.P., *Maitland, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1906 HUTTON, ANDRIES S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1893 HUTTON, EDWARD M., M.A., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Gibraltar.*
 1897 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT, *Johannesburg Club, P.O. Box 3720 Johannesburg Transvaal.*
 1892 HUTTON, WILLIAM, *Resident J.P., Komati Poort, Transvaal.*
 1900 HUNTABLE, F. W., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 †HYAM, ABRAHAM, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 LEVERS, ROBERT LANCELOT, *Mount Ievers, Royal Park, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 †ILLIUS, DONALD W., *P.O. Box 143, Germiston, Transvaal.*
- 1898 IMPEY, SAMUEL P., M.D., C.M., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 IM THURN, H.E. SIR EVERARD F., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1894 †INGLIS, JAMES, 60 *York Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 INGLIS, WM. WOOD, *P.O. Box 2056, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 †INKSETTER, WM. ELLSWORTH, M.D., *Atajuela, Costa Rica.*
- 1905 INNES, SIDNEY NORTH, *Cresswell Downs, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 1895 INNISS, THOMAS WALROND, *Britannia Estate, Mauritius.*
- 1891 I'ONS, FREDERICK F., *Witwatersrand G.M. Co., P.O. Knights, via Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 IRELAND, PROFESSOR ALLEYNE, *St. Botolph Club, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*
- 1892 IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1891 IRVINE, HON. HANS W. H., M.L.C., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria.*
- 1904 †IRVINE, HON. WM. HILL, M.L.A., 462 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 ISAAC, GEORGE MICHAEL, *P.O. Box 3110, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 490, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 ISAACS, EMANUEL, *P.O. Box 1, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 ISEMONGER, FRANCIS M., *Government Secretariat, Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1902 JACK, WM. LANGLANDS, 60 *Market Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1899 †JACKSON, CECIL GOWER, J.P., *Magistrate, Weenen, Natal.*
- 1881 JACKSON, H.E. SIR HENRY M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1890 JACKSON, ROBERT E., K.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1902 †JACKSON, THOMAS A., 305 *Bulwer Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1897 †JACOB, WILLIAM F., *Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1901 JACOBS, DAVID M., *P.O. Box 230, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1883 †JACOBS, ISAAC, 72 *Queen Street Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 JACOBS, SIMEON, *P.O. Box 167, Pet-kefstroom, Transvaal.*
- 1897 JAGGER, JOHN WM., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 JAMES, EDMUND M., 141 *Longmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Tanasari, Blakehurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 JAMES, RUDOLPH, c/o F. H. Hamilton, Esq., *Audit Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1893 JAMESON, HON. ADAM, M.D., *Commissioner of Lands, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1900 JAMESON, CHARLES S., 354 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 JAMESON, CLARENCE, *Digby, Nova Scotia.*
- 1895 JAMESON, GEORGE, *Ellerton, St. Albans, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1904 JAMESON, HENRY B. L., *Customs Dept., Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1899 JAMESON, HENRY LYSER, B.A., Ph.D., *Technical Institute, P.O. Box 1178, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 †JAMIESON, HON. L. S., C.B., M.L.A., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 JAMIESON, EDMUND C., *P.O. Box 357, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 JAMIESON, GEORGE, C.M.G.
- 1897 JAMIESON, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 2576, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1903 JANION, E. M., *Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), *British Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1905 JAYEWARDENE, DON ADRIAN ST. V., *Jayewardene Wallauwa, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1904 JEFFARES, JOHN L. S., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Komgha, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 JENKINS, ARTHUR ROGERS, *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1900 JENKINS, GEORGE H. V., *Herbert Park, Armidale, New South Wales.*
- 1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
- 1904 †JENKINS, PHILIP L., *Geelong, Gwanda, Rhodesia.*
- 1889 †JEPPE, CARL, *Barrister-at-Law, City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, *Danish Consul, 32 Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †JEPPE, JULIUS, JUN., *P.O. Box 60, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 †JEROME, CHARLES, *Hazeldene, Park Town, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 JERVOISE, G. P. V., *Hoima, Unyoro, Uganda.*
- 1895 †JOEL, LOUIS, *P.O. Box 232, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 †JOFFE, MAX F., *P.O. Box 352, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1904 JOHNSON, EDWARD ANGAS, M.D., M.R.C.S., 56 *Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1905 JOHNSON, E. A. PASHA, *Gezireh, Cairo, Egypt.*
- 1897 JOHNSON, HON. EDWARD O., *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1893 †JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 JOHNSON, PERCY VINER, *Assistant Magistrate, Boshof, Orange River Colony.*
- 1904 JOHNSON, PHILIP H., *South African Road Transport Co., P.O. Box 45, Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 JOHNSON, SYDNEY N., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1904 JOHNSON, W. C. B., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1906 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, *Public Works Department, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1894 JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1891 †JOHNSTON, DAVID W., M.D., *P.O. Box 2022, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 JOHNSTON, D. HOPE, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, c/o Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*
- 1904 JOHNSTON, JAMES LYON, *African Banking Corporation, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., *care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Royal Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1898 JOHNSTONE, GEORGE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Gresham House, Singapore.*
- 1901 JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, *Hatherley, Homebush Road, Strathfield, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election:

- 1898 JONES, JAMES, 5 *Commercial Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 JONES, JOHN R., *P.O. Box 966, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1882 JONES, OSWALD, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1884 JONES, SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16 *College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 JONES, RODERICK, *Reuter's Telegram Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 JONES, COMMANDER R. D. PAGET.
- 1873 JONES, HON. SYDNEY TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 JONES, HON. W. H. HYNDMAN, *Judicial Commissioner, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
- 1897 †JONES, HIS GRACE WILLIAM WEST, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop's Court, Claremont, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 JOSEPH, SELIM B., *P.O. Box 723, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 JOSKE, MAJOR ADOLPH B., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1906 JOWITT, THOMAS, C.E., *Government Railway Construction, Ibadan, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1899 JUDSON, MAJOR DANIEL, J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 JUTA, HON. SIR HENRY H., K.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †KATER, NORMAN W., M.B., C.M., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 KAUFMAN, T., *P.O. Box 4291, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 †KAYSER, CHARLES F., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 KEEGAN, LAURENCE E., B.A., M.D., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1894 †KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 KEEPE, ERNEST E., *Witch Wood, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.*
- 1905 KEESING, ERNEST A., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †KEIGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, 308 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †KEITH, JOHN T., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 KEITH-FRASER, C. D., *Tongaat, Natal.*
- 1904 KELLY, BENJAMIN S., 182 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1900 †KELLY, GEORGE C., *Mont Alto, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1896 KELLY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY G., *Forcados, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN.
- 1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *Department of Public Works, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, *Master of the High Court, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 KENNELLY, DAVID J., K.C., *Louisburg, Nova Scotia.*
- 1884 KENNY, W., M.D. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1898 KENWAY, PHILIP T., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*
- 1900 KERR, DAVID, *Abergeldie Estate, Watawala, Ceylon.*
- 1903 KERR, JOHN WISHART, M.B., *Government Medical Officer, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †KESSLER, CAPTAIN ROBERT C., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. King & Sons, Castle Buildings, Durban, Natal.*
- 1903 KETTLEWELL, JOHN W., 273 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 †KEYNES, RICHARD R., *Keyneton, South Australia.*
 1906 KEYZER, SIEGFRIED S., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1905 KHAN, PESTONJEE D., *Messrs. Framjee, Bhikajee & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1892 †KIDDLE, WILLIAM, *Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.*
 1886 KILBY, HENRY G., *Bentham, Hunters Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1904 KILPIN, ERNEST FULLER, C.M.G., *Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1901 †KING, ARTHUR S., *Nelson, Cairns, Queensland.*
 1901 KING, HARVEY, *Cariblanco, Costa Rica.*
 1898 †KING, KELSO, 120 Pitt St., *Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
 1905 KINGSLEY, GEORGE E., *Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.*
 1902 †KIRKCALDY, NORMAN M., M.A.Inst.M.E., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1901 †KIRKCALDY, WM. MELVILLE, F.S.S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1897 †KIRKER, JAMES, *South British Insurance Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1897 KIRTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
 1894 KITCHEN, JOHN H., *c/o The Sydney Soap and Candle Co., Ltd., 337 Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 KITHER, WILLIAM, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
 1878 KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, 2 Rue de Loxum, *Brussels.*
 1903 KNIPE, CAPTAIN RODERICK E., *Naval and Military Club, 178 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1883 KNIGHT, ARTHUR, *Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore.*
 1902 †KNIGHTS, RICHARD, A.M.Inst.C.E., *c/o Corporation of Western Egypt, Ltd., Sharia, Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt.*
 1902 †KNOBEL, JOHAN B., M.B., L.R.C.S., P.O. Box 179, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1887 KNOX, WILLIAM, M.P., 74 Queen Street, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1893 †KÖNIG, PAUL, *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
 1890 †KÖHLER, HON. CHARLES W. H., M.L.C., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.*
 1896 KOLL, OTTO H., *Grand Hotel, Utrecht, Natal.*
 1905 KOSZELSKI, SIGISMUND, A., *c/o Eastern Telegraph Co.*
 1890 †KOTHARI, JEHangir H., *Karachi, India.*
 1902 KREGOR, C. H., P.O. Box 267, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T., *Worcester, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †KUHR, HENRY R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1902 LABORDE, ARTHUR L. C., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1883 †LAGDEN, HON. SIR GODFREY YEATMAN, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner for Native Affairs, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1904 LAMB, HENRY J., P.O. Box 1244, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1905 LAMBERT, J. A. PEYTON, *Assistant Treasurer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1895 LAMINGTON, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Government House, Bombay.*
 1880 LAMPREY, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., R.A.M.C., F.R.G.S.
 1902 LANCE, CHARLES C, 113 Pitt Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1898 †LANCE, WILLIAM F., P.O. Box 744, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Aroona, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1885 LANDALE, R. HUNTER, *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
 1901 LANDAU, MORRIS M., P.O. Box 347, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1900 LANE, HON. ZEBINA, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †LANG, WILLIAM A., *Carlaminda, Cooma, New South Wales.*
- 1894 LANGDALE, HON. FREDERICK LENOX, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., *Wakaya, Fiji.*
- 1897 LANGDON, CHARLES P., 122 *William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 †LANGDON, WILLIAM CHURCHWARD, J.P., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 1882 LANGE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., P.O. Box 258, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 LANGERMAN, JAMES, *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 LANGFORD, ALBERT E., *Equitable Building, Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1900 LANGLEY, W. H., *Barrister-at-Law, 59 Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1905 LANNING, ROBERT, J.P., *Native Commissioner, Inyati, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1900 LARKINS, REV. FREDERICK, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1905 LARYMORE, CAPTAIN HENRY D., R.A., C.M.G., *Borgu, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1897 LASSETTER, COLONEL H. B., C.B., *Redleaf, New South Head Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1905 LAUGHLIN, MAJOR CHARLES E. H., *Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1900 LAUGHTON, JOHN M., *Town Engineer, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 LAURIER, RT. HON. SIR WILFRID, G.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1906 LAVERTINE, A. G., P.O. Box 679, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 LAW, CHARLES F., P.O. Box 116, *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., P.O. Box 227, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 LAWLEY, H.E. THE HON. SIR ARTHUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Madras.*
- 1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 †LAWRENCE, JOHN P., *Villa Valetta, Collonge, Territet, Suisse.*
- 1899 LAWRENCE, LAURIE P., 113 *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1897 LAWRENCE, T. H., c/o Messrs. Fowle & Boden, *Field Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 LAWS, HENRY WM., *Tilde, via Keffi, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1905 LAWSON, PERCY B., *Superintendent of Telegraphs, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1903 LAWTON, ALFRED B., P.O. Box 536, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, Messrs. Gibb, *Livingston & Co., Hong Kong.*
- 1901 LAZARUS, SIMEON L., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1892 †LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S., *The Pines, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1902 LEACH, JOHN B., *Poplar Grove, Whittlesea, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 LEE, D. O. E., *Audit Department, Panama Railroad Co., Colon.*
- 1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBRE, LL.D., *Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1900 LEECHMAN, GEORGE BARCLAY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1895 †LEFEVRE, JOHN M., M.D., C.M., *Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1904 LEFEVRE, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 5772, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 LEFROY, HON. HENRY BRUCE, C.M.G., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1902 LEGGATT, H. B., *Plantation Anna Regina, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1904 LEGGE, CHARLES ARTHUR L., *Inspector of Police, St. Georges, Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1894 LE HUNTE, H.E. SIR GEORGE RUTHVEN, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1905 LEIBBRANDT, CHRISTOFFEL, *Highfield House, The Gardens, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1877 LEMBERG, PHILIP (*Consul for Portugal*), *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *Barrister-at-law, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1896 †LEMPRIERE, JOHN THOMSON, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 †LENZ, OTTO, *P.O. Box 92, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 LEONARD, CHARLES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †LEONARD, HON. JAMES W., K.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 LEOPOLD, LEWIS J., *Educational Institute, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1899 LESLIE, ALEX. STEWART, *The Treasury, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 †LESLIE, J. H., *P.O. Box 190, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 LE SUEUR, GORDON, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 LE SUEUR, SYBRANDT, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 LETCHFORD, THOMAS F., *1 Equitable Buildings, Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1903 LETT, ROBERT E., *Police Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1898 †LEUCHARS, HON. GEORGE, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Beacken, Greytown, Natal.*
- 1891 †LEVEY, JAMES A., *Bowdon, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 LEVI, HON. NATHANIEL, J.P., *Liverpool, Princes Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1882 LEVY, HON. ARTHUR, M.L.C., *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
- 1901 LEVY, BARNETT, *P.O. Box 240, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1899 LEVY, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 240, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 LEWES, HENRY M., *c/o Messrs. Lyell & Butler, 349 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1906 LEWIN, PERCY EVANS, *Public Library, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 LEWIS, ALFRED, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, K.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1904 LEWIS, E. H., *Audit Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1903 LEWIS, HENRY M., *Civil Service, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1880 †LEWIS, HON. SIR NEIL ELLIOTT, K.C.M.G., M.A., B.C.L., *Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1891 LEWIS, ROBERT E., *414 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1902 LEWIS, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WALTER LLEWELLYN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1902 LEWIS, WILLIAM MILLER, *171 Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1903 LEYSON, WILLIAM, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 †LEZARD, HERBERT L., *P.O. Box 2755, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †LICHTHEIM, JACOB, *P.O. Box 1618, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 LIDDARD, MONTAGUE L., *Assistant Resident, Bida, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1889 †LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †LIDDLE, HORACE S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †LIDDLE, JOSEPH, *Norwich Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 LILLY, FLEET-SURGEON FREDERICK J., R.N., *H.M.S. "King Edward VII.," Atlantic Fleet.*
- 1894 LINCOLN, GABRIEL, *Colonial Secretariat, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1895 †LINDSAT, HENRY LILL, *P.O. Box 1612, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †LINDUP, WALTER, *Fairview Tower, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1903 LINE, LEONARD, *196 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1899 †LINSKOTT, REV. T. S., *Brantford, Ontario, Canada.*

Year of
Election.

- 1897 LIPP, CHARLES, J.P., *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 LISTER, HERBERT, *Pemba, Zanzibar.*
- 1897 LITHMAN, KARL, *P.O. Box 640, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 LITTLE, ARCHIBALD J., *Chungking Trading Co., Ichang, China.*
- 1899 LITTLE, CHARLES WM., *Scottish Australian Investment Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 LITTLE, JAMES B., *Wanderer Gold Mines, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1879 †LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.R.S., *Professor of Chemistry, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 LLHWELYN, H.E. SIR ROBERT B., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1902 LLOYD, CHARLES, *Lowther Hotel, Durban, Natal.*
- 1892 LLOYD, CHARLES W., *Hayfield, Granville Heights, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 LLOYD, ERNEST A., *National Bank of South Africa, Lourenço Marques East Africa.*
- 1899 †LLOYD, JOHN T.,
- 1894 LLOYD, LANCELOT T., *127 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 †LOCKWARD, HENRY, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1888 LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., *Villa Paradis, Vevey, Switzerland.*
- 1904 LOGAN, EWEN R., M.A., *Town Magistrate, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1886 LOGAN, HON. JAMES D., M.L.C., *Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 LONG, ARTHUR TILNEY, H.B.M. *Collector of Customs, P.O. Box 7, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
- 1906 LONGDEN, GEORGE GERAARD, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1897 LONGDEN, HERBERT T., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 LONGLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. WILBERFORCE, *Halifax, Nova Scotia, (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 LOOS, HON. F. C., M.L.C., *Roseneath, Darley Road, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1898 LORAM, ALBERT E., *21 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1905 LORANS, HON. HENRI, M.C.G., M.B., C.M., *Medical Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1903 LORENA, A. CHARLES, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., *Government Medical Officer, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 †LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 LOUGHNAN, I. HAMILTON, *Tukihiki, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1888 LOVE, JAMES R., *99 Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 LOVEDAY, HON. RICHARD KELSEY, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1906 LOVEGROVE, LEONARD, *Jessellton, British North Borneo.*
- 1878 LOVELL, SIR FRANCIS H., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.E.
- 1883 †LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 †LOVELY, WM. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., *Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 LOVEMORE, HARRY C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 LOWRY, MAJOR HENRY WARD, I.S.C., *Mandalay, Burma.*
- 1895 †LUCAS ALEXANDER B., *Florida, Transvaal.*
- 1899 LUCAS, FREDERICK G. C., *Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1895 †LUCAS, PHILIP DE N., *Florida, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1903 LUDLOW, HARRY A., *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1902 LUDLOW, LIONEL, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1895 *LUGARD, H.E. BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK D., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
 D.S.O., *Government House, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
 1888 LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1886 LUMGAIR, GEORGE.
 1889 †LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1903 †LUNNON, FREDERIC J., M.A., LL.M., P.O. Box 400, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1901 †LYLE, ALEXANDER, 246 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1905 LWIN MAUNG TUN, *Senior Magistrate, Bassein, Burma.*
 1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., 74 *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1898 LYNCH, GEORGE WM. A., M.B., *Suva, Fiji.*
 1905 LYNE, HENRY A., *Commerce Court, Durban, Natal.*
 1901 LYNN, WILLIAM J.

 1886 MAASDORF, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1904 MACALISTER, G. IAN, *Rideau Club, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1891 MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, *Reaburn, Manitoba, Canada.*
 1893 MACARTHY, THOS. G., *Phoenix Brewery, Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1896 MACASKIE, JOHN C., *District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
 1897 MACAULAY, JOHN MAY, P.O. Box 967, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1905 MACDERMOT, RODERICK, *Gilbert Islands Protectorate.*
 1905 MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, F.R.G.S., *Cairns, Queensland.*
 1906 MACDONALD, ARCHIBALD C., *Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 434,*
 Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South*
 Wales.
 1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
 1894 MACDONALD, H E. COLONEL SIR CLAUDE M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.,
 Tokio, Japan.
 1891 †MACDONALD, DUNCAN, P.O. Box 82, *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1892 MACDONALD, EBENEZER, *c/o Perpetual Trustee Co., Sydney, New South*
 Wales.
 1903 MACDONALD, JAMES, *Imperial Tobacco Co., 203 West Franklin Street, Rich-*
 mond, Virginia, U.S.A.
 1896 MACDONALD, REV. J. MIDDLETON (*Senior Chaplain, Government of India,*
 Howrah, India.)
 1904 MACDONALD, RANALD, *Government Offices, Chiromo, British Central*
 Africa.
 1904 †MACDONALD, RONALD M., *Messrs. Gould, Beaumont & Co., Christchurch,*
 New Zealand.
 1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
 1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, 365 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1891 †MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*
 1889 MACEWEN, ALEXANDER P., *Hong Kong.*
 1884 †MACFARLANE, SENATOR HON. JAMES, *Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1890 MACFEE, K. N., 45 *St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1889 MACFIE, MATTHEW, *Tyalla, Elm Grove, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1897 †MACFIE, ROBERT A., *Estancia Perla, Luquillo, Porto Rico, West Indies,*
 1903 MACGARVEY, JAMES, *Grosny, Terek Province, Russia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1899 †MACGREGOR, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1891 MACINTOSH, JAMES, c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co., *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1903 MACINTOSH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., P.O. Box 20, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 MACIVER, FERGUS, *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1895 †MACKAY, CAPTAIN A. W., J.P., c/o W. Walker, Esq., 82 Pitt Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1901 †MACKAY, DONALD H. ROSS, *Albert Club, Durban, Natal.*
- 1892 †MACKAY, GEORGE, *Marzelsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MACKAY, JAMES, *Central Club, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1890 †MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, *Dungog, New South Wales.*
- 1905 MACKAY, THOMAS JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 MACKENZIE, FRANCIS WALLACE, M.B., C.M., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1886 MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †MACKENZIE, MURDO S., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1902 MACKENZIE, STANLEY WYNN, *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 MACKENZIE, THOMAS, M.H.R., *Allan Grange, Kaikorai, New Zealand.*
- 1904 MACKERSEY, CHARLES L., *Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, *Beach-Clarridge Corporation, Niantic, Conn., U.S.A.*
- 1902 MACKINNON, ANGUS, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1891 †MACKINNON, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Booran, Victoria.*
- 1901 MACKINTOSH, DONALD, *Maison Delaplace, Menton, France.*
- 1895 †MACLAREN, DAVID, 62 *Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1902 MACLAREN, JAMES MALCOLM, B.Sc., F.G.S., *Geological Survey, Calcutta.*
- 1905 †MACLEAN, KAID SIR HARRY, K.C.M.G., *The Court, Morocco.*
- 1906 MACPHAIL, ROBERT S., C.E., *Irrigation Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1882 MACPHERSON, JOHN, *Corner of Twenty-Seventh and J. Streets, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*
- 1903 †MACPHERSON, WILLIAM MOLSON, *St. Ursule Street, Quebec, Canada.*
- 1902 †MACSHERRY, RT. REV. BISHOP HUGH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 MCAUSLIN, JAMES, 180 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1900 †MCBRYDE, HON. D. E., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 MCCALLUM, CLIFFORD K., *Coronation Colliery Co., Witbank, Transvaal.*
- 1883 MCCALLUM, H.E. COLONEL SIR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1897 MCCALLUM, WILLIAM, *Oceana Consolidated Co., P.O. Box 1542, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 MCCARTHY, JAMES A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1904 †MCCARTHY, JOHN J., P. O. Box 34, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1896 MCCARTHY, HON. ROBERT H., M.L.C., *Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1886 †MCCAUGHEY, HON. SIR SAMUEL, M.L.C., *Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.*
- 1895 †MCCONNELL, JAMES, *Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.*
- 1897 †MCCOWAT, ROBERT L., F.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 318, *Johannesburg Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 McCOWEN, JOHN R., I.S.O., J.P., *Inspector-General of Constabulary, St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1882 McCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 McCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1896 McCULLOUGH, WILLIAM, *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1893 McDONALD, DARENT H.
- 1896 McDONALD, ERNEST E., *Government Secretariat, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1906 McDougall, FREDERICK A., *Benin City, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1902 †McEWAN, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 380, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †McGOUN, ARCHIBALD, JUN., 181 *St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1883 McGRATH, HON. GEORGE, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
- 1895 McGUIRE, FELIX, *Mount Royal, Hawera, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †McILWRAITH, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 McINTYRE, ROBERT A., P.O. Box 76, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 McIRVINE, CHARLES G., *Bank of Mauritius, Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
- 1894 McIVOR, JAMES BALFOUR, *De Aar, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 McKENZIE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1883 †McKINNON, NEIL R., K.C., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1895 McLAREN, J. GORDON, *Dawson, Y.T., Canada.*
- 1901 McLAUGHLIN, JAMES, 11 *St. James Buildings, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 McLaurin, J. D., 237 *West 107th Street, New York, U.S.A.*
- 1883 †McLEAN, GEORGE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †McLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, *Maraekakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †McLEOD, EDWIN, P.O. Box 36, *Brooklyn, Queen's County, Nova Scotia.*
- 1905 McMILLAN, DUNCAN, C.E., *Derby House, Rosemead Place, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1894 †McMILLAN, MAJOR F. DOUGLAS, P.O. Box 3004, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 McMILLAN, ROBERT, "*Stock and Station Journal*" Office, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 McMILLAN, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Allison Street, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 McNAUGHTON, COLIN B., *Concordia, Knysna, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 McNELLAN, J. E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 McPHILLIPS, ALBERT E., K.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1906 McRAE, WILLIAM, *Bank of New South Wales, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1898 McTURK, MICHAEL, C.M.G., *Kalacoon, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1896 MAGAREY, WILLIAM J., *Unity Chambers, Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 †MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 MAGUIRE, CHARLES E., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1906 MAIDMAN, N. DUNCAN, *Gana Gana, River Niger, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 MAIN, FREDERICK G., *Transport Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1884 MAIR, GEORGE, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.*
- 1904 MAKIN, COLONEL FRANK, *Gilberton, South Australia.*
- 1904 MAKIN, GUY ST. JOHN, *Gilberton, South Australia.*
- 1895 †MALCOLM, GEORGE W., A.M.I.Mech.E., *Forges et Fonderies de Maurice, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1902 †MALCOLM HARCOURT G., M.H.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1880 MALCOLM HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ORMOND D., *Nassau, Bahamas.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 MALLESON, PERCY RODBARD, *Hex River, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 MALLET, PERCY WM., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 MANARA, VICTOR M., *Assistant Collector, Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1890 MANCHEE, JOHN C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
- 1882 †MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria.*
- 1904 MANNHEIM, ERNEST A., A.M.I.M.M., M.A.I.M.E.
- 1904 MANSEL, CAPTAIN ROBERT S., *Chibia, Angola, Portuguese South West Africa.*
- 1903 MANSSELL, WM. V., *The Coaling Co., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 MANSFIELD, ERNEST, *Nelson, British Columbia.*
- 1902 MARAIS, CHARLES, *Land Surveyor, 2 Wale Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., M.L.A., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 MARAIS, P. HARMSSEN, *Highbury, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 MARE, E. J. EARDLEY, *Native Commissioner, Mount Darwin, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 †MARKLEW, E. C., *Frenchay, Diep River, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Consul for Japan, 98a Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 †MARKS, ELLIA, *Messrs. Lewis & Marks, P.O. Box 379, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1902 MARKS, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1894 †MARKS, HERBERT T., *P.O. Box 191, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 MARKS, PERCY J., B.A., *117 Victoria Street North, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 MARKS, SAMUEL HERBERT, *26 Mansion House Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 †MARRIOTT, WALTER J., *P.O. Box 207, Durban, Natal.*
- 1904 MARSH, H. VERNON, *183 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 MARSHALL, ARTHUR H., *2 Victoria Buildings, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1902 MARSHALL, FRANCIS M., *c/o Capato & Co., Suakin, Sudan.*
- 1900 MARSHALL, JAMES C., *Dunedin Club, Fernhill, New Zealand.*
- 1896 †MARSHALL, MAJOR ROBERT S., *Eve Leary Barracks, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, *8 Holly Road, St. Alban's, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1904 MARTEN, R. HUMPHREY, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *12 North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 †MARTIN, GEORGE F., J.P., *Wagadra, Nadi, Fiji; and Fiji Club, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1899 MARTIN, JOHN, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 MARTIN, JOHN STUART, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1902 MARTIN, W. A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †MARZETTI, C. J., M.R.A.S., *Kandahar Estate, Balangoda, Ceylon.*
- 1879 MASON, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1899 MASON, J. HERBERT, *Permanent Loan and Savings Bank, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1900 †MASON, RICHARD LYTE, *Messrs. Mason & Whitelaw, P.O. Box 677, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 MASSIAH, C. A., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1902 MATHEWS, ABRAHAM E., *Anglo-Transvaal Development Co., P.O. Box 845, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 MATTHEI, C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1890 MATTERSON, CHARLES H., *P.O. Box 4612, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 MATTERSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR W., *Ravenshoe, Maritaburg, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 †MATTHEWS, FLETCHER, *Colenbrander's Development Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., *P.O. Box 437, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 MAUGHAN, THOMAS, *Chamber of Mines, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1892 †MAUND, EDWARD A.
- 1894 MAURICE, RICHARD THELWALL, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1889 †MAYROGORDATO, THEODORE E., J.P., *Assistant Commissioner of Police, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 MAW, HENRY S., L.S.A., *Coolaman, New South Wales.*
- 1891 †MAXWELL, HON. FREDERIC M., K.C., *Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1904 MAXWELL, J. CRAWFORD, M.A., M.D., *District Commissioner, Bandajuma, Sierra Leone.*
- 1905 MAXWELL, JOHN, *Travelling Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1881 MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., *Resident Magistrate, New Hanover, Natal.*
- 1905 MAXWELL, THOMAS D., *Assistant District Commissioner, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 MAY, AYLMER WM., M.D., *Sebakwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1891 †MAY, CORNELIUS, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 MAY, GEORGE C., *Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1902 MAY, HON. FRANCIS H., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.*
- 1904 MAYALL, ROBERT PERCIVAL W., B.A., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1894 †MAYDON, HON. JOHN G., M.L.A., *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1899 MAYERS, HENRY M. STEWART, *Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1882 MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, *c/o Messrs. Da Costa & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1889 †MAYNARD, MAJOR J. G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 MEDLICOTT, JOHN H., C.E., *Public Works Department, Madras.*
- 1894 †MEGGINSON, WHARRAM, *Portwood Estate, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.*
- 1906 MEGSON, HARRY BEAUFORT, *Sapele, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1903 MEIKLE, HUGH.
- 1902 †MEIKLE, THOMAS, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 MEILANDT, H. S., *P.O. Box 6637, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, *H.B.M. Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.*
- 1894 †MELVILL, E. H. V., A.M.Inst. C.E., *Land Surveyor, P.O. Box 719, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 MENENDEZ, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE M. R., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1886 MENNIE, JAMES C., *Standard Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Singapore.*
- 1885 †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, *Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1883 MEREWETHER, HON. EDWARD MARSH, C.V.O., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Valletta, Malta (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1881 MERIVALE, GEORGE M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., 37 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 †MERRICK, WILLIAM, *200 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1904 MERRILL, ALFRED PERKINS, D.D.S., *52 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1905 †MERRIN, CHARLES E., *P.O. Box 242, Durban, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 MEUDELL, WILLIAM, *Ferryden, Princes Avenue, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1892 †MICHAU, J. J., M.L.A., J.P., *Dusseau's Chambers, Church Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., *District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.*
- 1893 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1906 †MICHIE, DAVID KINLOCH, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 †MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., *c/o Messrs. Bond, Finney & Co., Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1891 MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., *8 Rue des Capucines, Paris.*
- 1882 MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1902 †MIDDLETON, RICHARD W., L.S.A., *Somkele, Zululand, Natal.*
- 1891 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1888 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1903 MIGNON, CAPTAIN JEPSON G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 MILES, ALFRED H., *Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, *care of Messrs. T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 MILES, HON. E. D., M.L.C., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1891 MILEY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1904 †MILLAR, HARRY, *Edelweiss, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 MILLAR, WALTER, *Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1896 MILLER, ALLISTER M., *Swaziland Corporation, Bremersdorp, Swaziland, South Africa.*
- 1904 MILLER, HON. EDWARD, M.L.C., *c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 MILLER, EDWARD H., *Public Library, Bulawayo, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1903 MILLER, FREDERICK A., *The Retreat, Fisher Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 MILLER, ROLAND HENRY, *P.O. Box 300, Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 MILLS, E. C. EVELYN, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1903 †MILLS, FREDERICK W., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 MILLS, JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1904 MILNE, DOUGLAS, *New Rietfontein Estate Gold Mines, P.O. Knights, via Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 MILNE, GEORGE T., F.R.G.S., *La Paz, Bolivia.*
- 1902 MILTHORP, BERNARD T., *Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
- 1889 †MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 MILTON, HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.M.G., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1903 MINTY, JOHN, *La Louice, Quatre Bornes, Mauritius.*
- 1904 MITCHELL, ERNEST H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Apartado 20, Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico.*
- 1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Etham, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 MITCHELL, SIR WILLIAM W., C.M.G., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1896 MOCKFORD, F. PEMBERTON, *P.O. Box 96, Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1906 †MODI, EDALJI M., F.C.S., *Sleater Road, Bombay.*
- 1898 MOFFETT, FRANCIS J., B.A., A.M.I.E.E.
- 1883 †MOGG, J. W., P.O. Box 146, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1903 MOLESWORTH, THE HON. CHARLES R., *Hôtel Bel-Air, Sark, Channel Islands.*
- 1879 MOLONEY, SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G.
- 1902 MOLYNEUX, PERCY S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 MONRO, CLAUDE F. H., *Mines Office, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 MONTAGUE, CAPTAIN R. H. CROFT, 43 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 MONTGOMERIE, ARCHIBALD, *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1900 MOOR, SIR RALPH D. R., K.C.M.G.
- 1903 †MOOR, JOHN W., *Mooi River, Natal.*
- 1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †MOORE, JAMES, J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1883 †MOORE, THE REV. CANON OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1906 MOORE, THOMAS, P.O. Box 375, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1902 MOORE, PROFESSOR WM. HARRISON, B.A., LL.B., *The University, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., LL.D., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1904 MORISON, REGINALD J., *Government Railway Construction, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1898 MORISON, WILLIAM, *Marionville, Wakenaam, British Guiana.*
- 1882 †MORRIS, SIR DANIEL, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., *Commissioner, Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbados.*
- 1896 †MORRIS, MOSS H., J.P., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 †MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1903 MORTIMER, WILLIAM, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
- 1903 MORTLOCK, WILLIAM T., *Martindale, Mintaro, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.*
- 1897 MORTON, BENJAMIN K., 97 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1890 †MORTON, JAMES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 MORTON, JOHN DRUMMOND, *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, C.M.G.,
- 1886 †MOSMAN, HON. HUGH, M.L.C., J.P., *Eastongray, Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1895 MOSS, E. J., *Foochow, China.*
- 1885 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, 88 *Barnard Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 MOULSDALE, WILLIAM E.
- 1902 †MOUNTFORD, WILLIAM H., *South African Milling Co., Shand Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †MOYSEY, HENRY L., I.S.O., *Postmaster-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1891 MUECKE, HON. H. C. E., M.L.C., J.P., *Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1899 MUIRHEAD, JAMES M. P., F.S.A.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.L., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1898 †MÜLLER, FRANZ, *Saulspoort, Rustenburg, Transvaal.*
 1902 MULLER, JOHN,
 1906 MULLER, JOHN, B.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1902 †MULLINS, A. G., *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, 97 *Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1899 MUNRO, ALEXANDER M., M.R.C.V.S.
 1885 †MUNRO, HON. JAMES, J.P., *High Street, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1880 †MUNRO, JOHN, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1903 MUNRO, RICHARD ROSS, P.O. Box 684, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1900 †MURPHY, CECIL N., *Broome, Western Australia.*
 1904 MURRAY, LIEUT.-COL. HON. ALEXANDER, V.D., M.E.C., *Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Singapore.*
 1901 MURRAY, THE HON. CHARLES G., *Department of Native Affairs, P.O. Box 1166, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1903 †MURRAY, FREDERICK, M.B., C.M., *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1901 †MURRAY, GEO. E., M.B., F.R.C.S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., *Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1902 MURRAY, HERBERT, 319 *Bulwer Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1897 MURRAY, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tamunua, Navua River, Fiji.*
 1904 MURRAY, JAMES KNOWLES, *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1898 †MURRAY, HON. SIR THOMAS K., K.C.M.G., *Cleland, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1904 †MURRAY, WILLIAM, *c/o African Association, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1903 MURRAY, WILLIAM A., B.A., M.B., *Assam-Bengal Railway, Chittagong, India.*
 1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1887 MUSGRAVE, HON. ANTHONY, C.M.G., *Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
 1903 MUSS, LEONARD J., *Supervisor of Customs, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1905 MUSSON, CLAUDE, *Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1897 MYERS, PHILIP S., P.O. Box 720, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 NANCO, ROBERT JOHN, *Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1892 †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., 381 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1898 NAPIER, HON. WALTER JOHN, M.L.C., D.C.L., *Barrister-at-Law, Singapore.*
 1896 †NAPIER, WILLIAM JOSEPH, *Barrister-at-Law, 105 Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1901 NASH, RICHARD B, P.O. Box 50, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
 1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*
 1885 NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
 1895 †NATHAN, EMILE, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 195, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1901 NATHAN, LIONEL, P.O. Box 503, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
 1896 NATHAN, H.E. MAJOR SIR MATTHEW, R.E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
 1905 NAUDÉ, LORENZO, *Netherlands Bank of South Africa, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1891 NAUDI, HON. ALFREDO, C.M.G., LL.D., *Valletta, Malta.*
 1906 NEAL, CAPTAIN HENRY V., D.S.O., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1885 NEETHLING, HON. M. L., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1884 NEILL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1904 NELSON, MAJOR ABERCROMBY A. C., *Director of Prisons, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1901 NESER, JOHANNES A., *Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box 22, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1895 NEUMANN, JOSEPH O., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 NEVILLE, RBT. MONTGOMERY, *Homeward Bound Mine, Beechworth, Victoria.*
- 1888 NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. S. T., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Dunedin, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnsburg, Orange River Colony.*
- 1904 NEWCOMB, GUY, *Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1906 NEWCOMBE, EDMUND LESLIE, K.C., *Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1893 NEWDIGATE, WM., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 NEWHAM, REV. FRANK D., B.A., *Inspector of Schools, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1883 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, *Singapore.*
- 1889 †NEWLAND, SIMPSON, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1904 NEWMAN, PERCY H., *c/o Niger Co., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1896 NEWNHAM, FREDERIC J., *Department of Native Affairs, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 NEWTON, ARNOLD C., C.E., *Knysna, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 NEWTON, FRANK J., C.M.G., *Treasurer-General, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1893 †NICHOL, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1900 NICHOLSON, BERTIE, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 NICHOLSON, HENRY, M.L.A., *Richmond, Natal.*
- 1886 †NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, *Golden Fleece, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †NIND, CHARLES E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 NISBET, ROBERT, *P.O. Box 201, Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1904 NISBETT, HUGH M. MORE, *Kaoutuna, Coromandel, New Zealand.*
- 1879 NITCH, GEORGE H., *c/o Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 NIXON, FRANK A., *Mines Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 †NOBLE, ROBERT D'OYLY, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1896 †NORRIE, E. S., *P.O. Box 135, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †NORRIS, LIEUT.-COL. R. J., D.S.O., *West India Regiment, Jamaica.*
- 1904 NORRIS, STEPHEN, *11 Railway Terrace, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 NORTHCOTE, H.E. RT. HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E, C.B., *Government House, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1905 NORTHCROFT, GEORGE A., A.M.Inst.C.E., *11 Markgraf Street, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1879 NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1888 †NOURSE, HENRY, *P.O. Box 126, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 †NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Boscobello, Newcastle, Natal.*
- 1882 †NOYCE, F. A., *Noycedale, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 NOYES, HENRY, *15 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 NUGENT, FRANK S., *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 618, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1904 NUNAN, JOSEPH J., *Solicitor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1894 NUTTALL, HIS GRACE ENOS, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.*

Year of
Election.

- 1904 OBEYESÈKERE, DONALD, B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
- 1905 †OBEYESÈKERE, FORESTER A., B.A., *Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1904 †OBEYESÈKERE, JAMES P., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
- 1905 OBEYESÈKERE, STANLEY, B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
- 1902 OBEYESÈKERE, HON. S. C., M.L.C., *Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1898 O'BRIEN, CHARLES A., LL.D., *Provincial Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J., *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1902 O'CONNELL, JOHN HAMILTON, C.C. & R.M., *Komgha, Eastern Province, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1898 O'DWYER, ARTHUR W., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1882 OFFICER, WILLIAM, *c/o Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 O'FLAHERTY, C. R., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 †OGILVIE, ARTHUR H., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1902 †OGILVIE, PATRICK A., *P.O. Box 963, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 OGLE, FRANK B., *P.O. Box 192, Germiston, Transvaal.*
- 1891 OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, *c/o Post Office, Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1895 †OHLSSON, ANDRIES, *10 Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 OLDFIELD, FRANK STANLEY, *Town Hall, Durban, Natal.*
- 1901 OLIVER, HENRY A., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Belgravia, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 OLIVER, LIONEL, *13 Merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1885 OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, *Corriedale, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1901 O'MEARA, THOMAS P., *23 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1904 †O'NEILL, CHARLES E., *c/o African Association, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1897 †ONGLEY, FRED, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1903 ONGLEY, HON. PERCY A., M.L.C., *Chief of Police, St. Georges, Grenada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1901 †ONSLow, G. M. MACARTHUR, *Camden Park, Menangle, New South Wales.*
- 1906 ONSLOW, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. W. MACARTHUR, *Gilbulla, New South Wales, and Australian Club.*
- 1905 †OPPENHEIMER, ERNEST, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 ORFORD, REV. CANON HORACE WM., M.A., *Old St. Andrews, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1903 ORKIN, ABRAHAM, *P.O. Box 2954, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1881 †ORMOND, GEORGE C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1894 ORMSBY, THE RT. REV. G. ALBERT, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Honduras, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1896 O'ROKKE, HON. SIR G. MAURICE, M.L.C., *Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1879 †ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, *19 Belvedere Avenue, Oranjezicht, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †ORPEN, REDMOND N. M., C.M.G., M.L.A., J.P., *St. Clair, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 OSBORNE, HON. AIGERNON WILLOUGHBY, *Attorney-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1892 OSBORNE, FREDERICK G., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 †OSBORNE, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, *Gopeng, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1888 OSBORNE, GEORGE, *Foxlow, viâ Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.*
- 1881 OSBORNE, HAMILTON, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 †OSWALD, JAMES D., *Merton, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1886 †OSWALD, HERM E., *Schlossgartenplatz 41, Darmstadt, Germany.*
- 1889 OUGHTON, HON. T. BANCROFT, K.C., M.L.C., *Attorney-General, 93 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1904 OUTHWAITE, ROBERT LEONARD, *c/o H. G. Soames, Esq., Carlton Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 OWEN, HOWEL BARROW.
- 1902 OWEN, JOHN WILSON, *Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1887 OWEN, LT.-COLONEL PERCY, *Wollongong, New South Wales.*
- 1900 OXLEY, HORACE, *P.O. Box 315, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 PAGE, ARTHUR E., *P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 PAGET, OWEN FRANK, M.B., *Fremanile, Western Australia.*
- 1872 †PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., *Point Tupper, Guernsey, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1902 PAKEMAN, CAPTAIN ANDREW E., *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 PALFRY, WILLIAM, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 PALK, DAVID S., C.E., *Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1901 †PALMER, JAMES D., *P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1900 PALMER, JOHN E., *c/o Messrs. Lambton & Milford, 2 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 PALMER, JOSEPH, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1904 †PALMER, THOMAS NORMAN P., B.A., LL.B., *4 Carlton Buildings, Parliament Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 PALMER, WILLIAM, J.P., *292 Smith Street, Durban, Natal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1891 †PAFENFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., *P.O. Box 5155, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 PARFITT, P. T. J., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1903 †PARKER, ARTHUR, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 PARKER, CHARLES E., *P.O. Box 109, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S., *District Judge, Nicosia, Cyprus (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1888 †PARKER, JOHN H., *P.O. Box 2666, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †PARKER, H.H. CHIEF JUSTICE STEPHEN HENRY, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1902 †PARKER, ROBERT, *26 Lowther Avenue, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1896 PARKER, WALTER E., *c/o Messrs. Farrar Bros., P.O. Box 305, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 PARKER, WM. R., *Messrs. Brocklehurst & Co., Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.*
- 1904 †PARKES, JOHN S., *P.O. Box 1660, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 PARKIN, HENRY CLARENCE, *Sunny Syde, P.O. Witte Klip, viâ Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †PARRATT, WM. HEATHER, M.I.M.E., *Plantation Rose Hall, Barbice, British Guiana.*
- 1901 PARRY, CHARLES MAYES, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1905 PARSONS, ALLAN C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 †PARSONS, CECIL J., *Thirlstane, Moriarty, Tasmania.*
- 1902 †PATERSON, ALEXANDER S., *Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1902 PATTERSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE, *Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1891 †PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 PATTERSON, HERBERT EDWIN, *P.O. Box 4068, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 PATTERSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., *D.S.O.*
- 1892 PATTERSON, ROBERT C., *C.E., Vavuna, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1888 PAULING, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 185, Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1905 PAYER, GILBERT E., *National Rank, Brandfort, Orange River Colony.*
- 1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1889 †PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, *F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 92, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1903 †PAYNE, EDWARD, *F.G.S., c/o Bank of Africa, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 †PAYNE, J. FREDERICK W., *Barrister-at-Law, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1883 †PAYNE, JOHN A. OTONBA, *F.R.G.S., Orange House, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 †PAYNE, HON. THOMAS H., *M.L.C., Leura, Toorak, Victoria.*
- 1889 †PEACOCKE, A. W. H., *P.O. Box 5700, Johannesburg, Transvaal, and Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 PEAKMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS C., *C.M.G., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 †PEARCE, ARTHUR E., *Messrs. Levin & Co. Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1906 PEARCE, ERNEST P., *Prisons Department, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 PEARCE, HENRY
- 1903 PEARCE, HERBERT G., *Pankalanga, vid Umtali, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 †PEARCE, JOHN, *42 Esplanade Buildings, Durban, Natal.*
- 1901 †PEARSE, SAMUEL H., *Elephant House, Broad Street, Oko-Olowogbowo, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1892 PEARSE, WM. SILAS, *Plympton House, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1901 †PEARSON, JOHN B., *Sale, Victoria.*
- 1884 PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, *Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 332, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1898 †PEARSON, WILLIAM E., *29 Rue des Vinaigriers, Paris.*
- 1905 PREBLES, CAPTAIN HERBERT W., *Assistant Resident, Zaria, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1892 PERL, EDMUND YATES, *P.O. Box 5655, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 PEET, HASTINGS FITZ-EDWARD, *C.E., City Engineer, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1904 PEET, JAMES, *M.I.Mech.E., Palmiste, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
- 1904 PEIRIS, JAMES, *B.A., L.L.M., Barrister-at-Law, Rippleworth, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1904 PEIRSON, ALEXANDER R., *P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 PEIRSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, *F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 PEMBERTON, FREDERICK B., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1899 PEMBERTON, JOSEPH D., *Union Club, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1902 PENDLETON, ALAN G., *C.M.G., Railway Commissioner, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., *LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide University, South Australia.*
- 1906 PENNELL, CAPTAIN FOLLETT M. S., *G.P.O., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1906 PENNINGTON, JAMES, 63 *Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1896 PENNY, GEORGE J., *Ipo, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1889 †PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., *Terrigal, Gosford, New South Wales.*
- 1905 PERCY, JOSCELYN B., *Union Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 †PERKINS, HUBERT S., *Borough Engineer's Office, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 PERKS, TH., 67 *Illova Buildings, Wilhelm Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 PERRIN, LT.-COLONEL HARRY W., *P.O. Box 219, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1893 PERRINS, GEORGE R., *Grange, Cape Road, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 PERSE, DE BURGH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1904 PESSEN, MORRIS L., *P.O. Box 22, Randfontein, Transvaal.*
- 1902 PETERSON, PRINCIPAL WILLIAM, LL.D., C.M.G., *McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1905 PETHERBRIDGE, ROBERT C., *Tanjong Rambutan, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1906 †PETIT, ROMANJEE DINSHAW, *Château Petit, Warden Road, Bombay.*
- 1905 PHARAZYN, CHARLES B., *Longwood, Wairarapa, New Zealand.*
- 1903 PHILBRICK, ARTHUR J., *Provincial Commissioner, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1905 PHILIP, WM. MARSHALL, M.B., C.M., *Town Hall, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, *H.B.M. Consul, Geneva.*
- 1890 PHILLIPPS, W. HERBERT, 71 *Brookman's Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *Richmond Road, Carterton, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1905 PHILLIPS, HENRY DENBIGH, *District Commissioner, Stann Creek, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary.)*
- 1903 PHILLIPS, CAPTAIN LLEWELLYN J., *P.O. Box 318, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1901 PHILLIPS, T. B., *The Treasury, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1902 PHILLIPS, THOMAS, 278 *Smith Street, Collingwood, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G., *Hôtel de Paris, San Remo, Italy.*
- 1902 PICKWOOD, CECIL A., *Local Auditor, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1905 PICKWOOD, HOWELL, *The Treasury, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1895 †PIERIS, PAULUS EDWARD, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1902 PIERS, PETER D. H., *Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
- 1899 PIGG, CUTHBERT R., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Bogasu, Himan's Concessions, Tarkwa P.O., Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 1906 PILGRIM, E. GRAHAM, M.B., C.M., *c/o Messrs. Moore & Tudor, 144 Maipu, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*
- 1899 PILKINGTON, ROBERT R., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 †PIM, HOWARD, *P.O. Box 1331, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 PINGSTONE, G. A., F.C.S., *P.O. Box 445, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 PINNOCK, PHILIP, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 PIREE, GEORGE, *Leopard's Vley, Richmond, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 PITT, ROBERT G. CAMPBELL, *P.O. Box 5400, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 †PITT, WILLIAM A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 233 *Hanover Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 PITTENDRIGH, W. M., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

Year of
Election.

- 1901 PITTS, JOHN, *Consolidated Investment Co., P.O. Box 590, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 PIZZIGHELLI, RICHARD, *P.O. Box 2706, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 PLANGE, HENRY, *Barrister-at-Law, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1902 PLANT, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 811, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 PLAYFORD, LOUIS L., *Chief Magistrate, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 PLUMMER, JOHN E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1899 POBEE, CHARLES, *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Half Assinee, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †POCOCK, W. F. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 †POLKINGHORNE, EDWIN, *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 POLLITZER, PAUL, *Alliance Buildings, Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1899 †POLLOCK, HON. HENRY E., K.C., M.L.C., *Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 PONTIFEX, REGINALD D., *c/o London and Brazilian Bank, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*
- 1905 POOLE, CAPTAIN FREDERICK C., R.A., D.S.O., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1879 †POOLE, JAMES G., *P.O. Box 397, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †POOLE, THOMAS J., *P.O. Box 397, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 POOLEY, JOHN, J.P., *Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 POPE, EDWARD, *Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1897 POPE, RUFUS H., M.P., *Cookshire, Quebec, Canada.*
- 1897 POPE, WILLIAM, *Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †PORTER, GEORGE E., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1900 PORTER, HOLLAND, *Aministrateur N.I.I.H.M., Sanga Sanga, Maara Djawa, Koetei, Ost Borneo.*
- 1903 POTTER, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BERESFORD, M.A., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1906 POWELL, JAMES, *Westport, New Zealand.*
- 1905 POWELL, ROBERT B., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1880 POWELL, WILFRID, *H.B.M. Consul, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*
- 1896 POWER, HARRY SHAKESPEARE, *Arden, Cleveland Hill, Natal.*
- 1906 POWER, WILLIAM, M.P., *Quebec, Canada.*
- 1900 POWYS-JONES, LLEWELYN, *Resident Magistrate, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 POYNTON, J. C., *P.O. Box 247, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1906 PRATT, ARTHUR, *P.O. Box 3443, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †PREISS, AUGUST E., *c/o Messrs. Daldorff, Schabbel & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 PRIAULX, FRANK W., *Bedford, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 PRICE, D. E., *District Commissioner, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1903 †PRICE, T. R., C.M.G., *Bryn Tirion, O'Reilly Street, The Berea, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 PRICE, WILLIAM C. B., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 PRINCE, ALFRED E. J., *P.O. Box 2891, and 16 African Banking Corporation Chambers, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1888 †PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *188 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.B., M.L.C., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1897 PRIOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 †PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., *Mattock, Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1893 PROBYN, H.E. LESLIE, C.M.G., *Government House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1898 PROCTOR, CAPTAIN JOHN, *South African College House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 PROUT, HON. WM. THOMAS, C.M.G., M.L.C., M.B., C.M., *Principal Medical Officer, Freetown, Sierra Leone (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1903 PROWSE, HARRY, *138 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1906 †PUDUKOTA, H.H. THE RAJA OF PUDUKOTA, *Madras, India.*
 1903 PULLAR, JAMES, F.F.A., A.I.A., *421 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1896 PUNCH, CYRIL, *Abeokuta, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1905 PURCELL, JAMES E, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railway, Oshogbo, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1898 PURCHAS, THOMAS A. R., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1906 QADIR, SHAIKH ABDUL, B.A., *Lahore, India.*
 1903 QUINN, WILLIAM D., *P.O. Box 1218, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1904 QUINSEY, WILLIAM, *P.O., Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1895 †QUINTON, FRANCIS J., *P.O. Box 662, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1903 QUINTON, JOHN PURCELL, F.R.H.S., *c/o Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.*
 1902 RAE, JAMES E, *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1901 RAJENDRA, R., *Barrister-at-Law, Sukhastan, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1891 †RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1903 RALPH, CHARLES H. D., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1897 RALPH, FRED W., *Broken Hill Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, P., C.M.G., K.C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1905 RAMSAY, LT.-COLONEL WM. BOSWELL, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
 1900 RAMSDEN, HUGH C. H., *Belfield Estate, Hampden P.O., Jamaica.*
 1897 RANFURLY, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G.
 1880 RANNIE, D. N., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1895 RAPAPORT, ISIDORE, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1902 RASON, CAPTAIN ERNEST G., R.N., *British Resident, Vila, New Hebrides.*
 1900 †RASP, CHARLES, J.P., *Willyama, The Avenue, Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1896 RATHBONE, EDGAR P., *P.O. Box 2960, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 †RATTENBURY, FRANCIS M., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1902 RAWSON, H.E. ADMIRAL SIR HARRY H., G.C.B., *Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1904 RAY, ARTHUR C., *P.O. Box 493, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
 1899 †RAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL S. WELLINGTON, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.*
 1895 †RAYMOND, THOMAS, *care of Post Office, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 RAYNER, HON. SIR THOMAS CROSSLEY, K.C., *Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1902 READ, EDWARD H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
 1901 REANEY, CECIL T., *Inspector of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1904 REECE, EARDLEY B., *The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1904 †REECE, MAURICE D., *Tanosu, vid Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 REDWOOD, CHARLES L., *P.O. Box 500, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †REED, REV. G. CULLEN H., *Bulilima, via Plumtree Siding, Rhodesia.*
 1905 REEDERS, WILHELM J., *P.O. Box 467, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 REELER, JOHN WM., *National Bank Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1904 REES, D., *Park House, Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*
 1895 REID, ARTHUR H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box 120, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1897 †REID, DAVID, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1896 REID, IRVINE K., M.D., C.M., *Government Medical Officer, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1892 REID, JAMES SMITH, *Mount Macedon, near Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1883 REID, JOHN, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1897 REID, MALCOLM D., *160 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 †REID, ROBERT GILLESPIE, *275 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1901 REID, ROBERT SMITH, *Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1899 †REID, THOMAS H., F.J.I., *c/o "Straits Times," Singapore.*
 1889 REID, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
 1903 †REID, WILLIAM D., *Reid Newfoundland Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
 1889 †REINERS, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1899 †REILLY, OWEN, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 RENNER, PETER A., *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1885 RENNER, W., M.D., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1899 †RENNIE, ALFRED H., *Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.*
 1905 RETIEF, JACOBUS P., *Paarl, Cape Colony.*
 1893 †REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box 92, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1898 †REYNOLDS, FRANK, M.L.A., *Umzinto, Natal.*
 1893 REYNOLDS, HENRY, *Calle Progreso 1449, Buenos Ayres.*
 1881 †RHODES, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., *Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, M.H.R., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1885 †RHODES, ROBERT H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1903 RICHARDS, FRANK T., *364 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
 1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, *Assistant Govt. Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1899 RICHARDSON, EDWARD, C.E., *Entebbe, Uganda.*
 1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., *Queensland.*
 1898 RICHARDSON, J. ARTHUR, *Wyuna, Walpole Street, Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1894 RICHEY, HON. MATTHEW H., K.C., D.C.L., *427 Brunswick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
 1897 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Public Works Department, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1888 RICHTER, GUSTAV H., *Colonna House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1890 RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., *c/o H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.*
 1904 †RIDDELL, HENRY SCOTT, *Natal Bank, Greytown, Natal.*
 1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., *Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1885 †RIDDIOCH, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.*
 1900 RIDER, REV. W. WILKINSON, *Durban, Natal.*
 1905 RIDGE, H. M.
 1891 †RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A.
 1906 RIDSDALE, A. CYRIL, C.E., *Public Works Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*

Year of
Election.

- 1902 RIDSDALE, HERBERT A., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1891 †RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *High Street, Kyneton, Victoria.*
- 1902 RILEY, RT. REV. CHARLES OWEN L., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Perth, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1881 †RIMER, J. C., *Kelvin Grove, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 RISSIK, CORNELIS, *P.O. Box 401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 RITCHIE, DUGALD, *Gedong Estate, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1892 RITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1905 †RIVAS, PHILIP A., *Bellevue, Sea Point, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 ROBERTON, ERNEST, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Symond Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., A.D.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 †ROBERTS, CHARLES J., *P.O. Box 1771, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 ROBERTS, HERBERT, *P.O. Box 185, Germiston, Transvaal.*
- 1891 ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., *P.O. Box 304, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 ROBERTS, PERCY S., *Kooingal, Gladstone, Queensland.*
- 1900 ROBERTS, REGINALD A., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., *Valparaiso, Chili.*
- 1906 ROBERTS, ROBERT WM., *La Bolsu, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*
- 1899 †ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, *157 St. James's Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1890 †ROBERTSON, JAMES, *Yebir, North Pine, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1902 ROBERTSON, JOHN, *500 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 ROBERTSON, HON. WM. SLOANE, M.L.C., *San Fernando, Trinidad.*
- 1905 †ROBINS, RICHARD WM., *74 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 ROBINSON, MAJOR E. ROKEBY, F.R.G.S., *The Green House, 7th Street, Bezuidenhout, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 ROBINSON, F. ALLAN C., *Postmaster, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1904 ROBINSON, GEORGE A., *Watson's Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 ROBINSON, JOHN, *P.O. Box 1176, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 ROBINSON, J. R., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
- 1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, *P.O. Box 1275, Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 ROBINSON, WM. VALENTINE, C.M.G., *Parliament House, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 †ROBISON, JOHN H., *139 Vickery's Chambers, 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
- 1895 ROCK, CHARLES WM., *Golden Hills Farm, Bowkers, Natal.*
- 1885 ROCKWOOD, HON. WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.L.C., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1899 †RODDA, STANLEY N., *Mount Morgan Gold Mine, P.O. Box 95, Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1889 RODGER, H.E. SIR JOHN P., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1904 †RODGER, MAJOR THOMAS HENDERSON, D.S.O., *The Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 †ROE, AUGUSTUS S., *Police Magistrate, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1896 ROE, FREDERICK W., *19 Herbert Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1905 ROE, JOHN BLAKEMORE, *Tasmanian Club, Hobart, Tasmania.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 ROGERS, JOSEPH W., *Mining Managers' Association, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1903 ROGERSON, WM. SCOTT, *Conakry, Guinée Française, West Africa.*
- 1900 †ROLES, F. CROSBIE, "*Times*" Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1905 ROLT, FRANK WARDLAW, *The Club, Rossland, British Columbia.*
- 1894 ROTH, EDWARD, P.O. Box 208, Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1902 ROPER, HENRY BASIL, I.S.O., Prisons Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1905 ROSA, JOHN CORNELIUS, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1883 †ROSADO, HON. J. M., M.L.C., Belize, British Honduras.
- 1900 ROSE, DUNCAN C., c/o Wassau Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1901 ROSE-INNES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1905 †ROSETTENSTEIN, ALBERT V., J.P., P.O. Box 741, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1896 †ROSETTENSTEIN, MAX, P.O. Box 49, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1890 ROSEWARNE, D. D., c/o Commercial Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.
- 1905 ROSS, ALEXANDER C., Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.
- 1898 ROSS, ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, C.B., H.B.M. Consul, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.
- 1899 ROSS, ALEXANDER J., Messrs. Ross, Horn & Co., Singapore.
- 1906 ROSS, CHARLES, Barrister-at-Law, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1885 †ROSS, HON. JOHN K. M., M.E.C. (Barrister-at-Law), Collector of Customs, Suva, Fiji (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1899 ROSS, REGINALD J. B., Police Magistrate, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
- 1883 ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1892 †ROSS, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 151, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1904 ROSS, WM. ALSTON, District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
- 1887 ROTHE, WALDEMAR H., c/o Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1902 ROUSSEAU, JAMES T., M.A., Warden and Stipendary Justice, Tobago, West Indies.
- 1905 ROUTLEDGE, ALFRED WILLIAM, Jesselton, British North Borneo.
- 1900 ROW, THE RAJAH A. V. JUGGA, Vizagapatam, Madras.
- 1891 ROWAN, ANDREW, 404 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1904 ROWBOTHAM, H. J., P.O. Box 72, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1899 ROWSE, JOHN A., Gold Coast Surveys, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1891 ROYCE, G. H., Weld Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.
- 1892 †ROYCE, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 2327, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1885 ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, 5 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1881 †RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., 151 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1882 RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., I.S.O.
- 1902 RUNCIMAN, WILLIAM, M.L.A., Simons Town, Cape Colony.
- 1877 RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
- 1898 RUSSELL, CHARLES W., Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1875 RUSSELL, G. GREY, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1902 RUSSELL, ROBERT, I.S.O., LL.D., Maritzburg, Natal.

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Election.

- 1877 RUSSELL, HON. SIR WILLIAM R., M.H.R., *Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1905 RUSSOUW, J. W. H., *Marine Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 RUST, RANDOLPH, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1889 †RUTHERFOORD, ARTHUR F. B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., *Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 SACH, ROBERT, *Goldfields Corporation, Kumassi, Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 †SACHS, LEO FERDINAND, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1881 †SACHSE, CHARLES, *Wall Strasse 5/8, Berlin, Germany.*
- 1890 †SACKE, SIMON, *P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 †SÆGERT, FREDERICK A., *P.O. Box 8, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
- 1904 ST. CLAIR, A., *Bolowta, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, *56 St. George's St., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., *60 University Place, New York.*
- 1903 SALIER, EDWARD LUCAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1885 SALIER, FREDK. J., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1882 †SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 SALTER, THOMAS, *Brynallt, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australasian Club.*
- 1903 †SAMUEL, OLIVER, *Barrister-at-Law, New Plymouth, New Zealand.*
- 1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co. Singapore.*
- 1900 SANDERSON, EDWARD MURRAY, *Glenboig, Strathclyde, Barbados.*
- 1900 SANDERSON, HARRY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1903 †SANDOVER, ALFRED, *Claremont, Western Australia.*
- 1900 †SANDY, JAMES M., *Blenheim, Queen St., Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1901 SANER, CHARLES B., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1905 †SARGANT, E. B., *Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
- 1876 †SARJEANT, HENRY, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1902 SASSE, A. R. G., *475 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1903 SAUNDERS, ARTHUR R., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1896 †SAUNDERS, HON. CHARLES J. R., C.M.G., *Chief Magistrate and Civil Commissioner, Eshowe, Natal.*
- 1893 SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tonga, Natal.*
- 1901 SAUNDERS, MAJOR FREDERICK A., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., *Lancing House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1893 SAUNDERS, HON. HENRY J., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, *The Mansions, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., *c/o Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 SAUNDERS, PHILIP, *P.O. Box 1863, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 SAVAGE, GABRIEL H., *Barrister-at-Law, Sunnyside, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 SAVILLE-KENT, WILLIAM, F.L.S., F.Z.S., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 †SAW, WILLIAM A., *Land Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1895 SAWERS, JOHN, *Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 SCAER, VALENTINE E., *Selukwe Columbia Gold Mine, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.E.C., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1900 SCHEIDEL, AUGUSTE, PH.D., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1904 †SCHIERHOUT, MICHAEL J., *Bay View, Bellevue Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 SCHIEPS, MAX, *Tete, viâ Kilimane, East Africa.*
- 1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 SCHOOLDS, HIS HONOUR SIR HENRY R. PIPON, *Chief Justice, Gibraltar.*
- 1897 SCHREINER, HON. WILLIAM P., C.M.G., K.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SCHULLER, OSCAR H., *P.O. Box 4427, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †SCHULZ, J. A. AUREL, M.D., *Stamford Hill Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 †SCONCE, HERBERT W., *Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 †SCOTT, ARTHUR ELDON, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., *c/o Société du Béhéra, Alexandria, Egypt.*
- 1895 SCOTT, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 845, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 SCOTT, EDWARD J., *c/o Corporation of Western Egypt, Cairo.*
- 1901 SCOTT, ELGIN, *Stryj, Galizien, Austria.*
- 1902 †SCOTT, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1876 SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., *Eagle Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1903 SCOTT, HENRY MILNE, *Eldon Chambers, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1901 SCOTT, SIR JAMES GEO., K.C.I.E., *Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, Bvurma.*
- 1901 SCOTT, PERCY G., C.E., *c/o Public Works Department, Secretariat, Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1906 SCOTT, SAMUEL TULLOCH, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1903 SCOTT, WILLIAM A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1901 SCRUBY, CHARLES B., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1903 †SCRUBY, F. SUTHERLAND, B.A., *Grammar School, Scone, New South Wales.*
- 1901 SEARLE, JAMES, M.L.A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 SEAVILL, CECIL ELIOT, *P.O. Box 295, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 SEDGEFIELD, ARTHUR E., *Murboo North, Victoria.*
- 1888 †SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., *P.O. Box 68, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 SEEHOFF, ADOLPH, *P.O. Box 47, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1906 †SELBOENE, H.E. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 SELMES, HENRY P., J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1894 *SELOUS, FREDERICK C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 SENIOR, HON. BERNARD, I.S.O., M.L.C., *Auditor-General, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1900 †SERRURIER, LOUIS C., *c/o General Estate and Orphan Chamber, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 SETH, ARATHOON, I.S.O., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Hong Kong.*
- 1898 SEVERN, CLAUD, *Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
- 1899 SEWELL, HARRY PERCY, B.A., *Steelfield, Duncans P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1906 SHAND, CHARLES FARQUHAR, *Moka, Mauritius.*
- 1901 SHARP, J. W.
- 1901 SHARPE, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., C.B., *H.M. Commissioner, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1902 SHAUGHNESSY, SIR THOMAS G., *Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1903 †SHAW, CHARLES COURTENAY, *Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1904 SHAW, PERCY A., *c/o of Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 †SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria.*
- 1902 SHAW, HENRY B., *Assistant Under Colonial Sec., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1904 SHEANE, J. H. WEST, B.A., *Native Commissioner, Lucena, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
- 1898 SHEARD, ABRAHAM, *c/o Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1898 SHEARING, THOMAS, 297 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 SHEFFIELD, OCTAVIUS R., *c/o Commercial Bank of India, Calcutta.*
- 1885 †SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1884 †SHENTON, HON. SIR GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †SHEPHERD, JAMES, *P.O. Box 518, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 SHILLINGTON, TOM, "*Rhodesia Herald*" Office, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 †SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1897 SHOLI, ROBERT F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1904 SHORES, JOHN W., C.M.G., M Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1904 †SHORT, LOUIS W., *P.O. Box 663, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †SHRAGER, ISAAC, 28 *Dalhousie Square West, Calcutta.*
- 1902 SHRAGER, JAMES, *Messrs. Shrager Bros., Singapore.*
- 1884 SHRIMPTON, WALTER, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †SIEDLE, OTTO, *P.O. Box 31, Durban, Natal.*
- 1899 SIEVERS, ANDREW J., *c/o Messrs. Dangar, Gedye & Co., 1 Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 SIFTON, HON. CLIFFORD, K.C., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1903 †SILBERBAUER, CHARLES F., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †SIMKINS, EDWARD, *Whitecliff, Greytown, Natal.*
- 1894 SIMMONS, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1896 SIMMONS, JOSEPH B. LINTORN.
- 1884 †SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, *P.O. Box 285, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 †SIMPSON, RICHARD M., *Phoenix Assurance Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1893 SIMPSON, ROBERT M., M.D., 456 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1896 SIMS, C. J., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 SIMSON, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 SINCKLER, EDWARD G., *Police Magistrate, Gibbes Plantation, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 1890 SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, SIR EDMOND, M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., *Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
- 1904 †SKERRETT, CHARLES P., *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1905 SKETCHLEY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., *Gerencia, F.C.S., Plaza Constitution, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*
- 1900 SKUES, THOMAS MCKENZIE, *Commissariat Buildings, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1901 †SLACK, WILLIAM J., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1902 †SLINGER, DAVID L., *Green Hill, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1880 †SLOANE, ALEXANDER, *Mulwala Station, New South Wales.*
- 1896 SLOLEY, HERBERT C., C.M.G., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
- 1902 SMALL, JOHN D., L.R.C.S., L.S.A., *Senior Medical Officer, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*

Year of
Election.

- 1894 SMALL, JOHN T., *Barrister-at-Law, 24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1905 SMALLWOOD, HENRY A., *Island Treasurer, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1905 †SMITH, ALFRED, *Pacific Cable Board, Fanning Island.*
- 1891 SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, *Ballarat, Victoria.*
- 1903 SMITH, ARTHUR ASHDOWN, *P.O. Box 141, Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 SMITH, CHARLES, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1904 SMITH, CHARLES H., *33 Eleanor Street, Troyeville, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 SMITH, CHARLES H., A.R.I.B.A., *The Gables, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SMITH, COLIN, *17 Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 †SMITH, EDWARD ROBERTS.
- 1883 †SMITH, SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 SMITH, HON. F. B., M.L.C., *Agricultural Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1894 SMITH, F. CALEY, *Yalumba, Angaston, South Australia.*
- 1882 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1904 †SMITH, CAPTAIN GEORGE, A.G.A., *Thursday Island, via Queensland.*
- 1899 SMITH, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Registrar-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1895 SMITH, HON. GEORGE DAVID, M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 SMITH, GEORGE DOUGLAS, C.M.G., *The Treasury, Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1904 SMITH, H. JASPER, *P.O. Box 1006, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*
- 1899 SMITH, HENRY HAVELOCK, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 †SMITH, H. G. SETH, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, *Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1902 †SMITH, JOHN CLIFFORD, *Mooroolbark Park, Lilydale, Victoria.*
- 1901 SMITH, LAURENCE, *The Treasury, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1902 SMITH, PROFESSOR R. NEIL, *The University, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1894 †SMITH, ROBERT GEMMELL, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Repton, Toorak Rd., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 †SMITH, SYDNEY, F.R.G.S., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1904 SMITH, THOMAS, *St. Andrew's Street, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1898 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1895 SMITH, W. E., *Railway Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1893 †SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., *P.O. Box 1330, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1894 SMITH, HIS GRACE WM. SAUMAREZ, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of Sydney, Greenknowe, Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 SMITHEMAN, CAPTAIN FRANK J., D.S.O.
- 1903 SMITHERS, HENRY, *Messrs. J. Robertson & Co., P.O. Box 279, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, nr. Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SMUTS, JOHANNES, *Deeds Office, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1901 SMUTS, LOUIS B., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 SMYTH, HON. HERBERT WARINGTON, M.C.L., M.A., F.G.S., *Mines Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 SMYTH, J. W., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 SNELL, EDWARD, *P.O. Box 235, Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 SNOWDEN, SIR ARTHUR, *433 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of
Election.

- 1903 SOLOMON, EDWARD P., P.O. Box 424, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1899 SOLOMON, ELIAS, J.P., Ocean View, Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia.
- 1896 †SOLOMON, HON. HARRY, M.L.C., P.O. Box 1388, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1897 †SOLOMON, HARRY DOUGLAS, P.O. Box 455, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1902 SOLOMON, N. STAFFORD, Supervisor of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1883 SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1894 †SOMERSET, EDMUND T., P.O. Box 43, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1888 †SOMERSFIELD, OSCAR, Regina Villa, St. Andrews Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1892 SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., 8 Change Alley, Singapore.
- 1897 SONNENBERG, CHARLES, P.O. Box 1311, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1893 SOUTHEY, CHARLES, C.M.G., Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.
- 1905 SOWDEN, WILLIAM J., J.P., Park Terrace, Eastwood, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1904 SPARK, WILLIAM STALEY, Board of Agriculture, 138 Queen Street, Ottawa, Canada.
- 1902 SPARKS, HARRY, Calthorpe Hall, Sydenham, Durban, Natal.
- 1905 SPEKE, AUGUSTUS GRANT, Assistant Collector, Entebbe, Uganda.
- 1904 SPENCE, FRANK, Stipendiary Magistrate, Navua, Fiji.
- 1896 †SPENCE, ROBERT H., P.O. Box 564, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1905 SPENCER, HAROLD, P.O. Box 317, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1904 SPERLING, FREDERICK H. E., Matang, Perak, Federated Malay States.
- 1899 SPIER, WILLIAM, Gas Company, Rockhampton, Queensland.
- 1881 SPRIGG, RT. HON. SIR J. GORDON, G.C.M.G., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1905 SPRIGG, W. GORDON, J.P., P.O. Box 1001, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1905 SPRINGORUM, W., P.O. Box 43, Dundee, Natal.
- 1902 SPROULE, PERCY J., B.A., Colonial Secretariat, Singapore.
- 1896 SPURRIER, ALFRED H., L.R.C.P., Prison Island Sanitary Station, Zanzibar.
- 1881 †STABLES, HENRY L., M.Inst.C.E., c/o Chief Engineer of Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1896 STACK, REV. CANON JAMES W., Casa Eldreda, Bordighera, Italy.
- 1892 †STANLEY, ARTHUR, Middelburg, Transvaal.
- 1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., 23 Royal Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1894 STANLEY, JOSEPH HENRY, Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.
- 1905 †STATT, WILLIAM, Denebury, Terrace Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1904 STEEDMAN, MARK CROMBIE, c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Saltpond, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1895 STEPHEN, SIR HENRY, c/o E. G. Dawes Esq., 28 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1905 STEPHENS, WM. FRANCIS, Mahé, Seychelles.
- 1904 STEVENS, CHARLES, Schüttles Draai, Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.
- 1888 †STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1904 STEVENS, ERNEST G., C.E., Engineer of Roads, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
- 1887 †STEVENS, FRANK, C.M.G., 389 West Street, Durban, Natal.
- 1905 STEVENS, FREDERICK, Scottsfontein, Highlands, Natal.
- 1887 †STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., Hamerton, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Queensland.

Year of
Election.

- 1902 STEVENS, PERCIVAL, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1905 STEVENSON, FRANCIS J., "*Civil & Military Gazette*," *Office, Lahore, India.*
- 1883 STEVENSON, JOHN, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1896 STEVENSON, THOMAS, P.O. Box 411, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., *c/o Post Office, Rotorua, New Zealand.*
- 1899 STEWART, HON. GERSHOM, M.L.C., *Messrs. Anton & Stewart, Hong Kong.*
- 1896 STEWART, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1888 †STEWART, MCLEOD, *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1897 †STEWART, THOMAS, M.B., C.M., P.O. Box 88, *Salisbury, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 †STEYTLER, HENRY DE VILLIERS, P.O. Box 174, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 STILL, WILLIAM F., J.P., *Dundee, Natal.*
- 1905 STIRTON, PERCY ERNEST, *Moree, New South Wales.*
- 1898 STOKES, CHARLES E., *Wounaminta Farm, Narrogin, Western Australia.*
- 1905 STOKES, FREDERICK W., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, *Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 STONE, HARRY, P.O. Box 3217, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 STONE, HENRY, *Montacute, Evelyn Scrub, Herberton, Queensland.*
- 1900 STONE, SAMUEL, P.O. Box 234, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †STONESTREET, GEORGE D., *Inspector of Mines, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1902 STOPFORD, THE HON. JAMES RICHARD N., *Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 STOUGHTON, WILLIAM A., *Rosenroll, Alberta, Canada.*
- 1903 STRACHAN, JOHN, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 STRANACK, MORRIS WM., 320 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1892 STRANACK, WILLIAM, 320 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 †STREET, ALFRED R., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 †STRICKLAND, H.E. SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1897 †STRONG, EDGAR H., M.R.C.S., P.O. Box 193, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1894 †STRUBEN, ARTHUR M. A., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Irrigation Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1903 †STRUBEN, CHARLES F. W., *Barrister-at-Law, Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., *Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 †STRUBEN, ROBERT H., *Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 †STUART, ALAN L. C., LL.D., *District Judge, Paphos, Cyprus.*
- 1902 STUART, CHARLES EDWARD.
- 1894 †STUART, JAMES, *Ingwavuma, via Eshowe, Natal.*
- 1906 STUBBS, WM. WALTER, *Assistant District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1899 †STUCKE, W. H., A.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 2271, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 STUCKEY, LEONARD C., *Wynnstay, Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide South Australia.*
- 1883 †STUDHOLME, JOHN, *Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †STUDHOLME, JOSEPH F., *Ruanui, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1889 STURDEE, H. KING, 240 *State Street, Albany, U.S.A.*
- 1897 STURGESS, THOMAS, *Assiout, Upper Egypt.*
- 1890 STURROCK, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 SUTHERLAND, M. T., *Warmbad, German South West Africa (via Steinkop).*

Year of
Election.

- 1904 SUTTON, CHARLES W. M., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1889 SUTTON, HON. SIR GEORGE M., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Fair Fell, Howick Natal.*
- 1896 SWABY, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Barbados, Bishops court, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1881 †SWAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1905 SWANSON, WILLIAM G., *P.O. Box 220, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., C.M.G., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Loma Loma, Fiji.*
- 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*
- 1897 SWORD, THOMAS S., *Land Court, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1881 †SYMON, SENATOR HON. SIR JOSIAH HENRY, K.C.M.G., K.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 SYMONDS, HENRY, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 TAINTON, JOHN WARWICK, *Advocate 233 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1883 TALBOT, H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR REGINALD, K.C.B., *Government House, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 TAMBACI, C., *C. Tambaci & Cie., Marseilles.*
- 1888 †TAMPLIN, LT.-COLONEL HERBERT T., K.C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 †TANNAHILL, THOMAS F., M.D., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1905 TANNER, WM. HUGH, P.A.S.I., *Public Works Department, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1897 TANNOCK, JOHN P., M.B., C.M., *Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 TASCHEREAU, RT. HON. SIR HENRI E., *O'tawa, Canada.*
- 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *17 Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 TATHAM, BASIL ST. JOHN, *P.O. Box 1558, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 TATHAM CHARLES, J.P., *Greytown, Natal.*
- 1894 TATHAM, FREDERIC SPENCE, K.C., M.L.A., *7 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1895 TATHAM, GEORGE FREDERICK, J.P., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
- 1895 TATHAM, RALPH H., *P.O. Box 5293, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 TAVERNER, HON. JOHN W., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 †TAYLOR, ADOLPHUS J., *Arthursleigh, North Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 TAYLOR, FREDERICK E., *Public Works Dept., Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
- 1897 TAYLOR, HERBERT J., *Chief Native Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 †TAYLOR, J. HOWARD, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1899 TAYLOR, JOHN, *The Prison, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1898 TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Messrs. J. Marshall & Co., Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1901 TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong.*
- 1883 TAYLOR, HON. W. F., M.L.C., M.D., *8 Wharf Street, Brisbane, Queensland (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1902 TAYLOR, WILLIAM IRWIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1900 TAYLOR, WILLIAM L.
- 1890 TAYLOR, SIR WILLIAM T., K.C.M.G., *Resident-General F.M.S., Carcosa, Selangor, Federated Malay States (Corresponding Secretary).*

Year of
Election

- 1893 TEECE, RICHARD, *Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 TENNANT, DAVID, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 †TENNANT, HON. HERCULES, M.L.C., *Law Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1884 TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1897 *THEAL, GEORGE M'CALL, LL.D., P.O., *Kenilworth, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 †THEOMIN, DAVID E., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 THEOPHILUS, DAVID, P.O. Box 72, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 THISELTON, ALBERT E., *The Point, Durban, Natal.*
- 1901 †THOMAS, CHARLES C., *Government Surveyor, P.O. Box 54, Bethlehem, Orange River Colony.*
- 1899 THOMAS, DAVID R.
- 1897 THOMAS, EDWARD H. L., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 1886 †THOMAS, HON. JAMES J., M.L.C., *Wilberforce House, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †THOMAS, J. EDWIN, *Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 THOMAS, JOHN H., J.P., *Little East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1882 THOMAS, M. H., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Angas Street East, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1899 †THOMASSET, HANS P., *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1891 THOMPSON, FRED A. H., *Wilberforce Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., 38 *Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 THOMPSON, HENRY N., *Forests Department, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1891 THOMPSON, MAX G. C., *Wilberforce Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 THOMPSON, T. A., *Registrar of the Courts, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1895 THOMPSON, HON. WILLIAM A., *Treasurer, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1904 †THOMPSON, WILLIAM J., J.P., *Verulam, Natal.*
- 1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1885 †THOMSON, ARTHUR H.
- 1905 THOMSON, GEORGE WATT.
- 1886 THOMSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, M.B., *Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1896 THOMSON, JOHN ERSKINE, M.B., C.M., *Perth Club, Western Australia.*
- 1897 THOMSON, THOMAS D., *Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 THOMSON, HON. WM. BURNS, M.L.C., J.P., *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, P.O. Box 676, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 THORNE, GEORGE, *Darcey Hey, Castle Hill, New South Wales.*
- 1902 THORNE, THOMAS LANE, *Attorney-at-Law, Tudor Chambers, Church Square, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1905 †THORNE, WILLIAM J., c/o Messrs. Stuitford & Co. *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 THORNTON, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. LESLIE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1905 THORPE, HEDLEY W., *The Treasury, Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1903 THWAITES, JAMES A., M.B., C.M., P.O. Box 1654, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 TIFFIN, CHRISTOPHER H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 TINDALL, RORY J. L., B.A., J.P., *The Club, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †TINLINE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1885 TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1890 †TOLHURST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 †TOLL, BENJAMIN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1905 TOLLAND, JAMES PULTENEY, C.E., *Batalagode, Kurunegala, Ceylon.*
- 1900 TOOGOOD, JOHN F., *Morven Mine Private Bog, Consolidated Gold Fields Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1883 †TOPP, JAMES, *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
- 1906 TOULMIN, EVELYN M. O., 121 *San Martin, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.*
- 1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*
- 1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, *District Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
- 1893 †TRAVERS, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., *State Surgeon, Kwala Lumpor, Federated Malay States.*
- 1903 †TRAVERS, JOHN EDMUND DE LA COUR, *Pilgrims Rest, Traneeval.*
- 1888 †TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, *The Hermitage, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 †TRELEAVEN, CHARLES W., *Bogue, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1903 TREMEARNE, CAPTAIN A. J. N., F.R.G.S., *Police Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1890 TRENCHARD, HENRY, 58 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 TRESEDER, WILLIAM A.S., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1905 †TREUSCH, JOHN B., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Pacific Cable Board, Fanning Island.*
- 1897 TRICKS, FREDERICK C., *Taberna, Malvern Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 TRIGG, E. BAYLY, F.R.V.I.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1900 TRIMMINGHAM, NORMAN S. P., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Atlantic, Quebec & Western Railway, Paspebiac, Quebec, Canada.*
- 1884 †TRIPP, C. HOWARD, *Solicitor, Timaru, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Postmaster-General, Singapore.*
- 1899 TRUDE, F. B., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1900 TRYON JULIAN, *Gaika Gold Mine, Sebakwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1902 TUCHTEN, JOSE G., P.O. Box 25, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 TUCKER, G. A., *Mushroom Valley, Winburg, Orange River Colony.*
- 1897 TUCKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., M.P., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
- 1898 TUCKER, W. J. SANGER, J.P., P.O. Box 122, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1883 †TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, P.O. Box 9, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 TUDOR, HON. DANIEL T., M.E.C., *Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1900 TUGMAN, HERBERT ST. JOHN, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 TUGWELL, RT. REV. BISHOP HERBERT, D.D., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1883 TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1895 †TURLAND, A. DE SALES.
- 1898 †TURNBULL, ALEXANDER H., *Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1905 TURNBULL, AUBREY M. DALWAY, *The Treasury, Zomba, British Central Africa.*

Year of
Election.

- 1899 TURNBULL, ROBERT MCGREGOR, *Linburn Station, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1898 TURNBULL, ROBERT T., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1899 TURNBULL, THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1905 TURNER, ALFRED G., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1905 †TURNER, FRANK, *P.O. Box 539, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1902 †TURNER, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *The Hook, Highlands, Natal.*
 1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Bundalohn, Tennyson Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1882 †TURTON, C. D.
 1904 TYARS, GEORGE P., *P.O. Box 404, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1902 TYNDALL, ARTHUR, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1881 †TYSON, CAPTAIN THOMAS G., *Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 UDAL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN S., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1902 UNDERDOWN, THOMAS E.
 1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Victoria.*
 1904 UNWIN, ARTHUR HAROLD, *Forests Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.*
 1899 †UPPLEBY, JOHN G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1902 USHER, HON. ARCHIBALD R., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1901 VALANTIN, W. ADOLPHE, J.P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1906 VALLANCEY, WM. BERTRAM, *Mounted Police, Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony.*
 1906 VÁMADEVA, RÁMANÁTHAN, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1892 VAN BOESCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., *P.O. Box 611, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1889 VAN BREDÁ, SERVAAS, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
 1900 VAN CUYLENBURG, MAJOR HECTOR, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1904 VANDER BYL, CHARLES LE F., *68 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1896 †VANDER HOVEN, H. G., *P.O. Box 22, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1903 VAN DER SPUY, SIEBRANDT J., *Scandia, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*
 1903 VAN EEDEN, WALTER C., *Supervisor of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1905 VAN HEIN, HENRY, *Winnebah, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1904 †VAN HULSTEYN, SIR WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 46, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1896 VAN NIEKERK, JOHN, M.B., C.M., *P.O. Box 1050, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 VAN RENEN, HENRY, *Government Land Surveyor, Tresilian, Kenilworth, Cape Colony.*
 1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Ravenscroft, Walkerville, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1895 VAN ULSEN, DIRK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1906 VARTY, THOMAS BOYD, *Riet Vlei, Natal.*
 1899 †VASSALLO, E. C., M.A., LL.D., *Advocate, 18 Strada Stretta, Valletta, Malta.*
 1899 VAUTIN, H. D., *c/o Great Fingall Consolidated, Day Dawn, Western Australia.*
 1883 †VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore.*
 1888 †VENN, HON. H. W., *Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.*
 1891 VENNING, ALFRED R., *Federal Secretary, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*

Year of
Election.

- 1899 VERCO, JOSEPH C., M.D., F.R.C.S., *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 †VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 †VICKERS, ALBERT, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †VIGNE, JAMES TALBOT, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1897 VINE, SIR J. R. SOMERS, C.M.G., *P.O. Box 6242, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 VINTCENT, ALWYN J., *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 VINTER, JAMES H., *2436 Jackson Street, San Francisco, U.S.A.*
- 1895 VIRET, HON. A. PERCIVAL, *Collector of Customs, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 VISCHER, HANS, *Assistant Resident, Muri Province, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1897 VON STÜRMER, SPENCER W., *P.O. Box 1019, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 VREEDE, DIRK E., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 VROOM, HENDRIK, *Elmina, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1903 WACKRILL, HERBERT J., *P.O. Box 885, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 WADDELL, HON. WILLIAM P., M.I.C., *18 Collyer Quay, Singapore.*
- 1902 WADE, FREDERICK C., K.C., *P.O. Box 416, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1904 WADMAN, REGINALD F. C., *Excise Department, Bassein, Burma.*
- 1890 WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Niekerk's Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., *Senior Medical Officer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1903 WALE, WM. C., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1898 †WALKER, A. BLOFIELD, *P.O. Box 841, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †WALKER, ALAN C., *Huonden, Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1899 †WALKER, CECIL, *Barrister-at-Law, Lindfield, Holebrook Place, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1900 WALKER, CLAUDE HAMILTON, *Utica, Fergus Co., Montana, U.S.A.*
- 1893 †WALKER, HON. GILES F., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1900 †WALKER, SENATOR HON. JAMES T., *Waltham Buildings, Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1901 WALKER, CAPTAIN JOHN HURRY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 †WALKER, JOSEPH, *Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1883 †WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., *Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
- 1897 WALKER, WM. HEWER, G.P.O. *Windsorton, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 WALL, T. A., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1894 WALLACE, EDWARD CLEMENT, *Barrancos, Portugal.*
- 1902 †WALLACE, WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Deputy High Commissioner, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1903 WALLEN, CHARLES E., *Oil Springs, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1905 WALLEN, EDWIN K., *Grosny, Terek Province, Russia.*
- 1901 WALLEN, JOHN HENRY, *Douglas City, Wyoming, U.S.A.*
- 1894 †WALLIS, THE RT. REV. FREDERIC, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Wellington, Bishopscourt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 WALLIS, HENRY R., *Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Zomba, British Central Africa.*

Year of Election.	
1901	WALPOLE, R. H., <i>Assurance and Trust Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†WALSH, ALBERT, <i>P.O. Box 39, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	WALSH, COMMANDER J. T., <i>R.N.R., Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1903	WALSH, FRANK, B.A., <i>Carnarvon, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	†WANLISS, THOMAS D., <i>Ballarat, Victoria.</i>
1879	WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., <i>C.M.G., M.P.C., Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1873	WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1904	WARDEN, WILLIAM, JR., <i>354 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.</i>
1904	WARDROP, JOHN GLEN, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1903	†WARDROP, JOHN NIMMO, <i>F.R.G.S., Messrs. Darby & Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1885	WARE, JERRY GEORGE, <i>care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1879	†WARE, JOHN, <i>Tatyoan, Yalla-y-Poor, Victoria.</i>
1886	†WARE, JOSEPH, <i>Minjah, Carramat, Victoria.</i>
1880	†WARE, J. C., <i>Yalla-y-Poor, Victoria.</i>
1905	WARE, WILLIAM LAWES, <i>Albert Terrace, Glenelg, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1904	WARLIKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAMODER P., <i>79th Carnatic Infantry, Mauritius.</i>
1886	WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, <i>Fort George, Stony Hill P.O., St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
1882	†WARNER, OLIVER W.
1905	WARREN, NOEL A., <i>Customs Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1889	†WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, <i>10 Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1903	†WATERHOUSE, FRANK S., <i>Mangawhare, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1902	WATKEYS, EVAN E., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1902	WATKEYS, W. D. E., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.</i>
1883	WATKINS, ARNOLD H., <i>M.D., F.R.C.S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	WATKINS, FRANK, <i>Nairobi, British East Africa.</i>
1901	WATSON, EDWIN A., <i>Pahang, Federated Malay States.</i>
1887	†WATSON, H. FRASER, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	†WATSON, T. TENNANT, <i>Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	†WATT, EDWARD J., <i>Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
1903	WATT, GEORGE, M.A., M.B., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, <i>7 Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1896	†WATTS, JOHN WHIDBORNE, <i>Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1881	WAY, E., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1902	WAY, LEWIS G. K., <i>Wood Farm, Balgowan, Natal.</i>
1891	†WAY, THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL J., BART., <i>Chief Justice, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1892	†WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., <i>P.O. Box 4751, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1893	WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., <i>Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	WAYLAND, WALTER H., <i>Belmont Station, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	WEATHERBE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ROBERT L., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1906 †WEATHERILT, HENRY C., *Iscoo, Lake Ngami, viâ Palapye Road, Bechuana-land Protectorate.*
- 1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., *Caixa 54, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.*
- 1902 WEBB, CLEMENT D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 WEBB, LEONARD F., *8 Derby Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1903 WEBB, PERCY E., *6 Derby Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1900 †WEBB, RICHARD CAPPER, J.P., *Roto, Hillston, New South Wales.*
- 1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., *P.O. Box 164, Germiston, Transvaal.*
- 1901 WEBBER, REGINALD B., *c/o Robinson Deep G. M. Co., P.O. Box 1485 Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 WEBBER, WALTER S., *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 424, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1886 †WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1902 WEBSTER, G. W., *Assistant Resident, Keffi, Nassarawa Province, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1897 †WEBSTER, H. L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 †WEEDON, WARREN, *Selby House, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1901 WEGE, PETER G., J.P., *7 Hofmeyr Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 WRIGHTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, *340 Prince Alfred Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 WEIL, JULIUS, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 WEIL, MAJOR MYER, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 WEIL, MAJOR SAMUEL, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 WEIR, CECIL HAMILTON, *303 Lewis Buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.*
- 1903 WEISSENBORN, CHARLES A. P., *Premier Estate, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
- 1902 †WELLS, ERNEST T., *P.O. Box 10, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 †WELLS, RICHARD NOEL, *Hannan's Find Gold Reefs, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1897 WELLS, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 WENDT, HON. MR. JUSTICE HENRY L., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1887 WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 WENYON, WILLIAM F., *Hong Kong.*
- 1903 WENTZEL, CHARLES A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., *2 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 WHEELER, WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Treasurer, Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1900 WHELAN, PATRICK, *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1905 WHITTAKER, WILLIAM LEOPOLD, *14 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1903 WHITE, ANDREW, W.S., *District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1888 †WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., *Waverley, Constant Spring, Jamaica.*
- 1900 WHITE, WILLIAM, J.P., F.G.S., *Mount Alma, Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1894 †WHITEHEAD, T. H.
- 1903 WHITELAW, JAMES, *P.O. Box 106, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1906 WHITELEY, PERCIVAL, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 WHITEMAN, REGINALD J. N., M.B., Ch.M., *St. Andrew's College, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of
Election.

- 1904 WHITESIDE, HENRY S., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1881 WHITEWAY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, P.O. Box 320, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Conflict Group, via Samarai, British New Guinea.*
- 1895 †WIENAND, C. F., P.O. Box 1352, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 WIENAND, FREDERICK C. M., *Bellevue, Bedford, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, *Lower St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 WIENHOLT, FRED E., *Rhodes Inyanga Farms, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
- 1900 WILEMAN, HENRY ST. JOHN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1899 WILKINSON, CHARLES D., *Hong Kong.*
- 1898 WILKINSON, E. F. W., *Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1890 †WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R.
- 1898 WILLIAMS, ARCHIBALD JAY, *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1905 WILLIAMS, HON. C. A. SAPARA, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1888 WILLIAMS, HON. CHARLES RIBY, C.M.G., *Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1905 WILLIAMS, E. TRUBY, *c/o Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co., 525 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1890 †WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †WILLIAMS, ERNEST, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †WILLIAMS, FRED. W., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1900 †WILLIAMS, HENRY WATSON, *Essex Street, Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1902 WILLIAMS, G. A., P.O. Box 88, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1904 WILLIAMS, JAMES ALEXANDER, I.S.O., *District Commissioner, Pram Prem, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 †WILLIAMS, JAMES AUGUSTUS, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
- 1903 WILLIAMS, JAMES E., *High Level Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, *Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1898 WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOSHUA S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1902 WILLIAMS, LUKE, F.G.S., *Moonah, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1891 WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., *3 Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 WILLIAMS, WM. NANCE, *North Sheba Gold & Exploration Co., Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Apongbon Street, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 WILLIS, CHARLES SAVILL, M.B., C.M., J.P., *Mount Magnet, Western Australia.*
- 1896 WILLS, GEORGE F., P.O. Box 551, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 WILLMOT, FREDERICK C., M.D., D.P.H., *The Hill, Mowbray, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, P.O. Box 104, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 WILMOT, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 WILSON, AIDEN D., P.O. Box 3358, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 †WILSON, ALBERT J., 70^{bis} *Avenue d'Iena, Paris.*
- 1897 WILSON, BENJAMIN, *The Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1906 †WILSON, CHARLES H., J.P., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1899 WILSON, GEORGE, C.B., *Deputy-Commissioner, Kampala, Uganda (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1891 †WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E.
- 1898 WILSON, HON. HENRY F., C.M.G., *Government Secretary, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1897 WILSON, JAMES G., *Bulls, Rangitiki, New Zealand.*
- 1905 WILSON, JAMES J., M.D., *Taquah & Abosso G. M. Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1898 †WILSON, JAMES W., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1883 WILSON, CAPTAIN JOHN, *Beau Séjour, Rosehill, Mauritius.*
- 1904 †WILSON, JOHN B., *Lindley, Orange River Colony.*
- 1896 WILSON, WM. STREET, F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box 103, Durban, Natal.*
- 1902 †WILSON, W. T., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †WINCHCOMBE, F. E., M.L.A., *Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson & Co., 46 Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †WINDSOR, PETER F., *Windsorton, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 WINGATE, G. R., *Customs Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1897 WINKFIELD, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN, *Calabar, Southern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1889 WIRGMAN, REV. CANON A. THEODORE, D.D., D.C.L., *Vice-Provost of St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 WIRSING, H. FRANK, *P.O. Box 12, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 WIRSING, WALTER M., *P.O. Box 12, Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 WISE, HON. BERNHARD R., K.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 †WISE, PERCY F., *Duff Development Co., Kelantan, via Singapore.*
- 1895 †WITHEFORD, J. H., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1898 WITTENOOM, HON. SIR EDWARD H., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *P.O. Box 4364, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †WOLFF, HENRY A., M.D., *501 West 138th Street, New York.*
- 1905 WOLFHAGEN, JOHN E., M.B., C.M., *102 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1882 WOLLASTON, LT.-COL. CHARLTON F. B., *The Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 WOOD, CHARLES, *33 King Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, M.H.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Bothwell, Tasmania.*
- 1898 †WOOD, PETER, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 WOODARD, HENRY, *Zomba, British Central Africa.*
- 1905 †WOODBURN, MACGREGOR, *P.O. Box 1303, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 WOODBURN, WILLIAM, *Windermere Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1887 WOODHOUSE, ALFRED, M.E., *P.O. Box 759, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
- 1905 †WOODS, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 1483, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 †WOODS, HON. SIDNEY GOWER, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1898 WOOLF, DAVID LEWIS, *P.O. Box 431, Durban, Natal.*
- 1900 WOOLLEY, ADAM SEDGWICK, *P.O. Box 2891, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 WOOLS-SAMPSON, COLONEL SIR AUBREY, K.C.B., *P.O. Box 4601, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1905 WORTHINGTON, REGINALD YORKE, 380 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1900 WRAGGE, CLEMENT L., F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc., G.P.O., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1903 WRIGHT, ARTHUR, *Government Printer, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1887 WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 56 *Matboursa Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 WRIGHT, HON. CLAUDIUS E., M.L.C. *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 WRIGHT, EDWARD FONDI.
- 1903 WRIGHT, FREDERICK, *Messrs. Elliott Bros., Terry Street, Balmain, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 †WRIGHT, G. H. CORY, 88 *Hardturm Strasse, Zürich, Suisse.*
- 1898 †WRIGHT, HON. JAMES W., M.L.C., 4 *Moirs Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1906 †WRIGHT, JOHN WM., *Avonmore, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 WYATT, CHAS. GUY A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1896 WYKHAM, ALFRED L., M.D., 21 *St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1885 WYLIE, SAMUEL, 15 *Grosvenor Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 WYLLIE, BRYCE J., *Kalupahani, Haldumulla, Ceylon.*
- WYNNE, HON. AGAR, *Melbourne Club, Victoria.*
- 1903
- 1887 YATES, J. E., *Railway Station, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.A., *Furth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- YOUNG, ALFRED J. K., B.A., *Attorney-General, Blantyre, British Central Africa.*
- 1896 †YOUNG, CAPTAIN HON. ARTHUR H., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Singapore.*
- 1888
- 1894 †YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- †YOUNG, H. C. ARTHUR, *c/o Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883
- 1882 †YOUNG, HORACE E. B., *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
- †YOUNG, HON. JAMES H., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1888
- 1904 YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., 256 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 †YOUNG, J. RONALD C., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1883 YOUNG, ROBERT, *Western Road, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- YOUNG, HIS HONOUR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, *Government House, Dominica.*
- 1887 †ZEAL, SENATOR HON. SIR WILLIAM AUSTIN, K.C.M.G., *Clovelly, Lansell Street, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 ZIETSMAN, LOUIS F., M.L.A., *Attorney-at-Law, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., TO WHICH THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTI-
TUTE ARE PRESENTED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
- „ African Society, London.
- „ Anthropological Institute, London.
- „ Army and Navy Club, London.
- „ Athenæum Club, London.
- „ Australasian Club, Edinburgh.
- „ Bingham Public Library, Cirencester.
- „ Bishopsgate Institute, London.
- „ Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- „ British and African Steamship Co.
- „ British Empire League.
- „ British Museum, London.
- „ Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.
- „ Cambridge University Library.
- „ Carlton Club, London.
- „ Ceylon Association.
- „ City Liberal Club, London.
- „ Colonial Office, London.
- „ Conservative Club, London.
- „ Constitutional Club, London.
- „ Crystal Palace Library.
- „ East India Association, London.
- „ East India United Service Club, London.
- „ Emigrant's Information Office, London.
- „ Geographical Association.
- „ Guildhall Library, London.
- „ House of Commons, London.
- „ House of Lords, London.
- „ Imperial Institute, London.
- „ India Office Library, London.
- „ Institute of Bankers, London.
- „ Institution of Civil Engineers.
- „ Intelligence Department, War Office.
- „ Japan Society, London.
- „ Junior Carlton Club, London.
- „ Junior United Service Club, London.
- „ Kew Guild, Kew Gardens.
- „ Liverpool Geographical Society.
- „ Liverpool Institute of Commercial Research in the
- „ London Chamber of Commerce. [Tropics
- „ London Institution.
- „ London Library.
- „ London School of Tropical Medicine.
- „ Manchester Geographical Society.
- „ Minet Public Library, Camberwell.
- „ Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
- „ National Club, London.
- „ National Liberal Club, London.
- „ Natural History Museum, London.
- „ Naval and Military Club, London.
- „ Navy League, London.
- „ New University Club, London.
- „ Oriental Club, London.

- The Orient-Pacific Steam Navigation Co., London.
 " Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.
 " Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., London.
 " People's Palace Library, London.
 " Public Library, Barrow-in-Furness.
 " " Birmingham.
 " " Bradford.
 " " Bristol.
 " " Cardiff.
 " " Chelsea.
 " " Clerkenwell.
 " " Croydon.
 " " Darlington.
 " " Derby.
 " " Dumbarton.
 " " Dundee.
 " " Fulham.
 " " Great Yarmouth.
 " " Hull.
 " " Ipswich.
 " " Kensington.
 " " Kilburn.
 " " Leeds.
 " " Lewisham.
 " " Lowestoft.
 " " Manchester.
 " " Newington.
 " " Norwich.
 " " Nottingham.
 " " Oldham.
 " " Plumstead.
 " " Plymouth.
 " " Putney.
 " " St. George, Hanover Square.
 " " St. Margaret and St. John, West.
 " " St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. [minster.
 " " Sheffield.
 " " Stamford.
 " " Stoke Newington
 " " Sunderland.
 " " Swansea.
 " " Wigan.
 " Reform Club, London.
 " Royal Asiatic Society, London.
 " Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.
 " Royal Gardens, Kew.
 " Royal Geographical Society, London.
 " Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
 " Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.
 " Royal Society of Literature, London.
 " Royal Statistical Society, London.
 " Royal United Service Institution, London.
 " St. Stephen's Club, London.
 " Science and Education Library, South Kensington.
 " Society of Arts, London.
 " Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.
 " Tate Central Library, Brixton.
 " Tate Public Library, Streatham.
 " Thatched House Club, London.
 " Trinity College, Dublin.

- The Tyneside Geographical Society.
 „ Union Castle Steamship Co., London.
 „ Union Club, London.
 „ United Service Club, London.
 „ United University Club, London.
 „ University College, London.
 „ Victoria Institute, London.
 „ West India Committee, London.
 „ Windham Club, London.

COLONIES.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.
 „ Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.
 „ „ „ Manitoba.
 „ „ „ New Brunswick.
 „ „ „ Newfoundland.
 „ „ „ Nova Scotia.
 „ „ „ Ontario.
 „ „ „ Prince Edward Island.
 „ „ „ Quebec.
 „ Bureau of Mines, Quebec.
 „ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 „ Canadian Bankers' Association, Montreal.
 „ Canadian Institute, Toronto.
 „ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
 „ Fraser Institute, Montreal.
 „ General Mining Association, Quebec.
 „ Geographical Society, Quebec.
 „ Geological Survey of Canada.
 „ Hamilton Association.
 „ Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
 „ King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.
 „ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
 „ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
 „ McGill University, Montreal.
 „ MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.
 „ Natural History Society of New Brunswick.
 „ New Brunswick Historical Society.
 „ Nova Scotia Historical Society.
 „ Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.
 „ Ontario Historical Society, Toronto.
 „ Public Library, Hamilton.
 „ Public Library, St. John, New Brunswick.
 „ Public Library, Toronto.
 „ Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
 „ Public Library, Windsor.
 „ Queen's University, Kingston.
 „ University Library, Winnipeg.
 „ University of Toronto.
 „ Victoria University, Toronto.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

- The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
 „ Australian Museum, Sydney.
 „ Department of Fisheries.
 „ Department of Mines, Geological Survey.

- The Engineering Association of New South Wales.
 „ Free Public Library, Bathurst.
 „ „ „ Newcastle.
 „ „ „ Sydney.
 „ Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
 „ Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, Sydney.
 „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.
 „ Royal Society of New South Wales.
 „ School of Art, Grafton.
 „ „ „ Maitland West.
 „ „ „ Wollongong.
 „ Sydney University.
 „ United Service Institution, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

- The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
 „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland [Branch]).
 „ Royal Society of Queensland.
 „ Public Library, Brisbane.
 „ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
 „ „ „ Brisbane.
 „ „ „ Ipswich.
 „ „ „ Maryborough.
 „ „ „ Rockhampton.
 „ „ „ Toowoomba.
 „ United Service Institution, Brisbane.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

- The Adelaide Club.
 „ Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
 „ Public Library, Adelaide.
 „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch).
 „ Royal Society, Adelaide.
 „ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, Adelaide.

TASMANIA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
 „ Public Library, Hobart.
 „ „ „ Launceston.
 „ Royal Society of Tasmania.
 „ Statistical Department, Hobart.

VICTORIA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
 „ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
 „ Bankers' Institute of Australasia, Melbourne.
 „ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Bendigo.
 „ „ „ Sale.
 „ „ „ Stawell.
 „ Melbourne University.
 „ Public Library, Ballarat.
 „ „ „ Castlemaine.
 „ „ „ Geelong.
 „ „ „ Melbourne.
 „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian [Branch]).
 „ Royal Society of Victoria.
 „ United Service Institution, Melbourne.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

- The Geological Survey Office, Perth.
- „ Houses of Parliament, Perth.
- „ Registrar-General, Perth.
- Public Library of Western Australia, Perth.

NEW ZEALAND.

- The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
- „ Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, Dunedin.
- „ Auckland Institute.
- „ Canterbury College, Christchurch.
- „ New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
- „ Polynesian Society, Wellington.
- Public Library, Auckland.
- „ Wellington.
- University of Otago, Dunedin.

CAPE COLONY.

- The Houses of Parliament, Capetown.
- „ Chamber of Commerce, Capetown.
- „ „ „ Port Elizabeth.
- „ Institute of Bankers in South Africa.
- „ Public Library, Capetown.
- „ „ Grahamstown.
- „ „ Kimberley, Griqualand West.
- „ „ Port Elizabeth.
- South African Philosophical Society, Cape Town.

RHODESIA.

- Public Library, Bulawayo.

NATAL.

- The Geological Survey, Pietermaritzburg.
- „ Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.
- „ Public Library, Durban.
- „ „ „ Pietermaritzburg.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

- The Government Library, Bloemfontein.

WEST AFRICA.

- Lagos Institute.

WEST INDIES.

- The Agricultural Society of Trinidad.
- „ Agriculture Office, Antigua.
- „ Court of Policy, British Guiana.
- „ Free Public Library, Antigua.
- „ Free Library, Barbados.
- „ Institute of Jamaica.
- „ Jamaica Agricultural Society, Kingston.
- „ Legislative Council, Grenada.
- „ Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British
- „ Victoria Institute, Trinidad. [Guiana.

MAURITIUS.

- The Bibliothèque Municipale, Port Louis.
- „ Public Library, Port Louis.

INDIA.

- The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.
- „ Asiatic Society of Bengal.
- „ Geological Survey, Calcutta.

CEYLON.

- The Planters' Association of Ceylon, Kandy.
- „ Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- The Perak Museum.
- „ Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

AUSTRIA.

- The Geographical Society, Vienna.

BELGIUM.

- Bibliothèque de l'Etat Independant du Congo.
- International Colonial Institute.
- Société d'Etudes Coloniales.

EGYPT.

- National Printing Department, Cairo.
- The Public Library, Alexandria.

FRANCE.

- Bibliothèque de l'Institut National de France.
- Comité de l'Afrique Française, Paris.
- Comité de l'Océanie Française, Paris.

GERMANY.

- The Imperial German Government.
- Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft.
- Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee, Berlin.

HOLLAND.

- Colonial Museum, Haarlem.
- Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië.
- State Archives Department, The Hague.

ITALY.

- Società Africana d' Italia.
- Società d'esplorazione Commerciale in Africa.

JAPAN.

- Formosan Association, Tokyo.

JAVA.

- La Société des Arts et des Sciences, Batavia.

SWEDEN.

- Royal University, Uppsala.

UNITED STATES.

- American Colonisation Society, Washington.
- „ Geographical Society, New York.
- „ Museum of Natural History, New York.
- „ Department of Agriculture, Washington.
- „ Bureau of Statistics, Washington.
- The Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.
- „ Department of State, Washington.
- „ Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis.
- „ National Geographic Society, Washington.
- „ New York Botanical Garden.
- „ Smithsonian Institution, Washington

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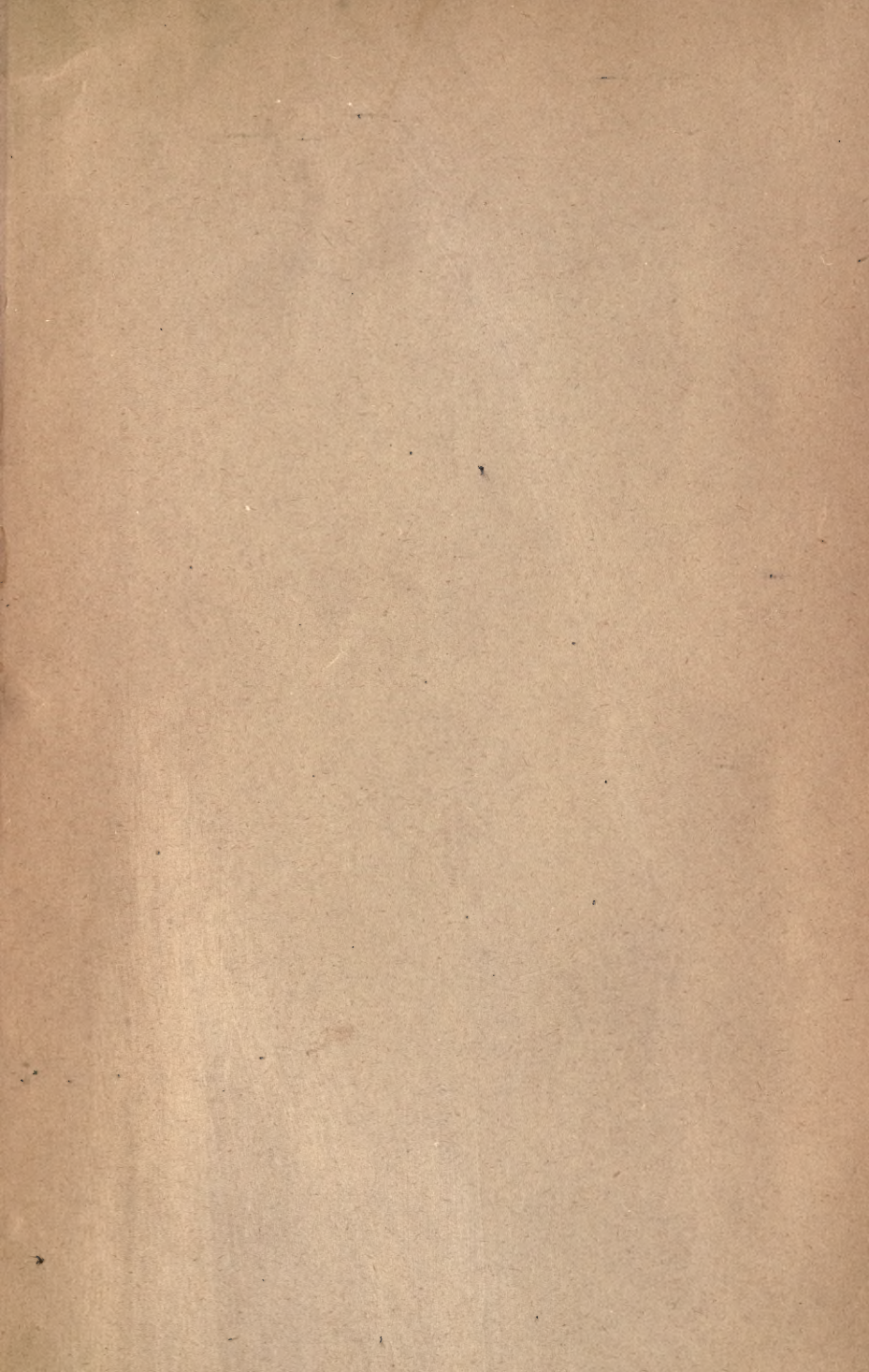
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